

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1942-43

VOLUME XXIX

*A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian
Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal
Topics of the day.*

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Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon 2nd, 9h 12m P.M. ☽ New Moon 17th, 5h 2m, A.M.

☾ Last Quarter 10th, 11h 35m, A.M. ☽ First Quarter 24th, 9h 5m P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time						Moon's App. at Noon.	Moon's Decl. at Noon.				
			Sunrise		Sunset.		True Noon				Moon-rise.		Moon-set.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	'
			A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.			
Thursday ..	1	1	7	12	6	13	0	42	5	21	5	50	17° 9	22
Friday ..	2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42	6	16	6	5	18° 6	22
Saturday ..	3	3	7	18	6	14	0	43	7	0	7	27	18° 9	22
Sunday ..	4	4	7	18	6	15	0	43	7	51	8	13	18° 9	22
Monday ..	5	5	7	18	6	15	0	44	8	43	8	50	17° 9	22
Tuesday ..	6	6	7	18	6	16	0	44	9	37	9	4	16° 9	22
Wednesday ..	7	7	7	14	6	17	0	45	10	30	10	55	16° 9	22
Thursday ..	8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45	11	23	11	7	16° 9	22
Friday ..	9	9	7	14	6	18	0	45			11	50	21° 9	22
Saturday ..	10	10	7	14	6	19	0	45	A.M. 0 21	P.M. 0 2			21° 9	22
Sunday ..	11	11	7	15	6	19	0	46	1 17	1 19			21° 9	21
Monday ..	12	12	7	15	6	20	0	47	2 17	2 7			21° 9	21
Tuesday ..	13	13	7	15	6	20	0	47	3 18	3 50			20° 9	21
Wednesday ..	14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	4 20	5 50			20° 9	21
Thursday ..	15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	5 22	6 57			17° 9	21
Friday ..	16	16	7	15	6	22	0	49	6 23	8 58			18° 9	21
Saturday ..	17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	7 26	10 50			18° 4	20
Sunday ..	18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49	8 13	12 0			18° 4	20
Monday ..	19	19	7	15	6	24	0	49	9 2	1 55			21° 4	20
Tuesday ..	20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	9 47	3 5			21° 4	20
Wednesday ..	21	21	7	15	6	26	0	50	10 29	4 40			21° 4	19
Thursday ..	22	22	7	15	6	26	0	50	11 9	5 38			21° 4	19
Friday ..	23	23	7	15	6	27	0	50	11 48				21° 4	19
Saturday ..	24	24	7	15	6	28	0	50	P.M. 0 27	A.M. 0 27			21° 4	19
Sunday ..	25	25	7	15	6	28	0	51	1 6	1 16			21° 4	19
Monday ..	26	26	7	15	6	28	0	51	1 47	2 6			21° 4	18
Tuesday ..	27	27	7	15	6	29	0	51	2 30	2 55			20° 4	18
Wednesday ..	28	28	7	15	6	29	0	51	3 16	3 44			18° 4	18
Thursday ..	29	29	7	15	6	30	0	52	4 3	4 32			18° 4	18
Friday ..	30	30	7	14	6	30	0	52	4 53	5 21			18° 4	17
Saturday ..	31	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	5 44	6 9			14° 4	17

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

☉ Full Moon 1st, 2h. 42m. P.M. | ☾ New Moon 15th, 3h. 32m. P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter.. . 8th, 8h. 22m P.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 23rd, 9h 10m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	S.
Sunday ..	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	6 38	6 56	15.4	17 15
Monday ..	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 58	7 32	7 40	16.4	16 58
Tuesday ..	3	34	7 18	6 33	0 58	8 26	8 24	17.4	16 41
Wednesday ..	4	35	7 18	6 33	0 58	9 21	9 7	18.4	16 23
Thursday ..	5	36	7 18	6 34	0 58	10 17	9 50	19.4	16 5
Friday ..	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 58	11 13	10 32	20.4	15 47
Saturday..	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 58		11 18	21.4	15 28
Sunday ..	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 58	0 10	0 5	22.4	15 10
Monday ..	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 58	1 10	0 54	23.4	14 51
Tuesday ..	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 58	2 10	1 47	24.4	14 31
Wednesday ..	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 58	3 10	2 44	25.4	14 12
Thursday ..	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 58	4 9	3 43	26.4	13 52
Friday ..	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 58	5 6	4 43	27.4	13 32
Saturday..	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 58	6 0	5 43	28.4	13 12
Sunday ..	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 58	6 50	6 42	29.4	12 52
Monday ..	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 58	7 37	7 39	0 9	12 31
Tuesday ..	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 58	8 21	8 33	1.9	12 10
Wednesday ..	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 58	9 3	9 26	2.9	11 49
Thursday ..	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 58	9 42	10 17	3.9	11 28
Friday ..	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 58	10 22	11 7	4.9	11 7
Saturday..	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 58	11 2	11 57	5.9	10 45
Sunday ..	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 58	11 43	A.M.	6.9	10 23
Monday ..	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 52	0 25	0 47	7.9	10 2
Tuesday ..	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	1 9	1 36	8.9	9 40
Wednesday ..	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	1 56	2 24	9.9	9 17
Thursday ..	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 52	2 44	3 12	10.9	8 55
Friday ..	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	3 35	4 1	11.9	8
Saturday..	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	4 27	4 48	12.9	8

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. 3rd, 5h. 56m. A.M. ☾ New Moon .. 13th 7h. 57m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 10th, 3h. 50m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter .. 21st, 5h. 51m. A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Position.	
			Sunrise		Sunset		True Noon		Moon Rise	
			P. M.	H. M.	H. M.	P. M.	H. M.	P. M.	H. M.	
Sunday ..	1	60	6 10	6 45	0 51	7 12	5 24	12 0	☾	
Monday ..	2	61	6 15	6 45	0 51	6 17	6 11	11 5	☾	
Tuesday ..	3	62	6 27	6 46	0 51	5 12	7 2	11 2	☾	
Wednesday ..	4	63	6 37	6 46	0 51	4 1	7 47	10 2	☾	
Thursday ..	5	64	6 46	6 46	0 51	3 1	8 1	9 2	☾	
Friday ..	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	2 4	8 12	8 2	☾	
Saturday ..	7	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	11 4	8 1	7 2	☾	
Sunday ..	8	67	6 54	6 46	0 50	10 4	8 11	6 2	☾	
Monday ..	9	68	6 58	6 47	0 50	9 4	8 47	5 4	☾	
Tuesday ..	10	69	6 52	6 47	0 49	8 4	9 1	4 15	☾	
Wednesday ..	11	70	6 52	6 47	0 49	7 2	9 24	3 25	☾	
Thursday ..	12	71	6 51	6 47	0 49	6 50	9 22	2 25	☾	
Friday ..	13	72	6 50	6 46	0 49	6 2	9 22	1 2	☾	
Saturday ..	14	73	6 49	6 46	0 49	4 4	9 21	12 2	☾	
Sunday ..	15	74	6 48	6 49	0 49	3 21	9 17	11 2	☾	
Monday ..	16	75	6 45	6 49	0 48	2 14	9 11	10 2	☾	
Tuesday ..	17	76	6 47	6 49	0 48	1 37	9 14	9 2	☾	
Wednesday ..	18	77	6 49	6 49	0 48	7 17	9 1	8 1	☾	
Thursday ..	19	78	6 45	6 50	0 47	6 17	8 52	7 1	☾	
Friday ..	20	79	6 44	6 50	0 47	5 57	8 42	6 0	☾	
Saturday ..	21	80	6 43	6 50	0 47	9 17	10 14	4 5	☾	
Sunday ..	22	81	6 42	6 50	0 46	10 10	11 28	3 0	☾	
Monday ..	23	82	6 41	6 51	0 46	11 2	11 28	2 0	☾	
Tuesday ..	24	83	6 41	6 51	0 46	11 48	10 10	1 1	☾	
Wednesday ..	25	84	6 40	6 51	0 45	0 35	1 4	0 1	☾	
Thursday ..	26	85	6 39	6 51	0 45	1 24	1 52	0 1	☾	
Friday ..	27	86	6 38	6 52	0 45	2 15	2 40	10 2	☾	
Saturday ..	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	3 8	3 25	11 2	☾	
Sunday ..	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	4 2	4 9	12 2	☾	
Monday ..	30	89	6 35	6 53	0 44	4 55	4 53	13 2	☾	
Tuesday ..	31	90	6 35	6 53	0 44	5 54	5 28	14 2	☾	

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☾ Full Moon 1st, 6h. 2m. P.M. ☾ New Moon 15th, 8h. 3m. P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 8th, 10h. 13m. A.M. ☾ First Quarter 23rd, 11h. 50m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	N.
Wednesday ..	1	91	6 34	6 53	0 43	6 53	6 22	15.3	4 20
Thursday ..	2	92	6 33	6 53	0 43	7 52	7 8	16.3	4 43
Friday ..	3	93	6 32	6 53	0 42	8 53	7 55	17.3	5 6
Saturday ..	4	94	6 31	6 53	0 42	9 55	8 45	18 3	5 29
Sunday ..	5	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	10 57	9 37	19.3	5 51
Monday ..	6	96	6 30	6 53	0 42	11 57	10 33	20 3	6 14
Tuesday ..	7	97	6 29	6 54	0 41	.. A.M.	11 31 P.M.	21.3	6 37
Wednesday ..	8	98	6 29	6 54	0 41	0 55	10 29	22.3	6 59
Thursday ..	9	99	6 28	6 54	0 40	1 50	1 27	23 3	7 22
Friday ..	10	100	6 27	6 54	0 40	2 41	2 24	24.3	7 44
Saturday ..	11	101	6 26	6 55	0 40	3 28	3 21	25.3	8 6
Sunday ..	12	102	6 25	6 55	0 40	4 11	4 14	26.3	8 29
Monday ..	13	103	6 25	6 55	0 39	4 54	5 7	27 3	8 50
Tuesday ..	14	104	6 24	6 56	0 39	5 34	5 59	28.3	9 12
Wednesday ..	15	105	6 23	6 56	0 39	6 13	6 50	29.3	9 34
Thursday ..	16	106	6 22	6 56	0 38	6 54	7 40	0.7	9 55
Friday ..	17	107	6 21	6 56	0 38	7 33	8 31	1.7	10 17
Saturday ..	18	108	6 21	6 57	0 38	8 15	9 21	2.7	10 38
Sunday ..	19	109	6 20	6 57	0 38	8 57	10 10	3.7	10 59
Monday ..	20	110	6 19	6 57	0 38	9 42	10 58	4.7	11 20
Tuesday ..	21	111	6 18	6 58	0 38	10 29	11 46	5.7	11 40
Wednesday ..	22	112	6 18	6 58	0 38	11 16	..	6.7	12 0
Thursday ..	23	113	6 17	6 58	0 37	0 6 P.M.	0 33 A.M.	7.7	12 1
Friday ..	24	114	6 16	6 59	0 37	0 57	1 18	8.7	12 41
Saturday ..	25	115	6 15	6 59	0 37	1 49	2 2	9.7	13 0
Sunday ..	26	116	6 15	6 59	0 37	2 43	2 45	10 7	13 20
Monday ..	27	117	6 14	7 0	0 37	3 38	3 28	11.7	13 39
Tuesday ..	28	118	6 13	7 0	0 36	4 35	4 12	12.7	13 58
Wednesday ..	29	119	6 13	7 0	0 36	5 34	4 56	13.7	14 17
Thursday ..	30	120	6 12	7 1	0 36	6 35	5 43	14.7	14 36

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon ..	.. 1st, 3h. 29m. A.M.	☾ New Moon ..	.. 15th, 11h. 10m A.M.
☾ Last Quarter ..	.. 7th, 5h. 43m. P.M.	☾ First Quarter ..	.. 23rd, 2h. 41m. P.M.
		☾ Full Moon ..	.. 30th, 10h. 59m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise	Sunset.	True Noon	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.		
Friday ..	1	121	6 12	7 1	0 36	7 38	6 33	15.7	14 54
Saturday ..	2	122	6 11	7 1	0 36	8 43	7 25	16 7	15 12
Sunday ..	3	123	6 10	7 2	0 36	9 45	8 21	17.7	15 30
Monday ..	4	124	6 10	7 2	0 35	10 47	9 21	18 7	15 48
Tuesday ..	5	125	6 9	7 3	0 35	11 45	10 21	19.7	16 5
Wednesday ..	6	126	6 8	7 3	0 35	..	11 21	20.7	16 22
Thursday ..	7	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	A.M. 0 38	P.M. 0 10	21.7	16 39
Friday ..	8	128	6 8	7 4	0 35	1 27	1 16	22.7	16 56
Saturday..	9	129	6 7	7 4	0 35	2 12	2 12	23.7	17 12
Sunday ..	10	130	6 6	7 4	0 35	2 55	3 4	24.7	17 28
Monday ..	11	131	6 6	7 5	0 35	3 35	3 56	25.7	17 44
Tuesday ..	12	132	6 6	7 5	0 35	4 13	4 46	26 7	17 59
Wednesday ..	13	133	6 6	7 5	0 35	4 53	5 36	27.7	18 14
Thursday ..	14	134	6 5	7 5	0 35	5 32	6 26	28.7	18 29
Friday ..	15	135	6 5	7 6	0 35	6 12	7 16	0.1	18 44
Saturday..	16	136	6 5	7 6	0 35	6 54	8 5	1.1	18 58
Sunday ..	17	137	6 5	7 6	0 35	7 38	8 54	2.1	19 12
Monday ..	18	138	6 4	7 7	0 35	8 25	9 42	3.1	19 26
Tuesday ..	19	139	6 4	7 7	0 35	9 12	10 20	4.1	19 39
Wednesday ..	20	140	6 3	7 7	0 35	10 0	11 15	5.1	19 52
Thursday ..	21	141	6 3	7 8	0 35	10 50	11 58	6.1	20 4
Friday ..	22	142	6 3	7 8	0 35	11 41	..	7 1	20 16
Saturday..	23	143	6 3	7 9	0 35	P.M. 0 33	A.M. 0 41	8.1	20 28
Sunday ..	24	144	6 2	7 9	0 35	1 26	1 23	9.1	20 40
Monday ..	25	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	2 20	2 5	10.1	20 51
Tuesday ..	26	146	6 2	7 10	0 36	3 16	2 47	11 1	21 2
Wednesday ..	27	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	4 15	3 32	12.1	21 12
Thursday ..	28	148	6 1	7 11	0 36	5 17	4 19	13.1	21 22
Friday ..	29	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	6 21	5 9	14.1	21 32
Saturday ..	30	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	7 26	6 4	15.1	21 41
Sunday ..	31	151	6 1	7 12	0 36	8 30	7 3	16.1	21 50

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. 6th, 2h. 56m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 22nd, 2h. 14m. A.M.
 🌑 New Moon .. 14th, 3h. 32m. A.M. | 🌕 Full Moon .. 28th, 5h. 39m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise		Sunset.		True Noon.		Moon-rise				Moon-set.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.
			A.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.		A.M.			
Monday ..	1	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	9	32	8	4	17 1	21 59
Tuesday ..	2	153	6	1	7	13	0	36	10	30	9	7	18 1	22 7
Wednesday ..	3	154	6	1	7	13	0	37	11	23	10	9	19 1	22 14
Thursday ..	4	155	6	1	7	18	0	37			11	9	20 1	22 22
Friday ..	5	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	A.M.	P.M.	0	6	21 1	22 29
Saturday ..	6	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	0	54	1	0	22 1	22 36
Sunday ..	7	158	6	1	7	15	0	37	1	36	1	52	23 1	22 42
Monday ..	8	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	2	15	2	44	24 1	22 48
Tuesday ..	9	160	6	1	7	15	0	38	2	54	3	33	25 1	22 53
Wednesday ..	10	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	3	32	4	23	26 1	22 58
Thursday ..	11	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	4	12	5	12	27 1	23 3
Friday ..	12	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	4	54	6	2	28 1	23 7
Saturday ..	13	164	6	1	7	17	0	38	5	36	6	50	29 1	23 11
Sunday ..	14	165	6	1	7	17	0	39	6	22	7	39	0 4	23 14
Monday ..	15	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	7	9	8	27	1 4	23 17
Tuesday ..	16	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	7	57	9	14	2 4	23 20
Wednesday ..	17	168	6	1	7	18	0	39	8	46	9	57	3 4	23 22
Thursday ..	18	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	9	37	10	40	4 4	23 24
Friday ..	19	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	10	28	11	22	5 4	23 25
Saturday ..	20	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	11	19			6 4	23 26
Sunday ..	21	172	6	2	7	19	0	40	P.M.	A.M.	0	3	7 4	23 26
Monday ..	22	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	1	6	0	44	8 4	23 27
Tuesday ..	23	174	6	3	7	19	0	41	2	2	1	26	9 4	23 26
Wednesday ..	24	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	2	59	2	10	10 4	23 26
Thursday ..	25	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	4	0	2	57	11 4	23 24
Friday ..	26	177	6	3	7	20	0	41	5	5	3	47	12 4	23 23
Saturday ..	27	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	6	8	4	43	13 4	23 21
Sunday ..	28	179	6	4	7	20	0	42	7	12	5	44	14 4	23 19
Monday ..	29	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	8	14	6	47	15 4	23 16
Tuesday ..	30	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	9	11	7	50	16 4	23 13

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter ..

☾ New Moon ..

.. 5th, 2h. 28m P.M.

.. 13th, 5h. 33m. P.M.

☽ First Quarter ..

☾ Full Moon ..

.. 21st, 10h. 43m. P.M.

.. 28th, 0h. 44m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.							Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.	
			Sunrise		Sunset		True Noon.		Moon-rise.			Moon-set.
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.
Wednesday	1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	10	53	17.4	23 9
Thursday	2	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	10	53	18.4	23 5
Friday	3	184	6	5	7	20	0	43	11	33	19.4	23 1
Saturday	4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	11	33	20.4	22 56
Sunday	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	11	33	21.4	22 51
Monday	6	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	11	33	22.4	22 45
Tuesday	7	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	11	33	23.4	22 39
Wednesday	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	11	33	24.4	22 33
Thursday	9	190	6	7	7	20	0	44	12	3	25.4	22 26
Friday	10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	12	3	26.4	22 19
Saturday	11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	12	3	27.4	22 11
Sunday	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	12	3	28.4	22 3
Monday	13	194	6	9	7	20	0	44	12	3	29.4	21 55
Tuesday	14	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	12	3	0.8	21 46
Wednesday	15	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	12	3	1.8	21 37
Thursday	16	197	6	10	7	19	0	45	12	3	2.8	21 28
Friday	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	12	3	3.8	21 18
Saturday	18	199	6	11	7	19	0	45	12	3	4.8	21 8
Sunday	19	200	6	11	7	19	0	45	12	3	5.8	20 57
Monday	20	201	6	11	7	19	0	45	12	3	6.8	20 46
Tuesday	21	202	6	12	7	18	0	45	12	3	7.8	20 35
Wednesday	22	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	12	3	8.8	20 24
Thursday	23	204	6	13	7	18	0	45	12	3	9.8	20 12
Friday	24	205	6	13	7	17	0	45	12	3	10.8	19 59
Saturday	25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	12	3	11.8	19 47
Sunday	26	207	6	14	7	17	0	45	12	3	12.8	19 34
Monday	27	208	6	14	7	16	0	45	12	3	13.8	19 21
Tuesday	28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	12	3	14.8	19 7
Wednesday	29	210	6	15	7	15	0	45	12	3	15.8	18 53
Thursday	30	211	6	15	7	15	0	45	12	3	16.8	18 39
Friday	31	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	12	3	17.8	18 25

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days.

C Last Quarter 4th, 4h. 31m. A.M. | **D** First Quarter .. 19th, 5h. 0m. P.M.
● New Moon 12th, 7h. 58m. A.M. | **☉** Full Moon .. 26th, 9h. 19m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise	Moon-set		
			H. M. A M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. A. M.	D.	N.
Saturday..	1	213	6 16	7 15	0 45	10 50	10 28	18·8	18 10
Sunday ..	2	214	6 16	7 15	0 45	11 31	11 21	19·8	17 55
Monday ..	3	215	6 16	7 14	0 45	..	P.M. 0 13	20·8	17 39
Tuesday ..	4	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	A.M. 0 11	1 3	21·8	17 24
Wednesday ..	5	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	0 51	1 53	22 8	17 8
Thursday ..	6	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	1 33	2 43	23 8	16 52
Friday ..	7	219	6 17	7 12	0 44	2 16	3 31	24·8	16 35
Saturday..	8	220	6 17	7 12	0 44	3 2	4 19	25 8	16 18
Sunday ..	9	221	6 18	7 11	0 44	3 40	5 7	26 8	16 1.
Monday ..	10	222	6 18	7 10	0 44	4 38	5 54	27·8	15 44
Tuesday ..	11	223	6 18	7 10	0 44	5 28	6 38	28 8	15 27
Wednesday ..	12	224	6 18	7 9	0 44	6 19	7 21	0·2	15 9
Thursday ..	13	225	6 19	7 8	0 43	7 11	8 3	1·2	14 51
Friday ..	14	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	8 4	8 45	2 2	14 38
Saturday..	15	227	6 20	7 7	0 43	8 56	9 25	3 2	14 14
Sunday ..	16	228	6 20	7 6	0 43	9 51	10 7	4 2	13 55
Monday ..	17	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	10 45	10 50	5 2	13 36
Tuesday ..	18	230	6 20	7 5	0 42	11 41	11 35	6·2	13 17
Wednesday ..	19	231	6 21	7 4	0 42	P.M. 0 40	..	7 2	12 58
Thursday ..	20	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	1 40	A.M. 0 24	8·2	12 38
Friday ..	21	233	6 21	7 3	0 42	2 40	1 17	9 2	12 18
Saturday..	22	234	6 22	7 2	0 42	3 40	2 13	10 2	11 59
Sunday ..	23	235	6 22	7 1	0 42	4 39	3 14	11·2	11 38
Monday ..	24	236	6 22	7 1	0 41	5 35	4 15	12 2	11 18
Tuesday ..	25	237	6 22	7 0	0 41	6 27	5 17	13·2	10 58
Wednesday ..	26	238	6 22	6 59	0 41	7 15	6 19	14·2	10 37
Thursday ..	27	239	6 23	6 58	0 40	8 0	7 17	15·2	10 16
Friday ..	28	240	6 23	6 57	0 40	8 43	8 14	16·2	9 55
Saturday ..	29	241	6 23	6 56	0 40	9 25	9 9	17·2	9 34
Sunday ..	30	242	6 24	6 56	0 39	10 6	10 1	18·2	9 12
Monday ..	31	243	6 24	6 55	0 39	10 46	10 53	19·2	8 51

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter 2nd, 9h. 12m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter 17th, 10h. 26m. P.M.
 🌑 New Moon 10th, 0h. 23m. P.M. | 🌕 Full Moon 24th, 8h. 1m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise.	Sunset	True Noon.	Moon-rise	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	N.
Tuesday ..	1	214	6 21	6 54	0 30	11 23	11 15	20.2	8 29
Wednesday ..	2	245	6 24	6 53	0 30	..	0 36	21.2	8 8
Thursday ..	3	246	6 24	6 52	0 38	A.M. 0 11	1 25	22.2	7 46
Friday ..	4	247	6 25	6 51	0 38	0 57	2 13	23.2	7 24
Saturday ..	5	248	6 25	6 51	0 38	1 44	3 1	24.2	7 2
Sunday ..	6	249	6 25	6 50	0 37	2 31	3 44	25.2	6 30
Monday ..	7	250	6 25	6 49	0 37	3 21	4 31	26.2	6 17
Tuesday ..	8	251	6 25	6 48	0 36	4 12	5 17	27.2	5 54
Wednesday ..	9	252	6 25	6 48	0 36	5 4	6 0	28.2	5 32
Thursday ..	10	253	6 25	6 47	0 36	5 57	6 42	29.2	5 9
Friday ..	11	254	6 25	6 46	0 35	6 50	7 24	0.6	4 47
Saturday ..	12	255	6 25	6 45	0 35	7 45	8 5	1.6	4 24
Sunday ..	13	256	6 25	6 44	0 35	8 41	8 49	2.6	4 1
Monday ..	14	257	6 26	6 43	0 34	9 37	9 34	3.6	3 34
Tuesday ..	15	258	6 26	6 43	0 34	10 35	10 21	4.6	3 15
Wednesday ..	16	259	6 26	6 42	0 33	11 34	11 12	5.6	2 52
Thursday ..	17	260	6 27	6 41	0 33	P.M. 0 34	..	6.6	2 29
Friday ..	18	261	6 27	6 40	0 32	1 22	A.M. 0 8	7.6	2 5
Saturday ..	19	262	6 27	6 39	0 32	2 30	1 5	8.6	1 42
Sunday ..	20	263	6 27	6 38	0 32	3 26	2 4	9.6	1 19
Monday ..	21	264	6 27	6 37	0 31	4 18	3 5	10.6	0 55
Tuesday ..	22	265	6 28	6 36	0 31	5 6	4 5	11.6	0 32
Wednesday ..	23	266	6 28	6 35	0 31	5 52	5 3	12.6	0 0
Thursday ..	24	267	6 28	6 34	0 30	6 35	6 0	13.6	0 14
Friday ..	25	268	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 17	6 56	14.6	0 33
Saturday ..	26	269	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 59	7 50	15.6	1 1
Sunday ..	27	270	6 29	6 32	0 30	8 40	8 42	16.6	1 25
Monday ..	28	271	6 29	6 31	0 30	9 22	9 34	17.6	1 48
Tuesday ..	29	272	6 29	6 30	0 29	10 4	10 26	18.6	2 11
Wednesday ..	30	273	6 29	6 29	0 29	10 49	11 17	19.6	2 35

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. 2nd, 3h. 57m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 17th, 4h. 28m. A.M.
 ● New Moon .. 10th, 9h. 36m. A.M. | ☾ Full Moon .. 24th, 9h. 35m. A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise	Sunset	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	S.
Thursday ..	1	274	6 30	6 28	0 29	11 36	0 5	20°6	2 58
Friday ..	2	275	6 30	6 27	0 29		0 53	21°6	3 21
Saturday ..	3	276	6 30	6 26	0 29	0 23 A.M.	1 41	22°6	3 45
Sunday ..	4	277	6 30	6 25	0 28	1 12	2 27	23°6	4 8
Monday ..	5	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	2 2	3 10	24°6	4 31
Tuesday ..	6	279	6 31	6 24	0 28	2 53	3 53	25°6	4 54
Wednesday ..	7	280	6 31	6 23	0 28	3 46	4 36	26°6	5 17
Thursday ..	8	281	6 31	6 22	0 27	4 39	5 18	27°6	5 40
Friday ..	9	282	6 31	6 21	0 27	5 34	6 0	28°6	6 3
Saturday ..	10	283	6 31	6 21	0 27	6 30	6 48	0°1	6 26
Sunday ..	11	284	6 31	6 20	0 27	7 26	7 29	1°1	6 49
Monday ..	12	285	6 32	6 20	0 27	8 26	8 16	2°1	7 11
Tuesday ..	13	286	6 32	6 19	0 27	9 27	9 7	3°1	7 34
Wednesday ..	14	287	6 32	6 18	0 26	10 28	10 3	4°1	7 56
Thursday ..	15	288	6 32	6 17	0 26	11 28	11 0	5°1	8 19
Friday ..	16	289	6 33	6 17	0 26	0 26 P.M.	11 59	6°1	8 41
Saturday ..	17	290	6 33	6 16	0 26	1 23		7°1	9 3
Sunday ..	18	291	6 34	6 15	0 25	2 15	0 58 A.M.	8°1	9 25
Monday ..	19	292	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 3	1 57	9°1	9 47
Tuesday ..	20	293	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 48	2 55	10°1	10 8
Wednesday ..	21	294	6 35	6 13	0 25	4 31	3 51	11°1	10 30
Thursday ..	22	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 13	4 46	12°1	10 51
Friday ..	23	296	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 54	5 40	13°1	11 13
Saturday ..	24	297	6 35	6 11	0 24	6 35	6 32	14°1	11 34
Sunday ..	25	298	6 36	6 10	0 24	7 16	7 25	15°1	11 54
Monday ..	26	299	6 37	6 10	0 24	7 58	8 17	16°1	12 15
Tuesday ..	27	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	8 43	9 9	17°1	12 36
Wednesday ..	28	301	6 37	6 8	0 23	9 29	9 58	18°1	12 56
Thursday ..	29	302	6 38	6 8	0 23	10 16	10 47	19°1	13 16
Friday ..	30	303	6 39	6 7	0 23	11 4	11 35	20°1	13 36
Saturday ..	31	304	6 38	6 7	0 23	11 53	0 21 P.M.	21°1	13 56

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter 2nd, 9h. 12m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter 17th, 10h. 26m. P.M.
 🌑 New Moon 10th, 9h. 23m. P.M. | 🌕 Full Moon 24th, 8h. 4m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.			
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N.	
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			
Tuesday ..	1	244	6 24	6 54	0 39	11 23	11 45	20.2	8 29	
Wednesday ..	2	245	6 24	6 53	0 39	..	0 36	21.2	8 8	
Thursday ..	3	246	6 24	6 52	0 38	A.M. 0 11	1 25	22.2	7 46	
Friday ..	4	247	6 25	6 51	0 38	0 57	2 13	23.2	7 24	
Saturday..	5	248	6 25	6 51	0 38	1 44	3 1	24.2	7 2	
Sunday ..	6	249	6 25	6 50	0 37	2 31	3 48	25.2	6 39	
Monday ..	7	250	6 25	6 49	0 37	3 21	4 33	26.2	6 17	
Tuesday ..	8	251	6 25	6 48	0 36	4 12	5 17	27.2	5 54	
Wednesday ..	9	252	6 25	6 48	0 36	5 4	6 0	28.2	5 32	
Thursday ..	10	253	6 25	6 47	0 36	5 57	6 42	29.2	5 9	
Friday ..	11	254	6 25	6 46	0 35	6 50	7 24	0.6	4 47	
Saturday .	12	255	6 25	6 45	0 35	7 45	8 5	1.6	4 24	
Sunday ..	13	256	6 26	6 44	0 35	8 41	8 49	2.6	4 1	
Monday ..	14	257	6 26	6 43	0 34	9 37	9 34	3.6	3 38	
Tuesday ..	15	258	6 26	6 43	0 34	10 35	10 21	4.6	3 15	
Wednesday ..	16	259	6 26	6 42	0 33	11 34	11 12	5.6	2 52	
Thursday ..	17	260	6 27	6 41	0 33	P.M. 0 34	..	6.6	2 29	
Friday ..	18	261	6 27	6 40	0 32	1 32	A.M. 0 8	7.6	2 5	
Saturday..	19	262	6 27	6 39	0 32	2 30	1 5	8.6	1 42	
Sunday ..	20	263	6 27	6 38	0 32	3 26	2 4	9.6	1 19	
Monday ..	21	264	6 27	6 37	0 31	4 18	3 5	10.6	0 55	
Tuesday ..	22	265	6 28	6 36	0 31	5 6	4 5	11.6	0 32	
Wednesday ..	23	266	6 28	6 35	0 31	5 52	5 3	12.6	0 9	
Thursday ..	24	267	6 28	6 34	0 30	6 35	6 0	13.6	0 14	
Friday ..	25	268	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 17	6 56	14.6	0 38	
Saturday..	26	269	6 28	6 33	0 30	7 59	7 50	15.6	1 1	
Sunday ..	27	270	6 29	6 32	0 30	8 40	8 42	16.6	1 25	
Monday ..	28	271	6 29	6 31	0 30	9 22	9 34	17.6	1 48	
Tuesday ..	29	272	6 29	6 30	0 29	10 4	10 26	18.6	2 11	
Wednesday ..	30	273	6 29	6 29	0 29	10 49	11 17	19.6	2 35	

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. 2nd, 3h. 57m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 17th, 4h. 28m. A.M.

● New Moon .. 10th, 9h. 36m. A.M. | ☾ Full Moon .. 24th, 9h. 35m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	S.
Thursday ..	1	274	6 30	6 28	0 29	11 36	0 5	20 6	2 58
Friday ..	2	275	6 30	6 27	0 29	..	0 53	21 6	3 21
Saturday ..	3	276	6 30	6 26	0 29	0 23	1 41	22 6	3 45
Sunday ..	4	277	6 30	6 25	0 28	1 12	2 27	23 6	4 8
Monday ..	5	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	2 2	3 10	24 6	4 31
Tuesday ..	6	279	6 31	6 24	0 28	2 53	3 53	25 6	4 54
Wednesday ..	7	280	6 31	6 23	0 28	3 46	4 36	26 6	5 17
Thursday ..	8	281	6 31	6 22	0 27	4 39	5 18	27 6	5 40
Friday ..	9	282	6 31	6 21	0 27	5 34	6 0	28 6	6 3
Saturday ..	10	283	6 31	6 21	0 27	6 30	6 43	0 1	6 26
Sunday ..	11	284	6 31	6 20	0 27	7 26	7 29	1 1	6 49
Monday ..	12	285	6 32	6 20	0 27	8 26	8 10	2 1	7 11
Tuesday ..	13	286	6 32	6 19	0 27	9 27	9 7	3 1	7 34
Wednesday ..	14	287	6 32	6 18	0 26	10 28	10 3	4 1	7 56
Thursday ..	15	288	6 32	6 17	0 26	11 28	11 0	5 1	8 19
Friday ..	16	289	6 33	6 17	0 26	0 26	11 59	6 1	8 41
Saturday ..	17	290	6 33	6 16	0 26	1 23	..	7 1	9 3
Sunday ..	18	291	6 34	6 15	0 25	2 15	0 58	8 1	9 25
Monday ..	19	292	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 3	1 57	9 1	9 47
Tuesday ..	20	293	6 34	6 14	0 25	3 48	2 55	10 1	10 8
Wednesday ..	21	294	6 35	6 13	0 25	4 31	3 51	11 1	10 30
Thursday ..	22	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 13	4 46	12 1	10 51
Friday ..	23	296	6 35	6 12	0 24	5 54	5 40	13 1	11 13
Saturday ..	24	297	6 36	6 11	0 24	6 35	6 32	14 1	11 34
Sunday ..	25	298	6 36	6 10	0 24	7 16	7 25	15 1	11 54
Monday ..	26	299	6 37	6 10	0 24	7 58	8 17	16 1	12 15
Tuesday ..	27	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	8 43	9 9	17 1	12 36
Wednesday ..	28	301	6 37	6 8	0 23	9 29	9 58	18 1	12 56
Thursday ..	29	302	6 38	6 8	0 23	10 16	10 47	19 1	13 16
Friday ..	30	303	6 39	6 7	0 23	11 4	11 35	20 1	13 36
Saturday ..	31	304	6 38	6 7	0 23	11 53	0 21	21 1	13 56

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter 1st, 11h. 48m. A.M. ☽ First Quarter 15th, 0h. 26m. P.M.
 ☾ New Moon 8th, 8h. 49m. P.M. ☾ Full Moon 23rd, 1h. 54m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
Sunday ..	1	305	6 39	6 6	0 22	..	1 5	22.1	14 15
Monday ..	2	306	6 40	6 6	0 22	0 43	1 48	23.1	14 34
Tuesday ..	3	307	6 40	6 5	0 22	1 34	2 29	24.1	14 53
Wednesday ..	4	308	6 40	6 5	0 22	2 26	3 10	25.1	15 12
Thursday ..	5	309	6 41	6 4	0 22	3 19	3 52	26.1	15 31
Friday ..	6	310	6 42	6 4	0 22	4 14	4 34	27.1	15 49
Saturday ..	7	311	6 42	6 3	0 22	5 10	5 19	28.1	16 7
Sunday ..	8	312	6 42	6 3	0 22	6 10	6 6	29.1	16 25
Monday ..	9	313	6 43	6 2	0 23	7 11	6 57	0 7	16 42
Tuesday ..	10	314	6 44	6 2	0 23	8 15	7 52	1.7	16 59
Wednesday ..	11	315	6 44	6 2	0 23	9 17	8 51	2.7	17 16
Thursday ..	12	316	6 44	6 1	0 23	10 19	9 52	3.7	17 33
Friday ..	13	317	6 45	6 1	0 23	11 17	10 52	4.7	17 49
Saturday ..	14	318	6 46	6 1	0 23	P.M. 0 12	11 52	5.7	18 5
Sunday ..	15	319	6 46	6 1	0 23	1 2	..	6.7	18 21
Monday ..	16	320	6 47	6 1	0 23	1 48	A.M. 0 51	7.7	18 36
Tuesday ..	17	321	6 47	6 1	0 23	2 31	1 48	8.7	18 51
Wednesday ..	18	322	6 48	6 1	0 23	3 13	2 42	9.7	19 6
Thursday ..	19	323	6 48	6 1	0 23	3 52	3 35	10.7	19 20
Friday ..	20	324	6 48	6 1	0 24	4 33	4 27	11.7	19 34
Saturday ..	21	325	6 49	6 1	0 24	5 13	5 18	12.7	19 48
Sunday ..	22	326	6 50	6 0	0 24	5 55	6 10	13.7	20 1
Monday ..	23	327	6 51	6 0	0 24	6 37	7 1	14.7	20 14
Tuesday ..	24	328	6 52	6 0	0 25	7 24	7 52	15.7	20 26
Wednesday ..	25	329	6 52	6 0	0 25	8 10	8 41	16.7	20 38
Thursday ..	26	330	6 53	6 0	0 25	8 58	9 29	17.7	20 50
Friday ..	27	331	6 53	6 0	0 25	9 46	10 16	18.7	21 2
Saturday ..	28	332	6 54	6 0	0 26	10 36	11 1	19.7	21 13
Sunday ..	29	333	6 54	6 0	0 26	11 26	11 44	20.7	21 23
Monday ..	30	334	6 55	6 0	0 27	..	P.M. 0 25	21.7	21 33

MUJAWIR—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially saint's tomb.

MUKADAM—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MUKHTAR (corruptly *mukhtiar*)—(1) a legal practitioner who appears in District or subordinate Criminal Courts, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person—*nama*—Power of attorney.

MUKTI, 'release'—Death, final reunion of individual soul with world soul, passing into heaven for ever; syn *MOKSHA*

MULLAH—Doctor, learned.

MUNSHI—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language Secretary or writer

MUNSI—Judge of the lowest court with Civil jurisdiction

NACH—Dance

NAGAR—City, town

NAIK—An officer in Indian armies corresponding to a Corporal an ancient title

NAMASTE, NAMASKAR (Bengal)—I salute you

NAVAZ—Prayer

NAUROZ—New Year's day, being that on which the Sun enters the Aries.

NAWAB—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding to that of Raja or Maharaja among Hindus

NAWABZADA—Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, NAZARANA—Sight, presents and offers made on the occasion of visit to or of the landlord or any superior.

NID—Sleep

NIKAH—Celebration of the Muhammadan marriage contract

NIM, neem—A tree, *melia azadirachta*, *margosa*—Prefix, indicating half, e.g., *Nim-hakim*, quack

NIRVANA—(Buddhist) Final release or salvation.

NIZAM—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad

NULLAH, NALA—A narrow watercourse, or drain

PADNY—Rice in the husk

PAJAMA, PAJAMA, PAYJAMA—Long drawers or loose trousers

PAG, PAGRI, PAGITA—A turban, a head-dress

PAISA, PICE—A copper coin worth one farthing, also used as a generic term for money—*Wallah*—Moneyed

PAKISTAN—Literally, land of the pure, term generally applied to Muslim League scheme of partitioning India into Muslim and Hindu States

PAKKA, PUCCA—Ripe, mature, complete cooked, strong, adept

PALKI—A palanquin or litter

PAN—The betel vine, *PIPE BETEL* The leaf is chewed with the dried areca nut which is thence incorrectly called betel-nut See *SUPARI*

PANCHAMA—Low caste (Southern India)

PANCHAYAT—A committee for management of the affairs of a caste or village, arbitrators Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members

PANDIT—A Hindu title, applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures. Also commonly used by Brahmans

PANKHA, more commonly *PUNKAH*—Fan

PANSUPARI—Distribution of *PAN* (leaf of betel vine) and *SUPARI* (fruit of betel palm) (q v) as a form of ceremonial hospitality

PAPIHA, PAPITA, PAPIYA—Fruit-tree or its fruit *Pawpaw Carica Papaya*

PARDA, purdah—A veil or curtain, the practice of keeping women secluded, *syn gosha*

PARDANASHIN—Women who observe *purdah*

PARDESI—Foreign

PARGANA—A sub-district see *Thasil*

PASHTO, PASHTU—Language of the N W F tribes and Pathans

PATEL—The headman of a village, invested with some magisterial and revenue functions

PATWARI—A village accountant, a land steward, syn. *karnam*, Madras, *kulkarni*, Bombay, Deccan, *talati*, Gujarat, *Shanbhog*, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg, *Mandal*, Assam, *Tapedar*, Sind

PEON, CHAPRASI—Bearer, orderly.

PESHKAR—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk

PILAO (pulaos)—A dish of rice cooked with ghee and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken or meat cooked with rice and spices

PINJRAPOL—(*Pinjra*, a cage), an animal hospital, mostly maintained by the Jains, an animal infirmary.

PIPAL—Sacred fig-tree *Ficus Religiosa*

PIR—A Mahomedan saint or religious teacher.

PLEADER—A lawyer, a legal practitioner

PONGYI—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma

PRABHAT PHERI—Lit "Morning round," parties going round early in the morning singing political songs

PUCCA—An Urdu word meaning good, correct, substantial, of standard quality of measurement, as contrasted with *Kutchra*

PUJA—Worship (Hindu)

PUJARI—The priest

PUNDIT—See *PANDIT*.

PURANA—Old, also applied to certain Hindu religious books

PURDAH—A veil or curtain, the practice of keeping women in seclusion

PURNA SWARAJ—Complete independence or self-government

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain, Hindu

RADHA—Consort of Krishna

RAG, Ragni—Mode in Indian music, tune

RAIS—Wealthy, a chief citizen

RAITAT OR RYOT—Farmer

RAJ—Government, Sovereignty, reign, mason.

RAJA—A Hindu chief or landlord, exceptionally used by Muslims, inferior to "Maharaja." The feminine is *Rani* (Queen)

RAMAYAN—National epic of Hindus Rama, one of the nine incarnations of Vishnu, is the hero of the poem

RAMAZAN—Ninth month of the Muhammadan year which is observed as a strict fast from dawn to sunset of each day in the month

SHAKI — The sect of Muslim who accept the first four Khilafas as lawful successors of the Prophet and who accept the Koran with its book of tradition. They embrace the greater part of the Muhammadian world.

SUPARI — The seed or nut of the palm *Attac* (CATTAL).

SWADHESI — Of one's own country, used in India.

SURAJ, SURYA — Sun.

SWAMI — A Hindu religious title, but used in India.

TAMBUK — The Muslim convert to Buddhism of Buddha.

TAMU — Cinnamon.

TAMSHIL — A revenue subdivision of a district.

TAMSHIL — The officer in charge of a district; *SN*, *Mambhatkar*, Bombay.

TAY — Crown, cap, etc.

TAKI — Small district for judicial jurisdiction by Mr. Goudal.

TAL — Tale, Muslim time.

TALAK — In Muslim law for divorce. The name of this term comes from the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage.

TALUK, TALUKA — The estate of a talukdar. A revenue subdivision of a district in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, *SN*, *Taluk*.

TALUKDAR — A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (first talukdar) or Deputy Magistrate and Collector (second and third talukdars).

TAWASHA — Entertainment, gala. In scientific sense, exhibition.

TAMBI — Tent.

TAMTAM, tamtum — A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANGA, Tonga — A one or two wheeled, two-wheeled, vehicle with a covered top, *SN*, *SUGHAN*.

TANZIM — Literally "organization." A movement among the Muslims which aims at securing a closer approach to unity of Muslims. *See* *SAN*, *GATHAN*.

TAPAL — The Post.

TAM, Tondy — The sap of the date palm, or coconut palm, used as a drink, after fermentation. Also made from rice.

TATTI — *See* *KHAN-KHAN*.

TAZIA — Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival, *SN*, *Tabit*, *Marathi*, *dola*.

TAZIAT-NAMA — Letter of condolence.

THUGGI or **THAGI** — Robbery after strangulation of the victim practised by Hindus who formed an association of professional murderers and robbers.

THAKUR — A title of respect applied to Brahmins or a petty chief.

THANA — Police-station, hence, its jurisdiction.

TIKA — Ceremonial anointing on the forehead.

TIKA SHIR — Hair-apparent.

TILAK — A streak on the forehead or elsewhere on the upper part of the body, sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel — A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TONGA — A vehicle with a covered top, *SN*, *SUGHAN*.

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Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of oil, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaeagnus parviflorus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shalvas,

respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhal Shankar, Tatacharya, Jyibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red - gold or silver : gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone : small or tall, weak or strong : a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog : and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna : Krishna black. Bhuma terrible : Nakula a mongoose. Shunaka a dog : Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond : Ratna or Ratan a jewel. Sonu or Chinna gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy. Vishnu is a pervader. Govinda is the cowherd. Krishna : Keshava has fine hair : Rama is a delighter : Lakshmana is lucky : Narayana produced the first living being on the primordial waters : Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts. Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day : Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a farrow : Savitri a ray of light : Tara a star : Radha prosperity : Rakmini is she of golden ornaments. Dhama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children : and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishyas, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmins of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudalvar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Ohand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamsheji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobhu, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession. In some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilmorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western India. Bathwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature, and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them, or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows.—

Name	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Buddhist	.. B.C. 250— A.D. 750.	Ellora, Ajanta Kaji, Sanchi.
Jaina	.. .. A.D. 1000— 1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahmunical.	.. A.D. 530 to the present day,	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvanagar, Dharwar.

Name	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples
Chalukyan	.. A.D. 1000— 1200.	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur
Dravidian	.. A.D. 1350— 1750.	Ellicra, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
Pathan	.. A.D. 1200— 1550	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore
Indo-Saracenic	A.D. 1520— 1760.	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint.

porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was

introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are the best examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and finer proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fattelpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of

Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline; but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptance of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1920. They are painted in a species of tempera; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and when not used as illustrations or decorations

no manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe, and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a Voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India, and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta

school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text-book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K I H, R B.O., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr C. R. Gerrard, A R O A, R B A, R.O.I.

Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Government Art Examinations, revised and recon-

structed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. These now number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the

new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibition in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H. H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian Art is foreign to the European and few

can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

ian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work.

Fergusson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great tower at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwars temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and; to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneshwar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also, are the palaces of Amber, Datliya, Uricha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifi-

cations. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, more richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jail"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India, though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much annuadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the meter, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable *sui vital*—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archaeologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of

the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archaeology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were want to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgement of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories; and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often indiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles

are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Woodwork.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is

equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and silk, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum blossom quality

of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or designs.

Archæology.

Although India is one of the most ancient lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt and Mesopotamia. Just over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archæology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to the knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the natives of the soil. Since then a large number of scholars both Indian and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian Archæology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

The story of Indian Archæology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The rough and chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the country, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, and the valleys of the Sabarmati, Narmada and the Godavari have yielded hundreds of implements which show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these paleolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one from Bhutra in Narsingpur district, C.P. on the banks of the Narmada and the other from Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the paleoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the paleolithic periods is shown by nearly

a hundred feet of alluvial and wind-blown loess deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river. Last year the Archæological survey's investigations in the Baroda State have thrown a flood of light on the early stone age cultures of Gujarat. Another outstanding attempt made by a scientific expedition under Dr de Terra of the Yale University has established some kind of sequence between the stone cultures of the foot-hills of the Punjab and brought them in relation with the different ice ages of Kashmir.

The whole field of prehistory is gradually receiving much attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of India. Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions. To this period must also be dated some of the earliest megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, although a vast majority belong to the iron age and some even persists to our age. The knowledge of metals superseded at a later stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India. Thus in northern India the copper implements of the Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the south, however, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds. It is clear, however, that while copper and bronze was known in the north in the fourth millennium B.C. the south may have been content with the

use of stone implements right up to the first millennium B C until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnatic, the Ceded Districts of Madras, south Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery, are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period. This gives the hope that a sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of the Deccan.

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric civilization of India is, however, that represented by the recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B C and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style, those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain all denoting a well-developed artistic sense.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B C of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab today. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead, they were familiar with the arts of spinning and

weaving and with cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well-developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohenjo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along, with funerary pottery, and "pot burials." Only 27 of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials.

Sir Aurel Stein's survey of Baluchistan and very recently of Bahawalpur State has added to our knowledge, a number of ancient sites of the prehistoric epoch. Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late Mr. Majumdar, at least three are now recognised as representing distinct phases, some earlier and some later, than the main culture of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the North-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the Valley of the Ganges. On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced upto Limbdi State in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known, but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations in the western U P. From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 4th century B C, the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world war cannot allow the programme of excavation to be carried as might be wished.

Mauryan Monuments—The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indian Archæology are pretty clear, thanks to the systematic research of the last half a century, and in particular the field work of the last four decades. The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills, the remains of a pillared hall near Patna (ancient Pataliputra), remains of the wooden palisade near Patna, a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bir mound), Benares and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. The best example of Mauryan sculpture is the exquisite lion capital at Sarnath which represents the art of the Imperial court of Asoka which though Indian in tradition, was enlivened by fresh contact with the Perso-Greek world. Other sculptures of the period include a well modelled female and two male statues from Patna now in the Calcutta Museum, and other

statues from Benagar (Central India Parkham near Madras) These characterised by a feeling of volume and mass exhibit rather primitive conception of modelling characteristic of Indian popular art. The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Circa 250 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places ranging from Shahbazzarhi in the Peshawar District to Jonnagiri in the Karnul District in the south. Amongst the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandargarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically unimpaired. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, viz., a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. Special mention must be made here of the *stupa* at Piprahwa opened by Peppé in 1893, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed staitite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Sunga Art—The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west India Græco-Bactrian rulers were extending their sway. The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. The fragments of the railing around the Bharhut stupa, now kept in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, show how the artists have succeeded in depicting the stories of Buddha's life and his former existence both in human and animal forms, such as the monkey, deer or elephant. Besides dedicatory inscriptions the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracottas figurines have been found in the excavations of city sites all over North India, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad Ahichchhatra near Bareilly, Benares and Patna.

Sanchi Monuments—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments in India are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B.C. The four gateways and another in front of stupa III are elaborately decorated inside and out with figure sculptures and bas-reliefs also referring to Buddha's life or the *jataka* legends, in a more developed style than Bharhut. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi, are among the most important in the country, constituting three different cities that flourished in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments entered around stupas, situated in the suburbs

or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity. For over a quarter of century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of India, Greece and Persia. The most prosperous city was the Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets and houses, the antiquities from which, including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins, all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc., form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine Museum on the spot.

The Græco Buddhist School of Gandhara—Sometime in the 1st century A.D. a new school arose in the north-west in what is known as the Gandhara country (comprising the region from Taxila to Peshawar and beyond including the Kabul valley) indicating a flood of new artistic ideas based on the Græco-Roman models, brought in by the contact of the Græco-Scythian and Parthian rulers. The enthusiastic following which the religion of Buddha then received in this region led to a phenomenal building activity in the shape of stupas and monasteries which were profusely decorated with sculptures, freezes and motifs revealing the influence of western art. One innovation introduced by the Gandhara school was the image of Buddha which the older indigenous school refrained from attempting, the person of Buddha being invariably indicated by means of symbolical representations. The Museums at Lahore and Peshawar and to a less extent the Indian Museum bear witness to the prolific activity of the Gandhara sculptors at such centres as Takhti-Bahi, Sahri-Bahlol, Lorian Tangai, Jamalgarhi and Shahji-ki-Dheri, near Peshawar. The period of the Kushana Emperor, Kanishka (2nd century A.D.) was the climax of Gandhara art, and along with the extension of Kushana rule in the interior, the new forces made themselves felt in the Gangetic valley, particularly Mathura. A second Gandhara school which flourished in the third and fourth centuries A.D. and shows an exuberance of stucco reliefs is also now recognised.

Mathura—Mathura one of the most important religious and art centres in northern India, from ancient times was galvanised into activity from the second century A.D. onwards. Here the abundance of red sand-stone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all the religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here, while the fusion of indigenous and western art was manifested in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amravati, Nagarjunikonda and other places such motifs as the garland bearer have been found. By the fourth century A.D. the Hellenistic element in Indian art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire Indian art reached its golden age.

The Gupta Age—The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian achievement in literature, art and sculpture. A thoughtful synthesis of the best impulses of Indian art and the foreign influence

was brought about in this period of which the keynote was a broad intellectualism and a balance between spiritual thought and material expression. The best sculpture of this period has been found in Sarnath, Muttra, Deogarh and Garhwa in the United Provinces, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all north Indian excavations. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of the day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in the Punjab. In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendancy while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, Deogarh and other places. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque near the Qutb Minar near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to king Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II) circa A.D. 379-413. It is wonderful to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made in India at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it in spite of the weather action of 15 centuries. Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar CI, dating back to the time of the Paramara king Bhoja early 11th century.

Caves—Of the rock cut caves which are among the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Udaygiri and Bagh in Gwalior State, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa and the Seven Pagodas near Madras. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists, Hindus and Jains. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pithkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess, although Sir John Marshall ascribes a later date, about the middle of the first century B.C. The Buddhist caves are generally of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks, particularly during the rainy season. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end, one of the most striking examples being the great *chaitya* cave at Karli in Poona district. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consists of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later

viharas there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu caves, the Udaygiri group near Bhilsa in Gwalior State is the earliest, (early 5th century). In Western India, the group at Badami is earliest in date, but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented and best known. Here the sculptures, all Saiva in character include the famous Trimurti (properly Mahesamurti) which ranks among the world's most forceful sculptures. The famous *rathas* and caves, popularly known as the Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram (6th century A.D.) in Chingleput District near Madras have some spirited sculpture and complete models of structural temples out of living rock, mostly attributable to the Pallava Kings in the seventh century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Shiva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I (A.D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jain caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora and Sittannavasal in Pudukkottai State, which contain paintings of the 7th century A.D., and those of the latest period, at Ankal in Nasik.

Fresco Paintings—The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. The earliest cave paintings are those at Ramgarh in Sirgutta State in the Eastern States agency, but the most famous and the best preserved are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1901-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society. Recently the subject of paintings has drawn much attention and fresh discoveries of fresco paintings, mostly fragmentary, have been reported from places in Southern India, such as Badami, Conjeevaram, Tanjore, Tirumalaipuram and Padmanabhapuram, which provide an almost continuous chain of examples illustrating the development of this art through the centuries from the Chalukya and Pallava times (6-7 Century A.D.) to the Vijayanagar Empire.

Structural Temples—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhutargaon in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Tigowa, Nachna, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at "in

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular, and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattihalli, Tilliwali and Hingali at Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu, Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Saracenic Architecture—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations

æology.

The *Qutub-ul-Islam* mosque near the Quth Minar at Delhi and the *Arhar-din-a-jhompra* mosque at Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Iltutmish and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur besides several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jamī Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their style, somewhat feeble and ornate, and Gaur and Pandua teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Eklakhi mosque, Baradwari Masjid, Latian Masjid, small golden mosque and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixtythree small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work, and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs, is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jamī Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Military Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jahangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Ibad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Inscriptions—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by Kings on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material, which has made possible to reconstruct India's history, from century to century and dynasty by dynasty. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A D, and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbargarh 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nighva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B C 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rumminder pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar at Besnagar, near Bhilsa, C I, which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind'.

Numismatics—The part played by Numismatics in reconstructing India's ancient history may also here be mentioned in brief. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Kathiawar and surrounding terri-

tories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A D) has been built up on their numerous coins. The history of various tribes, families and rulers in different regions of Northern India is made up of information pieced together from their numismatic issues and the chronology of most of the historical excavations has been fixed by the finds of coins in the different strata.

Archæological Department—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3½ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt, C I E, late Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D G is Rao Bahadur K N Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohen-jodaro in Sind. The latest systematic excavations are those at Ramnagar (ancient Aluchehatra) in Bareilly District, U P., where an extensive walled town inhabited from the second century B C to the ninth century A D has been unearthed stratum by stratum. Of all these works, those of most general interest are the Harappa and Mohen-jodaro.

for here the Archaeological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B C and further. The Archaeological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archaeological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore, and at the Taj, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohen-jodaro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place. Duplicates of antiquities from Mohen-jodaro and other places have, however, been widely distributed among other Museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archaeological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 25th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*.

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progressive Indian States to create their own Archaeological Departments. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda and Jaipur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archaeological Department, which was created in the year 1914. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Brahmani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites at Maski and Paithan has been a regular

feature of the Department's work the latest excavations at the site of Kondapur have brought to light the remains of a prosperous city of the Andhra period. The Mysore Archaeological Department has nearly completed half a century of its existence. The first Director, Mr. B. L. Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebid. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful. In Gwalior the Department established in 1915 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Jeonagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department. In Jaipur excavations conducted by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake. The latest excavations by the Department at Rairth, an ancient commercial and industrial mart have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date. The recently started Archaeological Department of the Baroda State has done a valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Amreli in Kathiawad and Pattan in Gujarat. Indore, Mayurbhanj, Travancore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Pudukkottai, Patna, Rewah and Cochin are among the States that maintain Archaeological Departments of their own.

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work in Chanhu-daro in Sind in 1930. Here, several phases of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season. The University of Calcutta have conducted excavations at Bangarh in North Bengal for a number of years, with success and the Punjab Exploration Fund have done work at the site of Bhera in the District of Punjab.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Government, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential point in this letter are indicated below.

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means

universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters

connected with its observatories, writes — 'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements: but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.

'Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

'It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step, while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour; whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

'It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time. and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the

standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively — Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

'This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' E longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

'Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case.'

It is difficult to recall, without a sense or bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time; in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000 = £100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world,

there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free

coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjahanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee

in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that at a good example of the results that in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £3,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £366,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pices.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardised in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seer, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2,057 lb. and the maund 82 2/7 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops, where pennyworths

many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village. A good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew—

C. A. Silberrard (*President*)
A. Y. G. Campbell,
Rustomji Fardoonji

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 gram tola, viz—

8 khaaskhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 rattī
8 rattīs	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3·60 lbs or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", earlier in this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subsequently, opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation, but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature.

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of British India. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India on the 28th March, 1939, and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April, 1939. The Act laid down the following standard weights—

- the standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains,
- the standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains,
- the standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers,
- the standard pound, being a weight of 7,000 standard grains,
- the standard ounce, being one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound,
- the standard hundred-weight, being a weight of 112 standard pounds,
- the standard ton, being a weight of 2,240 standard pounds.

Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Act, the Central Government undertook to supply to each Provincial Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights. Accordingly in October, 1941, Government of India supplied to the Provincial Government of Bihar a complete set of Reference Standard Weights, which was placed under the charge of the Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar.

The enforcement of standard weights throughout the Province of Bihar, as laid down in Act IX of 1939 of the Central Government, was awaiting a supplementary provincial legislation which may be possible under normal conditions. But Government of Bihar in their notification No 185 D R dated the 7th May, 1942, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, have directed that the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939), shall apply to the Chota Nagpur Division and to the Santal Parganas District, as a special measure. In Bihar it was felt that it may be convenient to start with the enforcement of standard weights alone in the first instance, and the measures of capacity may be left alone for some time to allow the buyers and sellers to adjust the measures on the basis of the standard weights."

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932.—

Weights—

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer and maund.
The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 28 lbs. (a quarter), 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt) and 2,240 lbs (1 ton)

Dry measures—

The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer.
The Bombay Chhatrak— $\frac{1}{16}$ seer.
The Adras— $\frac{1}{2}$ seer
The Adholl—2 seers
The Bombay Payall of 4 seers
The Bombay Maund of 16 paxalls
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seer.
The Imperial gallon,
The Pint— $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Length—

The Inch— $\frac{1}{36}$ th yard, and
The Foot—3rd yard.
The Furlong of 220 yards
The Mile of 1,760 yards
The Yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay.

Area and volume—

The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch
The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch
The area of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the guntha.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement
The Square of 100 square feet.
The Brast of 100 cubic feet

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negrillos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair, eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members yet in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an

upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance through out the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murms and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by

the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest-clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhya to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The percentage of the urban population to the total is 13 which shows an increase of 2 per cent since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 2.7 in Assam to 26.0

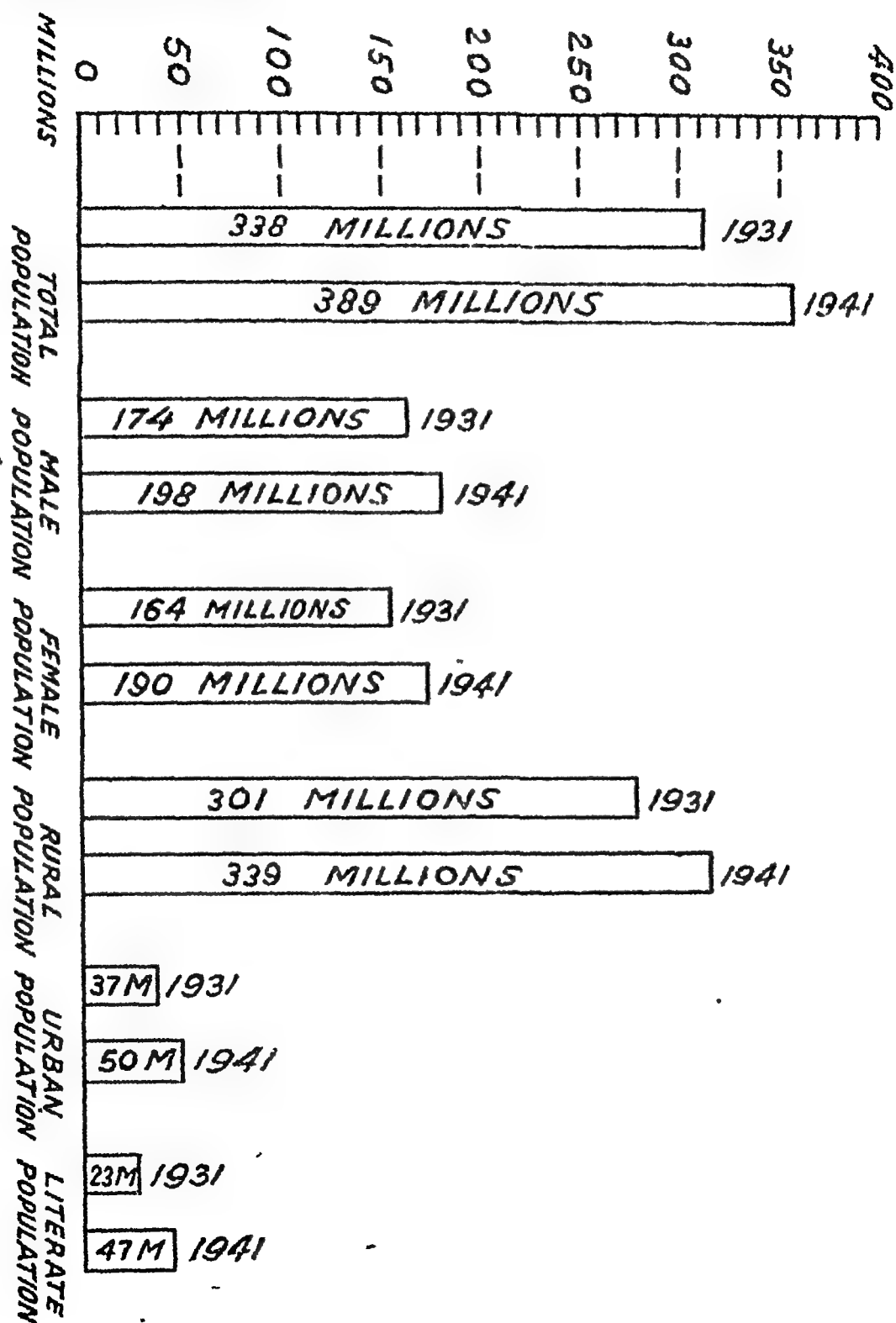
in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern Ireland 50.8 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent, and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

	1941		1931		Percentage of total Population					
	Places	Population (Million)	Places	Population (Million)	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Total Population	657,996	388.8	666,924	338.1	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	655,257	339.2	664,444	300.7	87	89	89	89	90	90
Urban Areas	2,739	49.6	2,480	37.4	13	11	10	9	9	9

Changes in Population.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1931-41—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



COMMUNITIES.

Religion as a census criterion of differentiation had considerable drawbacks and was this year replaced by the concept of community. The community tables represent the answers of the citizens to the question on community origin. In some fields a certain degree of overlap exists, notably where tribes are concerned, since where tribal origin was returned in answer to the main question, this was the basis of tabulation. In some areas, however, *eg.* notably Assam, Christianity claims many adherents, and had the ordinary course of sorting been possible, these overlaps would have been followed up and a full picture presented. This is one of the many ways in which the contracted tabulation gave

rise to considerable difficulties. The table below gives the communities returned, but the figure of Christians refers only to those who in answer to the question about origin declared themselves Indian Christians. The number of persons professing Christianity is, however, considerable above those and, for example, in Assam alone 319,000 persons would have to be added to this figure, and indications are that Christians in this province have increased by 60% over the decade.

The figure for tribes, therefore, gives the number of persons of tribal origin, a point of considerable importance. It does not cover religion or the degree of assimilation.

Community		British India (millions)	States (millions)
Hindus	Scheduled Castes	39.8	8.8
	Others	150.8	56.0
Muslims		79.4	12.3
Tribes		16.8	8.3
Sikhs		4.2	1.5
Christians		3.5	2.5
Others		1.2	1.0

RELIGIONS.

Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Province they are no less than 87 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muslims monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 31 per cent of the population of Assam, 15 per cent in the United Provinces. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. The tribes are chiefly found in Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal, Madras, Rajputana, Central India also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South

India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. The Parsees and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

The Christian community now numbers just 6.3 millions of persons in India or 1.7 per cent of the population. This constitutes an increase of 5 per cent over the last census. Nearly 60 per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Province and its States, and the community can claim 40 persons in every 1,000 of the population of Madras and as large a proportion as 29 per cent in Cochin and 32 per cent in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census.

The Census of India was taken on March 1, 1941. Full figures are not available but an approximate estimate puts the population at 388.8 millions. The following percentages of increase in population in particular areas indicate the extent to which it has grown since the census of 1931 placed the population of India at, 338.1 millions

Areas	Percentage of increase in population
BRITISH INDIA.	
Madras	11.6
Bombay	15.8
Bengal	20.3
U. P.	18.6
Punjab	20.5
Sihar	12.3
P	9.8
Assam	18.3
Orissa	8.8
N. W. F. P.	25.3
Sind	16.7
Baluchistan	8.2
INDIAN STATES.	
Baroda	16.6
Kashmere	10.3
Hyderabad	12.1
Mysore	11.8
Cochin	18.1
Indore	13.9
Manipur (Assam)	14.9
Gwalior	13.7
Deccan States	13.3
Orissa States	12.7
Rajputana States	18.1

On the occasion of the Census of 1931 the Congress Party had declared a boycott of the Census, while during the Census of 1941 all parties worked zealously to ensure correct recording by enumerators. During the Budget debates in March, 1941, allegations were made by several members of the Assembly that the Census operation had been vitiated by communal over-zealousness of citizens and of enumerators. Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India defended his staff against criticism of partiality and in the course of an interesting review of the remarkable achievement of enumerators said,—"The Indian

census is a thing of which the country should be very proud, very proud indeed. When I was in America in 1939, I was rather interested to find that two Indian administrative achievements were comparatively well-known and appreciated. One of them was the Survey of India and the other was the Census. There is here a population of 390 millions—a fifth of the world. Your census from A to Z costs you under 50 lakhs. This is only made possible by the people of the country coming forward and taking their unpaid share. Just think what it would cost if you were to pay these men. In America they pay their men four cents a head. The American census for a third of our population costs 12 crores, that is 24 times the cost of the Indian census. The English cost of census is Rs. 150 per thousand. The Indian figure comes to under 15. If you paid your enumerators one anna per head you would add 2½ crores to the cost of the census. If you paid them one pice per head you would add 62½ lakhs to the whole cost. You had nearly 3 million enumerators last time. Now you have a million and a half at least. You are able to conduct this so cheaply because the people of this country take this enquiry on their shoulders. That is an enormously creditable thing and one that our people should realise. It is a very advanced position for this great country—that this big social enquiry should be carried on by the people and within their financial resources. It is a much more advanced position than is the case in some countries that are considered to be ahead of us. Strictly speaking you could say that the census is the most truly all-India effort that we have. As for the men who have taken census, I must say that I have great regard for the Indian enumerator. Take the ordinary basis of enumeration in a village. Really half the village may take part because things like determining of age will often be settled after consultation with the older grown-up people, the stand-by in the village who remember what happened fifty years ago. Very largely it is a public operation and it is a very good thing that it should be so."

Mr. Yeatts broke new ground in many directions and the census of 1941 was a very different phenomenon from that of previous decades. The one-night theory was abandoned in favour of a period system to give full scope for the economical and efficient use of the widely differing provincial systems. It has to be remembered here as everywhere that India's census is unpaid. The number of enumerators as a consequence was more than halved in British India and approximately half for the whole country. The old schedule of former days was abandoned and the enumeration carried out directly on to the slips which were later sorted to produce the tables. These slips themselves represented another radical departure, since they carried no words in any language and could therefore be run off by the hundred millions at a single press in Calcutta. A location code was devised which enabled district and other identifying detail to be printed on the slip in the course of its preparation.

For the first time direct enumeration was undertaken beyond the north-west frontier in Dir, Chitral, Swat and Kurram by applying to these areas the full census system. Separate scrutiny was conducted of the Migratory Powsindas in the north-west. The most interesting innovation is the taking of 1/50 random samples of the entire population. These samples are to be kept at the headquarters of each province, or census unit, and can be used for ascertaining, for instance, as to what proportion of the population is supported by agriculture and make other deductions.

For reasons of economy the Government of India did not sanction the full grant of expenses with the result that although Census has been carried out on an elaborate scale the results are not to be tabulated except for variation of population. Tables giving such important information as age, or means of livelihood, or literacy by age are not to be prepared at present. Thus insurance companies and local bodies interested in social services will not get the help they used to receive from the Census Report. It is expected that a large number of Indian States will not follow the example of British India and that they will arrange for the full course of tabulation.

Certain general conclusions drawn from the Census operation may be mentioned. The need for simple literacy is appreciated all over the

country and literacy shows the most marked rise in the case of women amounting to several hundred per cent. There has been a definite movement towards towns and especially larger towns and industrial centres. Public health measures initiated early in this century have begun to show results in lower infantile mortality, longer life and better public health.

Previous censuses included Burma and Aden the figures for which have been removed now. Last census took place on the night of 26th February revealing an Indian population as below —

India	338 1 millions
British territory	256 8 millions
States	81 3 millions

The present figures of 338 8, 295 8 and 93 0, show increases of 50 millions over the whole country and 39 millions in British India.

The small table shows the percentage rate of increase between 1891 and 1941 for India, Provinces and States.

	Percentage increase (1891-1941)
India	39 1
Provinces	38 9
States	39 8

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941—Population of Provinces and States.
(Figures are in thousands)

Provinces, States or Agency	1941.			1931	1931 to 41
	Population	Males	Females	Population.	Variation
India	388 852	200 939	187,913	338,219	+15-0
Provinces	295 812	153 026	142,786	256 753	+15-2
Ajmer-Merwara	584	307	277	507	+15-2
Andamans and Nicobar	34	22	12	29	+17-2
Assam	10 205	5 383	4 822	8,623	+18-3
Baluchistan	502	295	207	464	+8-2
Bengal	60,307	31,748	28,559	50,116	+20-3
Bihar	36 340	18 224	18 116	32,368	+12-3
Orissa	8 729	4 218	4,511	8,026	-8-8
Bombay	20 850	10 817	10 033	17 992	+15-8
Central Provinces and Berar	16 823	8,439	8 384	15 823	+9-8
Coorg	169	92	77	168	+3-7
Delhi	918	535	303	636	+44-3
Madras	49 842	24 557	24 785	44,205	+11-6
North-West Frontier Province	3,038	1,651	1 387	2,425	+25-8
Punjab	28,419	15 384	13,035	23,581	+20-5
United Provinces	55,021	28,860	26,161	48 408	+13-7
Sind	4,535	2,494	2,041	3 887	+16-7
States and Agencies	93,040	47,913	45,127	81,466	+14-2
Assam States	726	358	368	626	+16-0
Baluchistan States	356	192	164	405	-13-8
Baroda State	2,855	1,473	1,382	2 448	+16-6
Bengal States	2 145	1 107	1,038	1,863	+15-1
Orissa States	3 024	1 489	1 535	2,683	+12-7
Chhattisgarh State	4 050	2,014	2 036	3 548	+14-1
Central India Agency	7 512	3 858	3,654	6 648	-13-0
Deccan and Kolhapur States	2,785	1 405	1,380	2 458	+13-8
Gwalior State	4 006	2,117	1 889	3 523	+13-7
Hyderabad State	16,184	8,252	7,932	14,436	+12-1
Jammu and Kashmir State	4,022	2,130	1 892	3 646	+10-3
Madras States	499	243	256	453	+10-1
Cochin State	1,423	697	726	1 205	+18-1
Travancore State	6 070	3 045	3 025	5 096	+19-1
Gujarat States	1 459	756	703	1 265	+15-3
Mysore State	7 329	3 763	3 566	6 557	+11-8
N. W. F. Provinces Agency	2 378	1 257	1,121	2,259	+5-3
Punjab States	5 504	2 997	2 507	4,497	+22-4
Punjab Hill States	1,091	570	521	990	+10-2
Rajputana Agency	13 670	7 169	6 501	11 571	+18-1
Sikkim State	121	63	47	110	+10-0
United Provinces States	928	481	447	856	-18-4
Western India States Agency	4,904	2 478	2 426	4 221	+16-2

POPULATION OF CITIES.

City	Population 1941.	Population 1931.	Females per 1,000 males.	Percentage Variation				
				1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931	1931 to 1941
Calcutta with Howrah ..	2,488,000	1,485,582	464	+ 11 0	+ 4 3	+ 11 9	+ 79 2	+ 67
Bombay ..	1,490,000	1,161,383	561	+ 26 2	+ 20 0	+ 1 2	+ 50 2	+ 28
Madras ..	777,000	647,230	908	+ 1 8	+ 1 6	+ 22 8	+ 59 1	+ 20
Hyderabad ..	733,000	466,894	920	+ 12 0	+ 19 0	+ 16 0	+ 27 0	+ 57
Delhi ..	522,000	447,442	724	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	+ 47 0	+ 158 1	+ 23
Lahore ..	672,000	429,747	596	+ 12 7	+ 23 2	+ 52 5	+ 187 7	+ 56
Ahmedabad ..	591,000	313,789	715	+ 16 6	+ 26 4	+ 14 5	+ 145 9	+ 88
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station ..	407,000	306,470	900	+ 19 1	+ 25 3	+ 29 0	+ 96 6	+ 33
Lucknow ..	387,000	274,659	516	+ 1 6	+ 4 6	+ 14 2	+ 8 2	+ 39
Amritsar ..	391,000	264,840	706	+ 6 0	+ 4 9	+ 05 3	+ 74 4	+ 48
Karachi ..	360,000	263,565	743	+ 30 2	+ 42 8	+ 21 5	+ 258 3	+ 36
Poona ..	258,000	250,187	888	+ 5 3	+ 23 9	+ 16 5	+ 82 6	+ 3
Cawnpore ..	437,000	243,755	644	+ 12 0	+ 21 2	+ 12 6	+ 56 9	+ 99
Agra ..	284,000	229,764	818	+ 1 4	+ 0 0	+ 23 8	+ 56 4	+ 23
Nagpur ..	302,000	215,165	895	+ 21 0	+ 43 0	+ 48 0	+ 119 0	+ 45
Benares ..	263,000	205,315	781	+ 4 4	+ 2 6	+ 3 5	+ 6 1	+ 28
Allahabad ..	290,000	183,914	755	+ 0 2	+ 8 4	+ 17 0	+ 14 9	+ 41
Madura ..	239,000	182,013	983	+ 26 6	+ 2 8	+ 31 0	+ 146 6	+ 31
Srinagar ..	208,000	173,573	848	+ 3 0	+ 12 2	+ 22 5	+ 46 0†	+ 20
Patna ..	176,000	159,690	769	+ 1 0	+ 11 9	+ 33 1	+ 6 42	+ 48
Sholapur ..	213,000	144,654	908	+ 18 5	+ 94 9	+ 21 0	+ 141 5	+ 22
Jaipur ..	176,000	144,179	877	+ 14 4	+ 12 3	+ 19 9	+ 1 1	+ 34
Bareilly ..	193,000	144,031	819	+ 2 8	+ 0 0	+ 11 3	+ 25 1	+ 13
Trichinopoly ..	160,000	142,843	961	+ 17 9	+ 2 5	+ 18 6	+ 69 1	+ 58
Dacca ..	213,000	138,518	731	+ 21 0	+ 10 0	+ 16 0	+ 76 8	+ 23
Meerut ..	169,000	138,709	713	+ 1 6	+ 5 1	+ 11 5	+ 36 8	+ 60 0
Indore ..	204,000	127,327	767	+ 48 2	+ 107 1	+ 36 8	+ 53 4†	+ 44
Jubbulpore ..	178,000	124,382	623	+ 11 0	+ 8 0	+ 14 0	+ 64 0	+ 8
Peshawar ..	131,000	121,866	708	+ 2 9	+ 6 7	+ 16 7	+ 52 4	+ 23
Almer ..	147,000	119,524	843	+ 16 8	+ 31 7	+ 5 3	+ 145 2	+ 20
Multan ..	143,000	119,457	800	+ 13 6	+ 14 5	+ 40 9	+ 73 9	+ 52
Rawalpindi ..	131,000	119,284	577	+ 1 4	+ 16 9	+ 17 9	+ 125 2	+ 35
Baroda ..	153,000	112,860	815	+ 4 3	+ 4 7	+ 19 2	+ 6 0	+ 28
Moradabad ..	142,000	110,562	852	+ 8 0	+ 1 9	+ 33 7	+ 59 5	+ 16
Tinnoreilly with Palamcottah ..	92,000	109,068	1,008	+ 12 1	+ 11 9	+ 8 6	+ 164 8	+ 41
Mysore ..	151,000	107,142	907	+ 4 7	+ 17 7	+ 27 6	+ 77 7	+ 27
Salem ..	130,000	102,179	963	+ 16 2	+ 11 7	+ 95 6	+ 101 7	+ 27

† 1891-1931

* Not available

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses:—

Age-group.	1931.		1921.		Age-group.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
0—10 ..	2,802	2,880	2,078	2,810	40—50 ..	968	591	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,800	50—60 ..	501	545	619	606
20—30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70 ..	209	281	347	377
30—40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,308	70 and over.	115	125	160	180
					Mean age ..	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

City.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	260	320
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest

census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all India ratio is 902 females for 1,000 males for Muslim and 944 females for 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. One hundred and twenty out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 95 ten years ago and less than 40 half

a century ago. Bombay leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; Among the states Travancore, Cochin and Baroda have a higher percentage of literacy than the British Provinces.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala Cochin and Travancore States have more than one literate female to every two literate males. Female literacy has increased by 150% during the decade.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is, the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 64,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length, and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come; whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic.

Subsidiary Roads—As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutch" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

Road Development Committee—On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development

of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it. The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Road Development Account—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February, 1937. Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time,—

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province.

The Governor-General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

The position of the Road Fund as at end of 1940-41.

	Lakhs Rs
Gross Receipts -	
(1) to end of 1939-40	1,435 94
(2) for 1940-41	156 98
	1,592 92
Deduct grants to date for Civil Aviation	15 42
Net credit to the Road Fund	1,577 50
Deduct sums credited to the Reserve to date	252 98
Balance available for allocation	1,324 52
<i>Sums allocated to.</i>	
(a) Governor's Provinces (including Burma prior to separation) 1,043.25*	1,238 40
(b) Chief Commissioner's Provinces, and N W F P Tribal Area 33 90	
(c) Indian States and Administered Areas in States 161 31	
Balance (representing mainly the unallotted revenue for 1940-41 received after the close of the year)	86-06
	1,324 52

* Excluding Rs 80 60 lakhs allocated to Burma before separation, this figure becomes Rs. 962 65 lakhs

Road Administration—On the administrative side, roads are a provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local bodies varies considerably from province to province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency. Within Municipal areas all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities

The Road Fund—Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenue supplemented by provincial grants. Since 1929, however, the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction, reconstruction or improvement of roads, but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on "original" road works from provincial and local revenues but unfortunately the years

following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that provincial governments and local bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, have now laid down that at least 25% of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Until 1937, questions affecting roads and road transport had been dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries and Labour, while Railways came under the Commerce Department, each under a separate Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. With a view to co-ordinating the different means of communications, however, a portfolio for Communications was introduced in November, 1937, the Member in charge of which is responsible for Roads and Railways as well as Indian Navigation, Aviation, Telegraphs, &c

Road Mileage—The grand total of the mileage of extra-municipal roads maintained by public authorities in British India was 285,313 on March 31, 1938; of this, the total mileage for Governor's Provinces amounted to 278,502 and for Central Areas 6,811.

The total mileage of roads with modern surface, either bituminous or cement was 9,10; and the total mileage of water bound macadam roads was 54,967, making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surface (bituminous or concrete) or water bound macadam of 64,070.

The total mileage of lower types of road was 221,243. These roads are of three types firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel, moorum, etc., on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19,542; secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather, having a total mileage of 102,554; thirdly, roads of natural soil which are unmotorable, having a total mileage of 99,147.

The total mileage of Roads that are motorable was thus 186,166, out of which 83,612 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 102,554 miles motorable in fair weather.

No less than 244,840 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies, while the P. W. D and M. E. S. maintained 40,473 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Bengal with 91,192, out of which, however, only 3,887 was modern surfaced or macadam, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern or surfaced roads was Madras with 21,441 miles out of a total provincial mileage of 35,717. Bombay had 11,134 miles of modern or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road mileage of 19,571.

There are in addition, the roads maintained by municipalities and those in States, the total mileages of which are not known.

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund, the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years is as follows, the figures given being the latest available —

	1935-36.			1936-37.			1937-38.			1938-39.		
	In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total.	Original Works	Repairs	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Madras ..	36 0*	95 6	131 6	36 0*	97.9	133 9	28 1	85 7	113 8	24 7	87 8	112 5
Bombay ..	17 6	36 4	54 0	27.0	39 4	66 4	47 6	43 4	91 0	40 3	40 8	81 1
Sind ..	3 2	6 5	9 7	2 0	6 9	8 9	4 6	6 8	11 4	9.3	8.0	17.3
United Provinces †	17 4	55 1	72 5	23 1	54 3	77 4	12 0	56 9	68 9	13 5	56 4	69 9
Punjab ..	11 8	57 8	69 6	11 6	56 8	68 4	15 8	52 0	67 8	23 8	51 4	75 2
Bihar ..	10 1	42 7	52 8	11 7	40 8	52 5	9 9	30 8	40 7	13 6	30 7	44 3
Orissa ..	8 8	29 9	38 7	2.2	11 3	13 5	3 5	10 3	13 8	5 6	10 7	18 3
Central Prov †	15 3	27 9	43 2	7 3	27 7	35 0	5 9	28 5	34 4	7 3	26 7	34 0
Assam ..	2 3	17 8	20 1	4 0	18 0	22 0	12 0	26 7	38 7	4 4	27 5	31 0
N.-W. P. P.	25 8	47 6	73 4	29 4	47 4	76 8	9 3	17 2	26 5	17 2	16 2	23 4
Bengal ..	148 3	417 3	565 6	173.3	428 0	601.3	35 0	55 9	90 9	42 9	53 3	96 2
Total							183 7	414 2	597.9	192 6	409.5	602.1

† Excluding loan expenditure in the U. P. and C. P. as follows —

Rs Lakhs			
1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
U. P	13 7	13 4	..
C P	7 5	5 8	..
* Approximate			

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the

Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years.) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self-Government and of Dominion

Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10

Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan,

Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Panth pipoda Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937. Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, Judge owing to the death of Sir Shah Sulaiman, Sir S. Varadachariar. One post of Judge is at present vacant.

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

Provincial Legislation—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937:—

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commission,

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I, minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways, municipal tramways, ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways, ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land, registration of deeds and documents

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals

23. European vagrancy, criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour, provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance, including invalidity pensions, old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions, industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

An amending bill was introduced in Parliament in 1939 to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act. To safeguard provincial exchequers taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the provincial list. It was further provided *inter alia* that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor-General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor-General empower Federal officers with functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor-General in Council and entrusted them to a new authority called His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short). The officers of Governor-General and Crown Representative are held by the same person. The only concrete change made in the constitution of the Central Government

by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, a legislature with all the plenary powers generally given to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" is a body of 60 members, including 34 elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" consists of 141 members, of whom 102 are elected (including as in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who, though actually elected, has technical to be a nominee). Of the 39 nominated members, not fewer than one-third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-

General's Executive Council have not been made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one of other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances.

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which then existed. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber on the same model as that which the Act of 19 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province:—

		Legislative Council of	
		Assembly.	State.
Madras	.. ..	16	5
Bombay	.. ..	16	6
Bengal	.. ..	17	6
United Provinces	.. ..	16	5
Punjab	.. ..	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	.. ..	12	3
Central Provinces	.. ..	6	2
Assam	.. ..	4	1
North-West Frontier Province	.. ..	1	..
Burma	.. ..	4	2
Delhi	.. ..	1	..
		105	34

The Government of India Act, 1935, by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members

to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate could show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high offices in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred

on the Governor-General to disregard a decision of the Indian Legislature were less restricted than the similar power of the Provincial Governor, that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application

to certain categories of subjects

The new provisions, made in the Government of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government of India, were described in an earlier part of this chapter.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America; arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India, sale and distribution of Central Government publications; representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences, relief and repatriation of destitute Indians, purchase of stores outside India: provision of

educational and study facilities for Indian students and Government officials on leave or deputation, recruitment of persons for special posts, and payment of leave salary and pensions of officers in Europe, etc. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice. It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament. The Governor-General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the members of his Executive Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. As an emergency measure during the war, the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council was increased to 15 in July, 1942. These members hold charge of the portfolios of War, Defence, Civil Defence, Finance, Home, Supply, Indians Overseas, Law, Commerce, Information, War Transport, Posts & Air (Civil Aviation), Education, Health and Lands, Labour. The Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (India's representative on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council) will retain his seat on the Executive Council. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The Department of Communications deals with post and telegraphs, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various

items of safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of External Affairs. The Commander-in-Chief in practice always is a member of the Council. He holds charge of the Defence Department. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Provincial Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, C MacI G Ogilvie, O.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Additional Secretary, Sir Gurunath Bewoor, B.A., O.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, G Mackworth Young, O.I.E., F.S.A., I.C.S. (Retd.).

Deputy Secretary, P Mason, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Director of Military Lands and Cantonments,
Colonel G F J Paterson, O.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Additional Deputy Secretary, Lieut-Col A C Beynon, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Retd.)

Petroleum Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary,
J C Taylor

Assistant to Petroleum Officer, Capt F H J Ebburn

Under-Secretary and Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, R M Saner, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, S N Russell, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, M S A Baig, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, M. J A Staggs, M.B.E.

Establishment Officer, Major C Burge, M.B.E.

Additional Under-Secretary, R C Jeffreys, I.P.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur A P Dube, I.S.O.

Assistant Secretary, P D Wilson

Assistant Secretary, Khan Sahib Hamid Mukhtar Shah, I.P. (Retd.)

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Asstl Supdt. of Insurance, A. Rajagopalan, R.A.,
A I A

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Officer on Special Duty and Deputy Sugar Controller for India, B C A Cook, ICS

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Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, S W Shiveswarkar, ICS

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Registrar of Textile Trade Marks at Bombay, K S Shavaksha, Bar-at-Law

Superintendent, Govt Test House, Ahpore, Calcutta, N N Sen Gupta, MSc (Durham), AIC (Lond)

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J A Mackeown, CIE, ICS

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Officer on Special Duty, Air Marshal Sir J F A

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Officer on Special Duty (Recruitment), Lt-Col

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Joint Financial Adviser (Supply Finance),

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Assistant Financial Adviser (Supply Finance),

M S. Bhatnagar

Assistant Financial Adviser (Supply Finance),

M V Rangachari

Provision Co-ordination and Supply, Brigadier

E S B. Gaffney

Assistant Master General of Ordnance (Supply),

Lt-Col A Whiteside

Deputy Assistant Master General of the Ordnance

(Supply), Major H A C Lewis

Staff Captain (Supply), Major H. G. Coates

Information Officer, O Rahman

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AMERICAN PURCHASE

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Adavi, Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, R J.

Smart, Assistant Chief Accounts Officer,

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Assistant Industrial Planning Officers. A D Wilks, I O S, P S Venkataraman, A H Marley, D V Reddy, G Richards, M A Cook, B N Mojumdar, A W Ottignon, H Aldridge, D Crawshaw

A J Cunningham, Accounts Officer (Workshops), M L Malhotra, Administrative Officer

Senior Technical Assistants Norbert Talsky, Rao Sahib M V Ramamoorthi, J Paulie, G V Pillai

T D Welby, Industrial Planning Officer (Calcutta Circle), W C Blakeney Britter, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Calcutta Circle), W H Abel, Industrial Planning Officer (Lahore Circle), G E Hoare, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Lahore Circle), V S Chopra, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Lahore Circle), C W Clarke, Deputy Controller of Supplies (Munitions and Engineering, Bombay), A B Goodman, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Bombay Circle), R Boothroyd, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Bombay Circle), P M Lyons, Technical Assistant to Industrial Planning Officer, Bombay, E W F Johnson, Deputy Controller of Supplies, Madras, M H Ismail, Assistant Industrial Planning Officer (Cawnpore Circle)

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Deputy Director General Supply:—R. W. Tarrett, C.I.E.; Sir Lawrence Mason, Kt., C.I.E. O.B.E. M.C., I.F.S.; S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S.

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Chief Justice of India, The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer, KCB, KCSI, DCL
Judge, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Srinivasa Varadachariar, Kt
Ag. Registrar, Rai Bahadur Amrita Lal Banerjee, ISO

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Assistant Chemist P. C Roy

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Curator, and Officer in charge, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, S. N. Bal, MSc., Ph D., *Systematic Assistant*, V. Narayanaswami, M.A.

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Offg Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, Niranjan Prasad Chakravarti, MA, Ph. D., *Offg Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum*, T N Ramchandran, MA, *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle*, Ganesh Chandra Chandra, AIIA, *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle*, Hasan Hayat Khan, ARIBA, *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle*, Madho Sarup Vats, MA, *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle*, Mohammad Nazim, MA, Ph D; *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Central Circle*, Hargovind Lal Srivastava, MA, *Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle*, Qureshi Mohammad Moneer, BA, *Archaeological Chemist in India*, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Sana Ullah, MSc, FOS, *Government Epigraphist for India, vacant*, *Superintendent, for Epigraphy*, Rao Bahadur C R Krishnamachari, BA, *Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Central Circle*, Amalananda Ghosh, MA, *Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey*, J H S Waddington; *Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle*, Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, MA, *Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Bahadur Chand Chhabra, MA, MOL, Ph D; *Assistant Engineer*, Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari, Ph D, OIE, *Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum*, Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph D, MSc, FOS; *Epigraphist to the Govt of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions*, Ghulam Yazdani, OBE, MA, FRASB

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

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Public Health Commissioner with the Govt of India, Lt-Col E Cotter, MB, B Ch (NUI.), DPH (Lond), IMS
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Col R Hay, OIE, MB (Edin), DPH (Glas), DTM & H (Liv), IMS
Addl Dy Director-General, Indian Medical Service (P), Lt-Col R F D MacGregor, OIE, MU., IMS (Retd)
Addl Dy Director-General, Indian Medical Service (R), Lt-Col S I. Bhatia, MC, IMS
Addl Dy Director-General, Indian Medical Service (St), Lt-Col W M. Will, IMS.
Asst Director-General, Indian Medical Service (S), Lt-Col M K Kelavkar, MBE, MBBS (Bom), DTM & T, MROP (Edin), IMS.
Asst Director-General, Indian Medical Service (R), Major A N Chopra, IMS
Dy. Asst Director-General, Indian Medical Service (A.R.P), Major B. K. Sheorey, I.M.S.

Dy. Asst. Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Captain J. M. Richardson, M.B.E., I.M.D. (Retd.).

Dy. Public Health Commissioner with the Govt. of India, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, I.M.S., L.R.O.P. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Asst. Public Health Commissioner with the Govt. of India, Dr. P. N. Chatterji, M.B., B.S. (Allahabad), D.P.H. (Lond).

Director of Production, Instruments and Appliances, Major R. I. Reid, I.M.S.

Chief Advisory Chemist, A. F. MacCulloch, M.B.E.

Addl. Asst. Director-General, Indian Medical Service (S), Captain H. B. Wright, I.M.S.

Director of Production, Drugs and Dressing, Dr. J. N. Ray, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., I.V.I.

Central Contracts Officer, A. H. Boswell.

Technical Officer, E. T. Ibbitt.

Chief Lady Superintendent, Miss E. L. Hutchings.

Officer Supervisor (G), Rai Sahib Khushi Ram.

Officer Supervisor (S), Captain E. Duckworth, M.B.E., I.M.D.

Officer Supervisor (P), S. K. Ghose, M.A.

Officer Supervisor (S), C. D. Solomon.

Officer Supervisor (R), J. N. Saksena.

Officer Supervisor (Purchase), V. S. Mudallar.

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Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lt.-Col. W. J. Webster, M.C., M.D., (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S.; Captain C. L. Greening, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Supernumerary Officer under I.R.F.A., Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Dr. R. K. Goyal, M.B.B.S. (Ph), M.R.C.S., M.R.O.P. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Edin), D.Sc. (Paris).

Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre) Central Research Institute, Kasauli, J. P. McGuire, D.O.M., I.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), I.M.D., A.G. Brookes, D.T.M., I.M.D., Assistant to Director.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C. W. B. Normand, O.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin).

Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr. Srinivasa Rao Savur, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lond).

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Dr. Bains Prashad, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.B., F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.N.I.

Keeper of Records, Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt.

Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, W. W. Wood, F.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct. E.

Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dr. T. E. Gregory, D.Sc.

Secretary, Reconstruction Committee, B. N. Adarkar, M.A.

Wheat Commissioner for India, Captain A. M. Thomson, A.I.R.O.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, J. V. Joshi, M.A. (Cantab).

Tea Controller for India, Rai Bahadur Laddi Pershad, B.A.

Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Radbone.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	..20 Oct. 1771
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. ..	.. 8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a) ..	..12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (b) ..	..28 Oct. 1793
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (Offg.) ..	..17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.O. (c) ..	..18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time) ..	..30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. ..	..10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.O. (d) ..	..31 July 1807
The Earl of Molra, K.G., P.C. (e) ..	.. 4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (Offg.) ..	.. 13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.O. (f) ..	.. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (Offg.) ..	..13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.O. ..	.. 4 July 1828
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug 1792	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Telmout	
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec. 1799	
(d) Created Earl of Minto ..	.. 24 Feb. 1813
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings, 2 Dec. 1816	
(f) Created Earl Amherst ..	.. 2 Dec. 1820

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.O. ..	..14 Nov. 1831
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (a) (Offg.) ..	..20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (b) ..	.. 4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) ..	..28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bld (Offg.) ..	..15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (d) ..	..23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e) ..	..12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.O. (f) ..	..29 Feb. 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1846	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Viscount Canning, P.O. (a) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Kt., G.C.B., P.O. ..	..12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b) (Offg.) ..	..21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (Offg.) ..	.. 2 Dec. 1863

The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c)	..12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P. ..	..12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (Offg.) ..	.. 9 Feb. 1872
Lord Napier of Merchiston, Kt. (c) (Offg.) ..	..23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f)	.. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g) ..	..12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (h) ..	..13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C. M.G. .. ..	..10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C. .. ..	..27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (Offg.) ..	..30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (f)	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G.C. M.G. .. ..	..18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., L.S.O. (j) .. ..	..23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford .. ..	.. Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading .. ..	.. Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin .. ..	.. Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon .. ..	.. Apl. 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow ..	Apl. 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of North- brook.	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 23 April 1880.	
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1888.	
(i) Created an Earl, June 1911.	
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.L.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.	

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. FROM 1774 TO 1941.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lieut.-General John Clavering ..	.. 1774
Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote ..	.. 1779
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper ..	.. 1785
General Earl Cornwallis ..	.. 1786
Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie ..	.. 1793
Major-General Sir Alfred Clarke ..	.. 1798
Lieut.-General Gerard (Lord Lake) ..	.. 1801
General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time) ..	.. 1805
Lieut.-General Lord Lake ..	.. 1805
Lieut.-General Sir G. Hewett ..	.. 1807
Major-General William St. Leger (temp.) ..	.. 1810
Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent ..	.. 1812
General Marquis of Hastings ..	.. 1813
General Sir Edward Paget ..	.. 1823
General Viscount Combermere ..	.. 1825
General Earl of Dalhousie ..	.. 1850
General Sir Edward Barnes ..	.. 1852
General Lord William C. Bentinck ..	.. 1853
General Sir Henry Fane ..	.. 1855
General Sir Jasper Nicolls ..	.. 1859
General Lord Gough ..	.. 1843
General Sir Charles James Napier ..	.. 1849
General Sir William Maynard Gomm ..	.. 1850
General Sir George Anson ..	.. 1856
General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) ..	.. 1857
General Sir Hugh Rose ..	.. 1860
Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield ..	.. 1865
General Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala) ..	.. 1870
General Sir Frederick Paul Haines ..	.. 1876
General Sir Donald Martin Stewart ..	.. 1881
General Lord Roberts ..	.. 1885
General Sir George Stewart White ..	.. 1893
General Sir William Lockhart ..	.. 1898
General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer ..	.. 1900
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum ..	.. 1902
General Sir O'Moore Creagh ..	.. 1909
General Sir Beauchamp Duff ..	.. 1914
General Sir Charles Munro ..	.. 1916
Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson ..	.. 1920
Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood ..	.. 1925
Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode ..	.. 1930
Field-Marshal Sir Robert Archibald Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. ..	.. 1935
General Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., G.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C. ..	.. 1941
General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, K.C.B., O.M.E., M.C., A.D.C. .. ..	.. 1941

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim K.C.S.I.

Nominated Officials.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell, K.C.S.I. C.I.E. : The Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman K.C.S.I.
C.I.E. : The Hon'ble Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E. : The Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed M.L.A. : The Hon'ble
Mr. N. R. Sarker, M.L.A. : The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. : O. K. Caroo, C.S.I., C.I.E. :
B. A. Gopalaswami M.L.A. : T. S. Pillay O.B.E. : Mohammad Ikramullah : H. C. Prior,
C.I.E. : A. V. Pai, O.B.E. : T. S. Sankara Ayyar C.I.E. : Sir George Spence, C.S.I., C.I.E. : V. T.
Dehejia : Sir Gurnamath Bewoor, C.I.E. : J. D. Tyson, C.B.E.

Nominated Non-Officials.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh C.I.E. : N. M. Joshi : Dr. Sir Ratanji Dinshaw
Dalal, Kt, C.I.E. : Dr. Francis Xavier DeSouza : Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E. ;
Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E. ; Lt.-Col. M. A. Rahaman ; Rao Sahib N. Sira Raj ;

Shams-ul-'Ulma' Kamaluddin Ahmad, Dr Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Mohammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur, Naoraji M Dumasia, Seth Sundar Lal Daga, Kunwer Jajee Ismaiel Alikhan, O B E, Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, O I E, O B I, I O M, Sayyid Haider Imam, Major Thakur Singh, M, O, O B I

Elected Non-Officials

(Madras)

S Satyamurta, K S Gupta, Sir A Satyanarayana Moorty, Prof N G Ranga, M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, T S Avinashlingam Chettiar, K Sitarama Reddiar, K Santhanam, Shrimati K Radha Bai Subbarayan, K B Jinaraja Hegde, Umar Aly Shah, Maulvi Syed Mur-tuza Sahib Bahadur, H A Sathar H Essak Salt, Sir F E James, O B E, Raja T Manavedan, Sami Vencatachalam Chetty Garu

(Bombay)

Dr G V Deshmukh, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, BART, K O I E, O B E, Diwan Lalchand Navalrai, Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, Hooseimbhoy A Laljee, Jamna Das M Mehta, Rajmal Lakhichand, S K Hosmani, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Nahi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto, J D Boyle, E L C Gwilt, Manu Subedar, Khan Bahadur Mian Ghulam Kadir Md Shahban, Sir Vithal N Chandavarkar

(Bengal)

N C Chunder, Dr P N Banerjee, Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Akhul Chandra Datta, Sir Abdur Rahim, K O S I, Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Chowdhury Sekander Ali, Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, Dr Habibar Rahman, C C Miller, C P Lawson, T Chapman Mortimer, Sjt Dharendra Kanta Lahuri Chaudhury, Babu Baijnath Bajoria

(United Provinces)

Prof Chandra Bhai Johri, Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh, Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, Badri Datt Pande, Sri Parkasa, Khedan Lal, Mohan Lal Saksena, Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh of Ajodhya, Sir Syed Raza Ali, O I E, Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi, Su Muhammad Yamin Khan, O I E, Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, Dr Sir Zia Uddin Ahnhad, O I E, Mohamed Azhar Ali, J Ramsay Scott, Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh

(Punjab)

Lala Sham Lal, Raizada Hans Raj, Bhai Parma Nand, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, H M Abdullah, Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha, Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qureshi, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, M Ghiasuddin

(Bihar and Orissa)

Satya Narayan Sinha, Babu Hari Sharan Parsad Shrivastava, B Das, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Ramayan Prasad, Gauri Shankar Singh, Kallash Bihari Lal, Babu Ram Narayan Singh, Muhammad Nauman, Muhammad Ahsan, Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani, Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of Dumraon

(Central Provinces and Berar)

Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh, Seth Govind Das, Pandit Shambhudayal Misra, Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, Seth Sheodass Daga, Waman Gopal Joshi

(Assam)

Kuladhar Chaliha, Sree jukta Ananga Mohan Dave, Abdur Rasheed Choudhury, P J. Griffiths

(Delhi)

M Asaf Ali.

(Ajmer-Merwara)

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Som

(North-West Frontier Province)

Abdul Qaiyum.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

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Nominated Non-Officials

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Elected Non-Officials

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K Govindachari, The Hon'ble Mr M Ct M Chidambaram Chettiar; The Hon'ble Mr Narayandas Girdhardas, The Hon'ble Mr V Ramadas Pantulu, The Hon'ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur, The Hon'ble Mr Govindalal Shival Motilal, The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran; The Hon'ble Mr Manockji Nadirshaw Dalal, The Hon'ble Sardar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mita, C I E, J P, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain, C B E, The Hon'ble Mr. R H Parker, The Hon'ble Mr Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury, The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha, The Hon'ble Mr Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury, The Hon'ble Mr Abdool Razak Hajee Abdoo Suttar, The Hon'ble Mr R R Haddow; The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh, The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, The Hon'ble Pandit Parkash Narain Sapru, The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husam, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C I E, The Hon'ble Sardar Buta Singh, C B E, The Hon'ble Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar, The Hon'ble Maharajadhraya Sir Kameshwara Singh, K C I E, of Darbhanga, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Naram Mahtha, The Hon'ble Mr Nikunja Kishore Das, The Hon'ble Mr Hossain Imam; The Hon'ble Mr V V Kakkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Naudlal Binyani, The Hon'ble Maulavi Ali Asgar Khan

The Province of Assam which, as shown on the map, covers a total area of 67,334 sq miles, excluding Tribal territory, encloses Indian States with an extent of 12,320 sq miles, deducting which the nett area of British territory is 55,014 sq. miles. It is formed of the Assam or Brahmaputra valley, the valley of the Surma to the south, and portions of the hills which surround these valleys on the North, East and South or separate the valleys from one another to the West lie the plains of Bengal.

Population.—*British territory*—The total population of the Province (British territory) in 1931 was 862,251, of which nearly 5½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent of the population were recorded as speaking Bengali, 21 per cent Assamese other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers, the average density of the province was only 137 which, compared with that of most other parts of India, is low.

Agricultural Products—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,425,943 acres being devoted to this crop. Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 439,159 acres. About 41,131 acres are devoted to sugarcane. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions.—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranged from 51.22 to 284.07 inches in 1938, leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India which was the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569.50), this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S. S. E. trend.

Mines and Minerals.—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 2,22,198 tons were raised in 1940. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and has only been refined in Lakhimpur.

Manufactures and Trade.—Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley, the weaving being done by women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house in that valley used to contain a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods

of finer texture and colour but vigorous efforts at revival are being made by Government. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are other industries, but agriculture employs about 89 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The extensive system of rivers makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra most of which are metalled or gravelled. There are excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet, Shillong to Cherrapunji, and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aimed at the improvement of nearly 800 miles of road either by metalling or graveling and the construction of 12 big bridges is complete. In September, 1937, a further road improvement programme totalling Rs 1,05,25,000 was drawn up, from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs 41,11,054 were selected as a priority class. The Government of India have recently approved a programme running up to 31-3-45 under which 15 at these priority class schemes amounting to Rs 32,00,000 will be financed from the Road Fund. The work on some of these projects is already completed. In addition to the above the Government of Assam propose spending annually about Rs. 1,50,000 out of the Tea Rates Road Fund and about Rs 1,23,000 out of the Provincial Motor Taxation Road Fund on the improvement of secondary or feeder roads. *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads have been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system *via* the Valley of the Brahmaputra. Railhead is now at Rangapara north of Tezpur. Both Assam Bengal Rly and Eastern Bengal Rly have been amalgamated from 1-4-42 and have been named Bengal and Assam Rly.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1935. The present financial position for 1942-43 is set out in the following table—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1942-43	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1942-43.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees)
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on the	
I—Customs	9,59	Revenue—	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	37,74	4. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax	38
V—Salt		7. Land Revenue ..	17,14
VII—Land Revenue ..	1,32,34	8. Provincial Excise ..	3,95
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	29,41	9. Stamps	43
IX—Stamps	14,67	10. Forests	13,94
X—Forests	28,10	11. Registration	1,54
XI—Registration	2,12	12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4,76
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4,95	13. Other Taxes and duties	1
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3,14	B—Railway Revenue Account—	
Total ..	2,62,06	A State Railways ..	..
B—Railway Revenue Account—		14C Subsidised companies ..	..
XV—A—State Railways ..	..	15D. Miscellaneous Rail- ways expenditure ..	..
XVI—Subsidised companies	....	BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
Total ..	..	16. Construction of Rail- ways .. ..	..
E—Debt Services—		C—Revenue account of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage works—	
XX—Interest	57	18B. Navigation, Em- bankment and Drainage works ..	54
Total ..	57	E—Debt Services—	
F—Civil Administration—		22. Interest on debt and other obligations ..	5,25
XXI—Administration of Justice	2,00	23 Appropriation for reduction or avoid- ance of debt ..	3,75
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	43	F—Civil Administration—	
XXIII—Police	44	25. General Administra- tion	30,57
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage ..	1	27. Administration of Justice	9,46
XXVI—Education	4,12	28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	5,61
XXVII—Medical	1,89	29. Police	33,25
XXVIII—Public Health ..	1,64	30. Ports and Pilotage ..	2
XXIX—Agriculture	1,06	36. Scientific Departments ..	6
XXX—Veterinary	47	37. Education (European) Ditto (other than European)	82
XXXI—Co-operation	10	38. Medical	43,18
XXXII—Industries	47	39 Public Health	14,93
XXXIV—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	52	40. Agriculture	8,53
Total ..	13,15	41. Veterinary	7,07
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		42 Co-operation	2,38
XXXIX—Civil Works	8,64	43 Co-operation	1,84
Total ..	8,64	47. Industries	2,59
J—Miscellaneous—		47. Miscellaneous Dept..	1,08
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	23	H—Public Improvements—	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	57	50 Civil Works	49,68
XLVI—Miscellaneous	3,83	J—Miscellaneous—	
Total ..	4,93	54A—Famine Relief	2,00
		55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	24,86
		56. Stationery and Printing	3,94
		57. Miscellaneous	19,76
		64B Civil Defence	3,62

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1942-43	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1942-43
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Revenue in England—		Expenditure in England—	
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments—		M—Extraordinary items—	
XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	39,00	Extraordinary Charges	...
L—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments ..	3	Total expenditure from revenues	3,17,39
Total ..	39,03	Forest capital outlay ..	
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	3,19,39	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	1,86
1. Debt raised in India—		Payment of retrenched personnel	....
Permanent debt		Total ..	1,86
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	10,00	Floating debt—	
Other floating loans	10,00	Treasury Bills	10,00
Total ..	20,00	Other floating loans	10,00
2. Unfunded Debt—		Total ..	20,00
State Provident Funds ..	18,00	Unfunded debt—	
3. Deposits not bearing interest—		State Provident funds ..	10,50
Appropriation for reduction of avoidance of debt ..	4,00	Deposits not bearing interest—	
Sinking and depreciation Fund		Fund for jute propaganda scheme .. ..	..
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme .. ..	..	Fund for Survey of jute areas ..	..
Fund for Co-operative training and education .. ..	..	Fund for Co-operative Training and education ..	....
Fund for Survey of jute areas ..		Sinking Fund Investment Account ..	3,89
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	3,29	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	..
Ditto for control of motor transport	48	Subvention from Road Development Fund ..	1,29
Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas ..	62	Ditto for control of motor transport ..	48
General Police Fund ..	17	Fund for Economic Development of Rural areas ..	62
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	18	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	15
Total Deposits not bearing interest	8,74	General Police Fund ..	17
4. Deposits of Local Funds—		Total deposits not bearing interest	8,60
District Funds	39,50	Deposit of Local Funds—	
Other Funds	10,40	District funds	39,00
Departmental and Judicial deposits	34,92	Other funds	10,40
Advances	10,91	Departmental and Judicial deposits	35,11
Suspense	35	Advances	10,98
Civil Deposits .. ..	..	Suspense	35
Total deposits of local funds	96,08	Civil Deposits .. ..	..
5. Loans and advances by the Provincial Government ..	6,45	Total deposits of local funds	95,84
Remittances—		Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	7,24
6. Remittances within India ..	2,69,10	Remittances—	
Total Capital Revenues ..	4,13,37	Remittances within India ..	2,69,10
Total Receipts ..	7,37,75	Total Capital Expenditure	1,13,14
Opening balance	77,22	Total Expenditure ..	7,30,55
Grand Total	8,14,97	Closing balance	84,44
Excess of revenue over expenditure from revenues	1,99	Grand Total ..	8,14,97
		Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	

Administration.—The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912, the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, partly in British and partly in Khasi State territory, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over-crowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW, KCSI, OIE, IOS

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Secretary, J P. Mills, OIE, IOS

Military Secretary, Major T B Alder.

Aide-de-Camp, G. F. D. Walker, IP

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major A K Preston, ED, Lt Col F P. O'Connor, VD

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, Bahadur, IDSM, OBI

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, H G. Dennehy, OSI, OIE, IOS
Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, A G Patton, IOS

Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, S L Mehta, IOS.

Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, H C Stork, IOS

Deputy Secretary to Government in Home Department, C A Humphrey, IOS

Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Annada Kanta Barua, BA

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Ali Ahmed, BA, ISE, (Provincial Works) & K E L Pennell, BA, MC, ISE (for Defence)

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R C R. Cumming, OIE, IP.

Under Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, T T S Hayley, IOS.

Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Nagendra Narayan Das

Under Secretary to Government in the P W D., G W Gordon, ISE

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A V. Jones, ISO, VD

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, N N Phukan, BL

Registrar, Assam Secretariat, (Civil), Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Datta.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), D. C Das.

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL

Member, K Canthe, OIE, IOS.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, E P Burke, OIE, ISE (Retired)

Members, Maulvi Faiznūr Ah, BL, Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta, MA

Secretary, Maulavi Matin Ud-din Ahmed Chandhuri, BL

Advocate-General, Assam, Rai Bahadur P. C. Datta, BL, OIE.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc, S. P. Desai, IOS

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, M H Hussain, IOS

Director of Agriculture, R C Woodford

Director, Veterinary Department, A K Mitra, MROVS, PG

Conservator of Forests, Assam, O G. M. Mackarness, OIE

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Maulavi A Hye Chaudhuri, BL

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, H O Stork, IOS.

Inspector-General of Police, R O R. Cumming, OIE, IP

Director of Public Instruction, S C Ray, MA

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Lt-Col L A. P. Anderson, MA, MD, BCh, DPH, DTM, IMS, (Retd.).

Director of Public Health, A. M. V. Hesterlow.

Chief Engineer, Ali Ahmed, BA, ISE, (for Provincial Works), K E L Pennell, BA, MC, ISE, (for Defence)

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, KCSI, KOIE. 1921

Sir William Sinclair Marris, KCSI, KOIE. 1922

Sir John Henry Kerr, KCSI, KOIE, 1925

Sir William James Reid, KOIE, OSI, 1925.

Sir John Henry Kerr, KCSI, KOIE, 1927

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, KCSI, OBE, 1927

Sir Michael Keane, KCSI, OIE, 1932

Sir Abraham James Laine, KOIE, 1935

Sir Michael Keane, KCSI, OIE, 1935

Sir Robert Niel Reid, KCSI, KOIE, IOS, 1937

Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, KOIE, OSI, 1938.

Henry Joseph Twynnam, OSI, OIE, 1939

Sir Robert Niel Reid, KCSI, KOIE, IOS, 1939

Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, KCSI, OIE, IOS, 1942.

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ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon'ble Mr Basanta Kumar Das, B L

Deputy Speaker , Maulavi Muhammad Amiruddin.

Raja Ajit Narayan Dev, M A, B L (Dhubri, North), Akshay Kumar Das, B L (Sunamganj, Reserved seat), Arun Kumar Chanda, Bar-at-Law (Silchar), Baidyanath Mookerjee, B A (Indian Planting, Surma Valley), Balaram Sircar (Karimganj, East, Reserved seat), Hon'ble Mr Basanta Kumar Das, B L (Sylhet Sadr, South), Beliram Das, B L (Kamrup Sadr, South, Reserved seat), Bepin Chandra Medhi, B L (Mangaldai, North), Bipin Behari Das (Habiganj North, Reserved seat), Bishnu Ram Medhi, M Sc, B L (Kamrup Sadr, Central), Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M A, B L (South Sylhet, West), Debeswar Saimah, B L (Jorhat, North), Ghanashyam Das, B A (Barpeta, South), Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B L (Nalbari), Gopinath Bardoloi, M A, B L (Kamrup Sadr, South), Haladhar Bhuyan, (Nowgong, West), Harendra Narayan Chaudhuri, B A (Sylhet Sadr, North), Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, B A, (Hailakandi), Jadav Prasad Chaliha, B Sc (Sibsagar, East), Jogendra Chandra Nath, B A (Goalpara, South-East), Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B L (Dhubri, Central), Joges Chandra Gohain, B L (Dibrugarh, West), Kalachand Roy, (Silchar, Reserved seat), Kameswar Das, M Sc, B L (Barpeta, North), Kamini Kumar Sen, B L (Karimganj, East), Karuna Sindhu Roy (Sunamganj), Kedarmal Brahmin, B L (Indian Commerce and Industry), Krishna Nath Sarmah, B Sc, B L (Jorhat, South), Lakshesvar Borooah, B L (Dibrugarh, Central), Lalit Mohan Kar (South Sylhet, East), Mahadev Sarma (Tezpur, East), Dr Mahendra Nath Saikia, L M P (Nowgong North-East, Reserved seat), Mahi Chandra Bora, B L (Nowgong, South-East), Naba Kumar Dutta (Indian Planting, Assam Valley), Nirendra Nath Dev, B L (Habiganj, South), Omeo Kumar Das, B A (Tezpur, West), Paramananda Das (Goalpara, North-West), Purandar Sarma, M A, B L (Mangaldai, South), Purna Chandra Sarma, B L (Nowgong, North East), Rabindra Nath Aditya, M A, B L (Karimganj, West), Rajani Kanta Barooah (Dibrugarh, East), Rajendra Nath Barua, B L (Golaghat, North), Ram Nath Das, B L (Jorhat, North, Reserved seat), Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, B L (Kamrup Sadr, South), Sankar Chandra Barua (Golaghat, South), Santosh Kumar Barua, B A (Dhubri, South), Sarveswar Barua, B L (North Lakhimpur), Shubendra Chandra Biswas (Habiganj, North), Siddhi Nath Sarma, B L (Kamrup Sadr, North), Sonaram Datta, B A (Sibsagar, West), Abdul Aziz, B L (South Sylhet, Central), Abdul Bari Chaudhury, M A, B L (Sunamganj, South), Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan (Dhubri, South), Khan Bahadur Hazi Abdul Majid Chaudhury (Karimganj, Central), Abdul Matin Chaudhury, B L (Sylhet Sadr East), Abdur Rahman (Habiganj, South-East), Syed Abdur Rouf, B L (Barpeta), Md Abdus Salam, B A (Sylhet Sadr, North), Dewan Muhammad Ahabab Chaudhury, B A (Sunamganj, East), Md Ali Haidar Khan (South, Sylhet, East), Dewan Ali Raja (Habiganj, North-West), Muhammad Amiruddin (Nowgong, East), Muhammad Amjad Ali, B A, LL B (Goalpara, East), Ashrafuddin Md Chaudhury, B A, LL B (Habiganj, South-West), Badaruddin Ahmed, B L (Darrang), Khan Bahadur Dewan Ekhmur Roza Chaudhury (Sylhet Sadr, West), Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law (Kamrup, North), Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B L (Dhubri, West), Jahanuddin Ahmed, B L (Dhubri, North), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali (Sibsagar), Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Chaudhury (Sunamganj, West), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mahmud Ali (Karimganj, South), Mator Rahman Mia (Goalpara, West), Mabarak Ali, B L (Karimganj, West), Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, B L (Habiganj, North-East), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mufizur Rahman, B A (Sylhet Sadr, South), Munawwar Ali B A, LL B (Sunamganj, Central), Muzarrof Ali Laskar (Hailakandi), Namwar Ali Baibhuiya, B L (Silchar), Naziruddin Ahmed (South Sylhet, West), Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar (Nowgong, West), Sir Sayyid Muhammad Saadulla, M A, B L (Kamrup, South), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Saydur Rahman, M A, B L (Lakhimpur), Shams-ul-Ulama Maulana Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M A (Sylhet Sadr, Central), F W Blennerhassett (European Planting); N Dawson (European Planting), E H S Lewis (European Commerce and Industry), D. B H Moore (European Planting), C W Morley (European Planting), R A Palmer (European Planting), Dr C G Terrell (European Planting), P Trinkle (European Planting), A Whittaker (European), Miss Mavis Dunn, B T, B L (Women's, Shillong), Benjamin Ch Momin (Garó Hills, North), Bhairab Chandra Das (Labour, Jorhat, Sibsagar Dt), Bideshi Pan Tanti (Labour, Doom Dooma, Lakhimpur Dt), Binode Kumar J Sarwan (Labour, Thakubari, Darrang Dt), Dhursingh Deuri (Nowgong Tribal), Rev L Gatphoh, B A (Jowai), C Goldsmith, B A, B T (Indian Christian), Jobang D Marak (Garó Hills, South), Rev J J M Nichols-Roy, B A (Shillong), Karka Dalay Miri (Lakhimpur and Majuli Tribal), Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar (Mikir Hills), Rabi Chandra Kachari (Kamrup Tribal); Rupnath Brahma, B L (Goalpara Tribal), Sanat Kumar Ahir (Labour, Silchar, Dt Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua, M A , B L

Deputy President—Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman.

ELECTED MEMBERS

Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh, M A , B L (*Goalpara General*), Babu Satyendra Mohor Lahiri, M A , B L (*Kamrup General*), Kamala Prasad Agaiwala, B L (*Darrang General*), Rai Bahadur Johaimall Agarwalla (*Nowgong General*), Babu Gazanand Agarwalla (*Sibsagar General*), Rai Bahadur Rameshwailall Sahana (*Lakhimpur General*), Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutt, B L (*Cachar General*), Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya (*Hills General*), Babu Man Mohon Chaudhury (*Sylhet West General*), Samarendra Narayan Chaudhuri (*Sylhet East General*), Maulavi Abdul Halim, M Sc., B L (*Lower Assam Valley Muhammadan*), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Rukunoddin Ahmed, B L (*Upper Assam Valley Muhammadan*), Maulavi Abdul Mayeed Choudhury (*Surma Valley East Muhammadan*), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (*Surma Valley Central Muhammadan*), Khan Bahadur Maulavi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury (*Surma Valley North-West Muhammadan*), Khan Sahib Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, B L (*Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan*), W R Gawthrop (*Assam Valley European*), H Emblen (*Surma Valley European*)

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Mrs Zubeida Ataur Rahman, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua, M A , B L, Romesh Chandra Das, M A , B L , Bhumbol Deori, B L

The Bengal Province.

The Province of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Province is 82,955 square miles, with a population of 51,087,338. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Province 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent. are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,048,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent of the population of the Province and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931, 10,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1941-42 was 1,532,855 acres against 25,49,600 in 1939-40. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent of the cultivated area of the Province is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1937 was 202,200 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the tripartite tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Province.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal in 1934-35. The increased production of jute during the next three seasons, however, proved that the propaganda of voluntary restriction was a failure. With the foreign demand of jute and its manufactures gradually falling off, stock in the Mills began to increase enormously with the result

that the prices declined and the industry was about to face a serious crisis of unrestricted production. The situation was to a certain extent eased by the timely promulgation in September 1938, by the Government of Bengal, of the "Bengal Jute Ordinance," which restricted the hours of work in the mills. The measure had a desired effect on the prices which began to rise again. The heavy demand of the jute manufactures by the Government of U.S.A., however, did away with the necessity of the restriction imposed by the "Ordinance" which was thereupon withdrawn only to be shortly afterwards, replaced by the voluntary restriction agreement. The year was notable for sharp fluctuation in the prices of jute. Huge orders for sandbags consequent upon the outbreak of war, brought about a sharp rise in the prices. The benefit derived by the industry in the earlier stages thus proved to be only short-lived and new problems confronted the industry.

After the fall of France and the consequent loss of European markets, the industry experienced considerable difficulty. The problem of freight caused a sharp decline in exports of jute goods. Government orders also were on a smaller scale. The unprecedentedly large jute crop created a large surplus. Only the Delhi agreement between the Bengal Government and the mills, which made it obligatory on the part of the mills to purchase a stipulated quantity of jute at minimum prices and the improvement in trade demand early in 1941 helped the industry to turn the corner. The outlook, however, is now rendered uncertain because of the dangers to the Pacific shipping route, but it is hoped that the policy of regulation of production and manufacture by the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the regulation of crop by the Bengal Government will help the industry through the difficult times.

The trade of Bengal during 1939-40 showed an improvement over the previous year. The value of Bengal's exports during this period was almost double that of her import and was the highest recorded since 1929-30. Imports of private merchandise rose from Rs 51.39 crores in 1938-39 to Rs 56.12 Crores in 1939-40, which exports increased from Rs 78.89 crores in 1938-39 to Rs 105.49 crores in 1939-40. Despite its many uncertainties and difficulties, the year 1939-40 was an exceptionally favourable one for the trade of Bengal.

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in

charge of the "reserved subjects," and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g.,

the franchise of the electors have been further widened; women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province and up to March 1934 over 4,737 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

N.B.—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the CID and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible

for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

Education.

In the Province of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular; also an engineering college at Shibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a Textile Institute at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency :—
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions.	Scholars
Universities	2	1,832
Arts Colleges	43	24,518
Professional Colleges	14	5,186
High Schools	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	1,883	172,566
Primary Schools	44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools	2,567	119,580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

Arts Colleges	6	705
Professional Colleges	3	77
High Schools	83	21,917
Middle Schools	90	11,597
Primary Schools	17,644	508,925
Special Schools	47	3,468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Males	1,069	49,974
Females	281	12,903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain

number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahomedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921 respectively, administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal looked forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she was better off to the extent of Rs 75 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs 51½ lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs 39 lakhs by cancelling the Province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The year 1938-39 appears to have marked the beginning of another sequence of deficit budgets. The budget for 1941-42, as recently presented to the legislature again reveals a deficit estimate at more than a crore of rupees. Although the finances of the Province, as revealed in the revised estimates and actuals of the preceding years, show a continuous improvement, the expenditure of the Province appears to have reached a stage where, it may be said, the Government are living a little beyond their means.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43 (The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Customs	1,25,00	1,80,00	Other Taxes and Duties	1,94,35	51,37
Taxes on Income ..	1,71,00	87,00	Subsidised Companies ..	5	1,72
Salt			Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—42	2,05
Land Revenue	3,67,49	3,67,18	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	2,94	3,05
Provincial Excise ..	1,82,00	1,75,00			
Stamps	2,55,00	2,55,00			
Forest	26,18	25,20			
Registration	28,50	28,00			
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	22,72	22,20			

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.	Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Interest	32,01	29,27	Debt raised in India ..	4,21,35	3,00,00
Administration of Justice.	15,22	17,78	State Provident Fund ..	72,00	76,50
Jails and Convict Settlements	7,84	7,82	Famine Insurance Fund .	16,31	16,29
Police	11,71	10,38	Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas ..	..	..
Ports and Pilotage ..	1,05	1,14	Scheduled Castes Education Fund	1,50	1,50
Education	15,73	15,61	District Funds	1,60,00	1,63,00
Medical	8,79	9,21	Other Funds	1,24,00	1,46,70
Public Health	2,47	3,11	Civil Deposits	4,92,35	5,37,10
Agriculture	2,74	5,20	Other Accounts	32,88	39,78
Veterinary	1,01	1,05	Advances	15,65	15,58
Co-operation	3,88	5,42	Accounts with Reserve Bank	3,70	4,60
Industries	21,94	22,11	Suspense Accounts ..	4,01,00	4,12,30
Miscellaneous Departments	2,27	2,15	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments ..	1,19,10	88,34
Civil Works	36,82	41,33	Total Receipts	18,63,39	17,96,69
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,74	2,84	Opening Balance ..	1,14,73	1,92,58
Stationery and Printing	4,73	4,86	Grand Total	19,78,12	19,89,27
Miscellaneous	21,78	18,62			
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	22	26			
Extraordinary receipts ..	1,03	7,12			
Total Revenue Receipt	15,69,79	14,08,14			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942-43.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1942-43	Budget Estimate 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Salt .. .. .	..	..	Jails and Convict Settlements	48,76	38,01
Land Revenue	37,73	33,31	Police	2,48,62	2,38,45
Provincial Excise ..	22,28	22,76	Ports and Pilotage ..	6,86	5,16
Stamps	4,73	4,59	Scientific Departments ..	30	30
Forest	18,73	19,14	Education—General ..	1,79,70	1,77,45
Registration	19,58	20,57	Anglo-Indian and European ..	11,23	11,48
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4,50	4,50	Medical	55,08	57,40
Other Taxes and Duties ..	68	1,79	Public Health	48,48	51,75
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	20,76	20,74	Agriculture	51,52	44,81
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	24,68	26,54	Veterinary	7,42	7,52
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund	—1	..	Co-operation	17,22	17,76
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	20,67	..	Industries	12,90	26,84
Interests on Debts and Other Obligations ..	1,63,10	18,11	Miscellaneous Departments	5,75	5,45
General Administration ..	23,50	1,84,04	Civil Works	1,55,62	1,68,31
Administration of Justice ..	97,55	98,81	Famine Relief	2,61	2,62
			Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,16,42	1,13,72
			Stationery and Printing ..	24,59	25,19
			Miscellaneous	70,64	70,08
			Extraordinary Charges in India	1,25,29	..
			Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	5,45	11,20
			Total Revenue Expenditure	16,75,38	15,37,88

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942-43—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1942-43.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	46	— 4	Deposits of Local Funds—		
Civil works not charged to Revenue .. ..	..	..	District Funds	1,60,00	1,65,00
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue) —	2,84	2,75	Other Funds	1,17,45	1,22,45
Debt Raised in India ..	4,15,12	3,75,00	Civil Deposits	4,79,60	5,31,60
State Provident Fund ..	56,00	61,00	Other Accounts	33,65	40,56
Famine Insurance Fund ..	15,97	15,96	Advances	17,67	15,85
Subvention from the Road Development Fund .. ..	..	..	Accounts with Reserve Bank	40	4,50
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas .. ..	..	..	Suspense	3,50	4,14,70
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses ..	7	10	Cheques and Bills ..	4,02,00	4,03,00
Schedule Castes Education Fund	2,86	2,53	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments ..	88,28	72,58
			Total expenditure ..	18,99,38	19,56,36
			Closing balances ..	78,74	32,01
			GRAND TOTAL ..	19,78,12	19,89,27

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, M O Carter, M.C., I.C.S.

Addl. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, E B. H. Baker, I.C.S.

Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, E R. Kitchin, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col W R B Peel

Hony. Surgeons, Lt.-Col F J Anderson, C.I.E., M.C., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., F.P.C.S., I.M.S.

Lt.-Col A. Denham White M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Major K. S. Fitch, M.F.C.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard — Major W. R. B. Peel, S.L. 19th Lancers.

Capt. T. M. O'H. Lowe, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles

Lieut. P. G. Grey, The Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Lt. F. W. Kennedy, Probyn's Horse, 5th King Edward VII's Own Lancers.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp:—

Lieut.-Col. B. E. Marriott, V.D., Commanding The E. I. Railway Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. B. S. S. Treanor, Commanding The North Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Gunn, M.C., Commanding The Col. Scottish Auxl. Force (India).

Major J. Nethersole, M.C.

Hony. Naval Aide-de-Camp:—

Capt. C. R. Blunett, R.N., Principal Officer, Merc. Marine Dept.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Dost Mohammad Khan, the Poona Horse.

Hony. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Capt. and Subedar Major Kayman Lama, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M.

THE MINISTRY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq Home and Publicity (Chief Minister)

The Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee Finance

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca, Agriculture and Industries.

The Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Public Health and Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim, Education and Commerce and Labour

The Hon'ble Mr. Pramath Nath Banerjee. Revenue and Judicial and Legislative.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan, Co-operative Credit and Rural indebtedness.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Communications and Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Upendranath Barman, Forests and Excise.

ADMINISTRATION—contd.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home Department, J R Blair, C I E, I O S

Deputy Secretary, Home Department, P. D. Martyn, O B E, I O S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, B R Sen, I O S

Secretary, Finance Department, R. L. Walker, I O S.

Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department, M K Kuipalani, I O S

Secretary, Legislative Department, G M Ratchiff, I O S

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, B B Sarkar, I O S

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, K A Hill, I O S

Secretary, Department of Public Health, T I M Nurannabi Chaudhuri, I O S

Secretary, Judicial Department, A. L. Blank, I O S.

Secretary, Education, Forest & Excise Departments, H Graham, I O S

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works, S K Ghosh, I O S.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Sir Edmond Nicholas Blandy, K O I E, O S I, I O S, Chairman, Sudhansu Mohan Bose, M A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, and Khan Bahadur Maulvi A H M Abdul Hye, Members, Khan Bahadur K Ahmad, M A, Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue—L R Fawcus, C I E, I O S

Director of Public Instruction, J M Bottomley, M A, C I E, I E S

Director of Public Health, Dr B C Mukherji

Inspector-General of Police, A D Gordon, C I E, I P, J P.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, C E. S Fairweather, C I E.

Surgeon-General, Major-General P. S. Mills, I M S

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, F M Innes, I O S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D. MacPherson, M. A., I O S.

Accountant-General, M Bose

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col. M. A. Singh, I M S.

Postmaster-General, Krishna Prasada, I O S, J P

Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Mahmood Ali Chowdhury, B A

Director of Agriculture, M. Carbury, M. A., B Sc., D S. O., M O.

Director of Industries, S. C. Mitter, B Sc (Eng)

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I M S

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M A

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S K Mukerjee, M Sc, Ph D

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Friederick J Halliday	..	..	..	1854
John P. Grant	..	..	..	1859
Cecil Beadon	..	..	..	1862
William Grey	..	..	..	1867
George Campbell	..	..	..	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart,	K O S I	..	..	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden,	O S I	..	..	1877
Sir Stuart C. Bayley,	K O S I (Offg)	..	..	1879
A Rivers Thompson,	O S I, C I E	..	..	1882
H. A. Cockerell,	O S I (Officiating)	..	..	1885
Sir Stuart C Bayley,	K O S I, C I E.	..	..	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott,	K O S I	..	..	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell,	K O S I (Offg)	..	..	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie,	K O S I.	..	..	1895
Retired 6th April 1898				
Charles Cecil Stevens,	O S I (Offg)	..	..	1897
Sir John Woodburn,	K O S I	..	..	1898
Died, 21st November 1902				
J A. Bourdillon,	O S I. (Officiating)	..	..	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser,	K O S I.	..	..	1903
Lancelot Hare,	O S I, C I E (Offg)	..	..	1906
F. A. Slacke (Officiating)	..	..	..	1906
Sir E. N. Baker,	K O S I	..	..	1908
Retired 21st September 1911.				
F. W. Duke,	O S I. (Officiating)	..	..	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon Baron Carmichael of Skirling,	G. O I E., K O M G.	..	..	1912
The Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay,	G. O I E	..	..	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	..	..	..	1922
The Rt. Hon Sir Stanley Jackson,	P O, G. O I E.	..	..	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson,	P O., G. O B., G. O I E.	..	..	1932
The Rt Hon Lord Brabourne,	G O I E., M O.	..	..	1937
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Ackroya Woodhead,	K O S I (Temporary)	..	..	1939
The Rt Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert	..	..	..	1939

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon'ble Sir Khan Bahadur M Azizul Haque, C I E

Deputy Speaker Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy.

Jatindra Nath Basu (*Calcutta North*), Santosh Kumar Basu (*Calcutta East*), Iswar Das Jalan (*Calcutta West*), Dr J M Das Gupta (*Calcutta Central*), Jogesh Chandra Gupta (*Calcutta South Central*), Saiat Chandra Bose (*Calcutta South*), Barada Prasanna Pain (*Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal*), Tulsi Chandra Goswami (*Burdwan Division North Municipal*), Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri (*24-Parganas Municipal*), Dr Nalinaksha Sanyal (*Presidency Division Municipal*), Pratul Chandra Ganguly (*East Bengal Municipal*), Maharykumar Uday Chand Mahtab (*Burdwan Central*), Adwaita Kumar Maji (*Burdwan Central*), Pramatha Nath Banerjee (*Burdwan North-West*), Banku Behari Mandal (*Burdwan North-West*), Dr Sharat Chandra Mukherjee (*Birbhum*), Debendra Nath Dass (*Birbhum*), Ashutosh Mullick (*Bankura West*), Manindra Bhushan Sinha (*Bankura West*), Kamalkrishna Ray (*Bankura East*), Debendra Lal Khan (*Midnapore Central*), Krishna Prasad Mandal (*Midnapore Central*), Kishori Pati Roy (*Jhargram cum Ghatal*), Harendra Nath Dolui (*Jhargram cum Ghatal*), Dr Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik (*Midnapore East*), Iswar Chandra Mal (*Midnapore South-West*), Nikunja Behari Maity (*Midnapore South-East*), Dharendra Narayan Mukerji (*Hooghly North-East*), Radhanath Das (*Hooghly North-East*), Sukumar Dutta (*Hooghly South-West*), Manmatha Nath Roy (*Howrah*), Pulin Behary Mullick (*Howrah*), Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur (*24-Parganas South-East*), Hem Chandra Naskar (*24-Parganas South-East*), P Banerji (*24-Parganas North-West*), Anukul Chandra Das (*24-Parganas North-West*), Haripada Chattopadhyay (*Nadua*), Lakshmi Narayan Biswas (*Nadua*), Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (*Murshidabad*), Rai Sahib Kunt Bhusan Das (*Murshidabad*), Atul Krishna Ghose (*Jessore*), Rasik Lal Biswas (*Jessore*), Nagendra Nath Sen (*Khulna*), The Hon'ble Mr Mukunda Behary Mullick (*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*) (*Khulna General*), Patiram Ray (*Khulna*), Satya Priya Banerjee (*Rajshahi*), Atul Chandra Kumar 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North-East*), Dharendra Nath Datta (*Tippera*), Jagat Chandra Mandal (*Tippera*), Harendra Kumar Sur (*Noakhali*), Mrs Nelhe Sen Gupta (*Chattagong*), Damber Singh Gurung (*Darjeeling*), The Hon'ble Khwaja Su Nazimuddin, K O I E (Home) (*Calcutta North Muhammadan*), M A H Ispahani (*Calcutta South*), K Nooruddin (*Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal*), Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md Solaiman (*Barrackpore Municipal*), The Hon'ble Mr H S Suhrawardy, (Commerce, Labour and Finance) (*24-Parganas Municipal Muhammadan*), The Hon'ble Nawab K Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca (Public Health including Medical Local Self-Government) (*Dacca Municipal Muhammadan*), Maulvi Abul Hashim (*Burdwan*), Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed (*Birbhum*), Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Muhammad Siddique (*Bankura*), Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ali-az-ud-din Ahmed (*Midnapore*), Maulvi Abdul Quasem (*Hooghly*), Khan Bahadur Maulvi S Abdur Rauf (*Howrah*), Khan Sahib Jasimuddin Ahmed (*24-Parganas South*), Yousuf Mirza (*24-Parganas Central*), Khan Bahadur 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As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936. Bihar lies between 20° 30' and 27° 30' N latitude and between 82° 31' and 88° 26' E longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the new provinces of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 36,340,000 persons. Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a northerly direction.

Industries

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 7.8 depends on industries. The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people

to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent of the net cropped area of the province. In 1939-40 the area under rice was 9,579,100 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Son valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be over-estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of more than 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 12 to 14 lakhs of acres respectively. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds in 1939-40 were 1,481,000 acres, 1,138,300 acres, 1,205,000 acres and 1,510,700 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as probably 5,15,54,32; 90 rupees have been paid to the growers in the past season for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this, forceful employment at a large labour year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 32 at the present time. Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 94 per cent of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was about 3 lakhs of acres in 1939-40 but little of the produce is manufactured within the province. Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop in 1939-40 was 112,300 acres. There are two factories at present in the province.

Manufactures

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palaman, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the limestones available in Palaman and Shahabad.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz.:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways, Electrical and Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There is only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches, who is also Secretary to the Provincial Government with a temporary Additional Chief Engineer and Deputy Secretary and an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a Deputy Chief Engineer who also acts as Dy. Secy. to Govt. and a technical Assistant Secretary in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates; while the Public Health Engineering works are looked after by a Public Health Engineer who is in charge of the P. H. Engineering Department and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000.

On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent-suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers.

Land Tenure.

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Enumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province:—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabited by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aborigines.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are

three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of officers and a School for the training of recruit constables. Both the institutions have selected Police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one Squadron of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q. v.) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration. The mass literacy movement which has been inaugurated in Bihar for the education of adults is an interesting feature of the educational programme of the province.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities (q. v.)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 24 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 606 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 8,525,087 patients including 91,847 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1939. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs 32,84,328.

There is a large mental hospital for Europeans at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Baluchistan, the C. P., the N. W. F. P., Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the district of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis. There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an institute for Radium treatment. There is a Medical School at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the province.

The province has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera phage and bacterio-phage which are supplied to other provincial Government also for use in the prevention of epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, KCSI, KCIIE, IOS

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, W G Lacey, CIE, IOS

Military Secretary to Governor, Major R J Tweedy, 19th King George V's Own Lancers

Aide de-Camps, F E Bioach, IP and A B Powell, ICS

Honorary A D Cs, Lieut R H Bion, Bihar Light Horse, Lieut R P Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Risaldar Major & Hony Capt Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, IDS M, late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

ADVISERS TO H E THE GOVERNOR

E R J R Cousins, OSI, CIE, ICS and R E Russell, OSI, CIE, ICS

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P O, K O.	..	1920
Sir Henry Wheeler, KCSI, KCIIE, ICS	..	1921
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, KCSI, KCIIE.	..	1927

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, Y A Godbole, CIE, IOS

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, V K R Menon, IOS.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, R A E Williams, IOS

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, S K Das, IOS

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Captain G F Hall, CIE, MO.

Dy Chief Engineer, and Dy Secy to Govt, Irrigation, K B Abdul Karim

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev & Emp Departments, S M Dhar, CIE, IOS

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, B C Mukharji, IOS

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, J A. Samuel, Bar-at-Law

Public Service Commission (for Bihar, CP and Berar and Orissa), N. J Roughton, OSI, CIE, IOS (Retired) Chairman, Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Das, BA and Khan Bahadur S Bashiruddin, Bar-at-Law, Members, R T Baldwin, MB E, Secretary

Sir James David Sifton, KCSI, KCIIE, IOS.	..	1932.
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, KCSI, CIE, IOS	..	1937
Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, KCIIE, OSI, IOS.	..	1939

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon'ble Mr Ramdayalu Sinha, B A, LL B

Deputy Speaker Abdul Bari, M A.

Shrikrishna Sinha (South Sadr Monghyr General Rural), Anugrah Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad General Rural), Dr Saiyid Mahmud (North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural), Jaglal Chaudhuri (South-West Purnea General Rural, Reserved seat), Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Central Hazaribagh General Rural), Jagat Narayan Lal (Patna Division General Urban), Sarangdhar Sinha (Patna City General Urban), Binodanand Jha (Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural), Shivanandan Prasad Mandal (Madhupura General Rural), Jimut Bahan Sen (Chota Nagpur Division General Urban), Jagjivan Ram (East Central Shahabad General Rural, Reserved seat), Sayeedul Haqq (Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural), Shyam Narayan Singh (East Bihar General Rural), Srimati Saraswati Devi (Bhagalpur Town Women's General Urban), Srimati Kamakhya Devi (Patna Women's General Urban), Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi (Muzaffarpur Town Women's General Urban), Dr Raghunandan Prashad (South Sadr Monghyr General Rural Reserved seat), Vindhayeshvari Prashad Varma (Tirhut Division General Urban), Jamuna Karjee (East Madhubani cum Bahera General Rural); Abdul Bari (North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural), Birendra Bahadur Sinha (South Gaya General Rural), Devendra Nath Samanta (Singhbhum General Rural); Harikishore Pd. (Banka General Rural), Harihar Sinha (Sasaram General Rural), Prabhunath Sinha (East Gopalganj cum Mashrak and Marhaura General Rural); Hargobind Misra (Buxar General Rural), Pandit Gupteshwar Pandey (Bhabua General Rural), Harinandan Singh (North-East Shahabad General Rural), Budhan Rai Verma (East Central Shahabad General Rural); Indra Dewan Saran Singh (Central Patna General Rural), Shyam Nandan Sinha (Dinapore General Rural), Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee (Barh General Rural), Bundi Ram (Navada General Rural, Reserved seat), Dip Narayan Sinha (North-East Hajipur General Rural), Ramcharitra Singh (West Begusarai General Rural); Kumar Kahka Prashad Singh (Jamui General Rural), Harivans Sahay (South-West Champaran Sadr General Rural), Vishwanath Singh (North Bethah General Rural), Thakur Ramnandan Sinha (North Sitamarhi General Rural), Ramashis Thakur (West Sitamarhi General Rural), Biresh Dutta Sinha (West Saran Sadr General Rural), Dwarkanath Tiwari (East Saran Sadr General Rural), Narayan Prashad Sinha (North-East Suwan General Rural), Shiveshvar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma (South-West Suwan General Rural), Gorakh Prashad (East Champaran Sadr General Rural); Gaurishankar Dalmia (Bhagalpur Division General Urban), Ganesh Prashad (North-West Champaran Sadr General Rural), Pandit Baidyanath Misra (South Bethah General Rural), Ram Basawan (Bhadas General Rural Reserved seat), Balgobind Bhagat (North Bethah General Rural, Reserved seat), Shivanandan Ram (East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Mahesh Prasad Sinha (East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural); Jamuna Prasad Sinha (Navada General Rural), Rajeshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha (North-West Samastipur General Rural), Chet Nath Jha (South Madhubani General Rural), Niranada Mukharji (North Sadr Monghyr General Rural); Pramatha Bhattasali (Singhbhum General Rural); Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri (North Madhubani General Rural), Suryanandan Thakur (Darbhanga Sadr General Rural); Ramcharan Sinha (South-East Samastipur General Rural); Brahmadeo Narayan Singh (East Begusarai General Rural), Pandit Mewalal Jha (South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural); Shivadhari Sinha (North Bhagalpur Sadr cum Kishanganj General Rural), Upendra Mohan Das-Gupta (South Manbhum General Rural); Tika Ram Majhi (South Manbhum General Rural, Reserved seat), Rasika Ho (Singhbhum General Rural, Reserved seat), Ahmad Ghafoor (North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural), Nur Hassan (Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural), H B Chandra (Monghyr cum, Jamalpur Factory Labour); Rameshwar Prashad Sinha (South-West Hajipur General Rural) a Rajendra Misra (Supaul General Rural), Sukhlal Singh (Giridih cum Chatra General Rural), Karu Dusadhi (Giridih cum Chatra General Rural, Reserved seat), Deoki Nandan Prashad (Ranchi Sadr General Rural); Ramdin Tiwari (North-West Purnea General Rural), Kishori Lal Kundu (East Purnea General Rural), Dheer Narayan Chand (South-West Purnea General Rural), Buddhinath Jha (Godda General Rural), Bhagban Chandra Das (Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural); Hopna Santal (Central Hazaribagh General Rural, Reserved seat), Charan Murmu (Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Debu Murmu (Palaur cum Rajmahal General Rural, Reserved seat), Brijlall Dokania (Palaur cum Rajmahal General Rural); Ram Bhagat (Ranchi Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Hafiz Zafar Hasan (Patna Division Muhammadan Urban), Jadubans Sahay (South-West Palamau General Rural), Ambika Charan Mallik (North Manbhum General Rural), Ram Prasad (East Bihar General Rural, Reserved seat), Jugal Kishore Narayan Sinha (North Gaya General Rural), Keshvar Ram (Darbhanga Sadr General Rural, Reserved seat), Sunder Malito (South-East Samastipur General Rural, Reserved seat); Ram Baras Das (Madhupura General Rural, Reserved seat), Purna Chandra Mitra (Kishin General Rural), Rajkishore Sinha (North-East Palamau General Rural), Khetra Nath Sen Gupta (Hazaribagh Mining Labour), Jitu Ram (North-East Palamau General Rural, Reserved seat), Chakreshwar Kumar Jain (The Bihar Chamber of Commerce), Muhammad Islamuddin (North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural), Saiyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi (South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural), Dr Sachchidananda Sinha (University), Munindra Nath Mookherjee (The Indian Mining Federation), Abdul Jalil (Tirhut Muhammadan Urban); Badrul Hasan (Hajipur Muhammadan Rural); Shaikh Muhammad Husain (Padlmau Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Saghurul Haqq (Gopalganj Muhammadan

Rural), Tajamul Husain (Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural), Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani (Bettiah Muhammadan Rural), Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan (Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Shaikh Shafiqul Haqq (South-East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural), Sayid Muhammad Minnatullah (Madhipura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural), Muhammad Mahmud (Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka Muhammadan Rural), Chanduri Sharafat Husain (Shahabad Muhammadan Rural), Chaudhuri Mahammad Nazim Hasan (North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural), Shaifuddin Hasan (East Patna Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Ziaur Rahman (Ariaria Muhammadan Rural), Muhammad Shah (North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural), Muhammad Abdul Majeed (South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural), Muhammad Yunus (West Patna Muhammadan Rural), Rameshwar Prasad Singh, M B E (Patna Division Landholders), Qazi Muhammad Ilyas (Manbhum Muhammadan Rural), Muhammad Latifur Rahman (West Gaya Muhammadan Rural), Bria Lal Kandarp Nathi Shah Deo (Gumla cum Simdega General Rural), Maharaj Kumar Rajkishore Nathi Shah Deo (Chota Nagpur Division Landholders), Muhammad Tahir (North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural), P S Keelan (The Indian Mining Association), B. Wilson Haigh, M I Chem. E (Chota Nagpur European), E G Munns (The Bihar Planters' Association), Muhammad Qasim (Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural), Gulu Dhopa (Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved seat), Ignes Beck (Indur Christian), Boniface Lakia (Gumla cum Simdega General Rural Reserved seat), S Mohiuddin Ahmad (Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban), Kumar Ajit Prasad Singh Deo (Central Manbhum General Rural), Lady Anise Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban), Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha, C I E (Tirhut Division Landholders), Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hasan Khan (Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural), Sayid Naimul Haq (South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural), W H Meyrick, O B E (Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur European), Sayid Najmul Hasan (East Gaya Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman (North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural), Surya Mohan Thakur (Bhagalpur Division Landholders), Zainuddin Hosain Meerza (South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Ramzan Ali (Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural), Sayid Jafar Imam (Patna City Muhammadan Urban), Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari (West Gopalganj General Rural), Natha Ram (Jamshedpur Factory Labour), The Hon'ble Mr Ramdayalu Sinha (Speaker) (East Sitamarhi cum Katra and Minapore General Rural).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Rajivanjan Prasad Sinha, Kt, M A

Secretary—Sayid Anwar Yunsoof, BAR-AT LAW

Rai Bijraj Krishna (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Bansu Lal (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Punditdeo Sharma (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gajendra Narayan Singh (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Radha Govind Prasad (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Shah Muhammad Uman (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Gur Sahay Lal (Nominated), Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha (Hazaribagh cum Manbhum General), Tribeni Prasad Singh (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Bijaynanda Prasad (Nominated), Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Sayid Muhammad Mehdi (Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan), Shivama Prasad Sinha (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Khan Bahadur Nawab Sayid Shah Wajid Husain (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Naresch Mohan Thakur (Bhagalpur cum Purnea General), Bishwanath Prasad Narayan Singh (Saran cum Champaran General), Sayid Mobarak Ali (Tirhut Division Muhammadan), Mrs Malcolm Sinha (Nominated), Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (Muzaffarpur General), Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay (Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly), Rai Sahib Lalini Kumar Sen (Ranchi and Palamu cum Singhbhum General), Ramjivan Umait Singka (Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General), Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh (Gaya General), Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Ismail (Patna cum Shahabad Muhammadan), Jamnulur Rahman Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan), Alan Campbell Combe (Bihar European), Ganga Nand Singh (Darbhanga General)

The Bombay Province.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujerat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujerat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujerat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Three main languages are spoken, Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujerat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall; supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Province has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay, and in Ahmedabad.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island. 65,292

Number of Spindles in Bombay Island. 27,89,080

Number of hands employed in the
Textile Industry in Bombay Island
(daily average) 1,15,903

Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in
Bombay Island (in candles of
784 lbs) - 5,73,984
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad. 17,82,963

Number of Looms in Ahmedabad .. 43,513

Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist. 3,13,084

Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist. 7,023

Number of Spindles in the Bombay
Province (excluding Bombay
Island and Ahmedabad) 12,48,888

Number of Looms in the Bombay
Province (excluding Bombay
Island and Ahmedabad) 26,094

Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. Excepting unusual circumstances, there is now a Governor and a Council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof, (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas, (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler, and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 6 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November, but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages

whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Province. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 27 in number. The executives of these Borough

Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Tife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Province proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Province proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a

Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (*q. v.*, Education).

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1939-40 was 22,322. Of these 21,856 were recognised and 466 unrecognised. Of the recognised 19,857 are for males and 1,999 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 18 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 14 Professional Colleges, 790 Secondary Schools, 19,115 Primary Schools and 1,938 Special Schools.

There are 21,068 towns and villages in this Province. Of these, 13,358 possessed schools as compared with 11,862 in 1938-39. The area served by a town or village with school was 5.8 square miles as against 6.5 square miles in 1938-39.

There were 1,782,072 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1939-40 as compared with 1,556,441 in 1938-39. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,753,701 and in unrecognised institutions was 28,370 as compared with 1,536,763 and 29,678 respectively in 1938-39. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 8.58 to 9.79. Of the 1,753,701 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,504,821 were boys and 248,880 were girls.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 410 lakhs to Rs. 438 lakhs during 1939-40. Out of this amount 44.9 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 16.9 per cent from Local Funds, 27.4 per cent from fees and 11.8 per cent from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district: whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available in all the City Hospitals including private Institutions is 7,151 roughly. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over 4,083,918 persons including 145,783 in-patients were treated during the year 1940. The

Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Two important schemes have been recently sanctioned for providing medical relief in rural areas

The first relates to the extension of a former scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six selected rural centres. Government have now decided to open, in all, 200 centres for medical aid in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners. The subsidy will be given to Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who may get themselves registered.

Finance.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the financial arrangements have been revised. There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces.

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue; taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows; taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India, being alcoholic liquors for human consumption; opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs; medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances, other excises being federal; taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development; capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments; taxes on animals, boats, the sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries including entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling; cesses on the entry of goods into a local area; dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways; tolls; stamp duties in respect of documents not included in the federal list.

Estimated Revenue for 1942-43—(in thousands of Rupees).

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		
		Rs
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	1,07,40
V	Salt .. ..	..
VII	Land Revenue	3,22,39
VIII	Provincial Excise	2,42,92
IX	Stamp—	
	A Non-Judicial ..	83,00
	B Judicial	56,00
X	Forest	54,86
XI	Registration	14,85
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	35,61
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	1,88,06
Total		11,65,09

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.

	Rs.
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..
	26,38
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept
	18,61

Debt Service.

XX	Interest	69,23
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Estimated Revenue for 1942-43—(in thousands of Rupees)—contd.

	Rs.		Rs.	
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
XXI Administration of Justice	17,00	XLIII Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	2,25	
XXII Jails and Convict Settlements	4,57	XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	6,19	
XXIII Police	12,00	XLV Stationery and Printing ..	4,36	
XXVI Education	19,15	XLVI Miscellaneous	9,23	
XXVII Medical	17,64	Total ..	22,03	
XXVIII Public Health	53,37			
XXIX Agriculture	9,32	L Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	19	
XXX Veterinary	40	LI Extraordinary Receipts ..		
XXXI Co-operation	6,29			
XXXII Industries	5,30	Grand Total ..	15,18,16	
XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments	2,27			
Total ..	1,47,30	Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account ..	97	
<i>Civil Works.</i>		Debt heads:—		
XXXIX Civil Works	54,70	Debt, Deposits and advances; Loans and advances by provincial Government, etc. ..		52,15,06
XL Bombay Development Scheme	14,65	Total Receipts ..	67,33,22	
; XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes	-2			
Total ..	69,33	Add:—		
		Opening Balance	46,44	
		Grand Total ..	67,79,66	

Estimated Expenditure for 1942-43—(in thousands of Rupees).

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE			Rs.
7.	Land Revenue	47,68	
8	Provincial Excise	40,51	
9	Stamps	1,95	
10.	Forest	31,47	
11.	Registration	5,44	
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	15,21	
13.	Other Taxes and Duties	14,97	
	Total ..	1,77,23	
<i>Irrigation, Revenue Account.</i>			
17	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
	Irrigation Works	41,80	
18.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	13,95	
18(1)	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds	75	
	Total ..	56,50	
19.	Capital Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue		1
			1
<i>Debt Services.</i>			
22.	Interest on Debt and other obligations		1,09,46
23.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt		6,70
	Total ..		1,16,16
<i>Civil Administration.</i>			
25.	General Administration	87,17	
27	Administration of Justice	67,69	
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	18,70	
29.	Police	1,76,88	
30.	Ports and Pilotage	5	
36.	Scientific Departments	1,08	
37.	Education	2,07,65	
38.	Medical	55,39	
39.	Public Health	55,52	
40	Agriculture	21,32	

* This is exclusive of (a) 2.93 lakhs on account of investment of balances in treasury bills, (b) about 62 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

	Rs.	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
41. Veterinary	4,06	68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	75
42. Co-operation	13,08	70. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health	6,08
43. Industries	10,45	80. Bombay Development Scheme	-5,45
47. Miscellaneous Departments..	11,77	83. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	1,80
Total	7,31,69	81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	6,32
Civil Works.		Total	9,50
50. Civil Works	1,50,81		
51. Bombay Development Scheme.	8,84	Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	52,11,64
53 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue.		Total Disbursements..	67,38,32
Total	1,59,65	Closing balance ..	11,33*
Miscellaneous		Grand Total	67,79,66
54. Famine Relief	1,50		
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,30,18		
56. Stationery and Printing ..	17,54		
57. Miscellaneous	1,26,48		
Total	2,75,70		
63. Extraordinary Charges ..	24		
Total Expenditure charged to revenue	15,17,18		

The Administration.

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.B., T.D.

Personal Staff

Governor's Secy.—J. B. Irwin, O.I.F., D.S.O., M.C., I.O.S., J.P.

Military Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Palk, P.S.O., 7th Light Cavalry

Surgeon—Major A. A. Pullar, M.D.C.B. (V.N. Zea) F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard—Major C. C. Gulliland

Aide-de-Camp—2nd Lieut. D. G. Moore, P. Stafford, I.P., Subedar Major and Hon'y Capt. Narayan Kadam, Saidar Bahadur, O.B.I., A.I.R.O., Indian A.D.C.

Hon. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. P. S. Clarke, M.C., V.D. 1st Battalion, B.C.I. Riv. Regiment A.F., Capt. A. R. Rattay, R.N. (Naval), Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar, Mr. C. W. E. U'ren; Capt. V. F. Noel-Paton; Subedar-Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I.D.S.M., Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil.

Advisers to H.E. the Governor.

H. F. Knight, C.B.I., O.I.E., I.O.S.

C. H. Bristow, O.I.E., I.O.S.

G. F. S. Collins, C.B.I., O.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.O.S., J.P.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlinkar, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department—H. K. Kirpalani, C.I.I. M.A. (Bom). B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S. I.P.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department—J. M. Sladen, I.O.S., J.P.

Revenue Department—M. J. Desai B.A., LL.B., I.O.S.

General and Educational Departments—K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., J.P.

Finance Department—A. D. Ghorwala, B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—P. N. Moos, I.O.S., J.P.

Public Works Department—C. D. Aikhen, C.I.I. B.Sc. (Edin.), I.S.I., J.P.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind.

Chairman—Sir Janardan Atmaram Madan Kt. C.S.I. C.I.F., I.C.S. (Retd.), J.P.

Members.—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, C.I.I. O.B.I., H.V.

Hampton, M.A. (Dub), I.P.S., J.P.

Secretary—J. B. Fernandez, I.S.O., B.A., I.P.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income-Tax—J. B. Shearer, I.C.S., J.P.

Director of Veterinary Services.—Major E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate General.—M. C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), J.P.

Inspector General of Police—N. P. A. Smith, O.B.E., I.P., J.P.

Director of Public Instruction.—S. N. Moos, B.A. (Bom), M.A. (Cantab.)

Surgeon General—Major General R. H. Candy, O.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Oriental Translator—J. H. Dave, M.A.

* This is exclusive of (a) 4,20,81 lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills, (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities and (d) 75 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities

Chief Conservator of Forests—A C Hiley, C I E
Talukdari Settlement Officer—G. G. Drewe, I O S, J P.
Inspector General of Registration and Director of Land Records—B K Patel, B A (Bom, Cantab), I O S
Director of Agriculture—W. J. Jenkins, C I E, M A, B Sc (Edin).
Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development—S M Ikram, M A, I O S
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay—M. D. Bhatt, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I O S, J P.
Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University—R P Masani, M A, J P.
Registrar, Bombay University—S. R. Dongerkery, B A, LL B.
Commissioner of Police, Bombay—H E Butler, O B E, J P.
Director of Public Health—K A Gandhi, D P H
Accountant General—P G Shah, M A, B Sc, J P
Inspector General of Prisons—Lt. Col. M G Bhandari, D T M & H (Lond), I M S
Post Master General—J. R. T. Booth, C I E, I O S, J P.
Collector of Customs—P. N. Chandavarkar, C I E, B A, LL B.
Collector of Salt Revenue—H E St George McClenaghan, I O S, J P.
Commissioner of Excise—E Gawan Taylor, B A (Oxon), I O S, J P.
Consulting Surveyor to Government—G B Soparkar, L C E, F S I, A M T P Inst (Lond.), B Com, F S A A, B A.
Director of Information—C Scott.
Commissioner of Labour—G B Constantine, B A (Oxon), I O S
Sheriff—M R A Baig

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Sir Abraham Shipman	.. ..	1662
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct. 1664		
Humfrey Cooke	.. ..	1665
Sir Gervase Lucas	.. ..	1666
Died, 21st May 1667.		
Captain Henry Garey (Officiating)	.. ..	1667
Sir George Oxenden	.. ..	1668
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.		
Gerald Aungler	.. ..	1669
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.		
Thomas Rolt	.. ..	1677
Sir John Child, Bart.	.. ..	1681
Bartholomew Harris	.. ..	1690
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.		
Daniel Annesley (Officiating)	.. ..	1694
Sir John Gayer	.. ..	1694
Sir Nicholas Waite	.. ..	1704
William Aislabie	.. ..	1708
Stephen Strutt (Officiating)	.. ..	1715
Charles Boone	.. ..	1715
William Phipps	.. ..	1722
Robert Cowan	.. ..	1729
Dismissed.		
John Horne	.. ..	1734
Stephen Law	.. ..	1739
John Geek (Officiating)	.. ..	1742
William Wake	.. ..	1742
Richard Bouchler	.. ..	1750
Charles Crommelin	.. ..	1760
Thomas Hodges	.. ..	1767
Died, 23rd February 1771.		
William Hornby	.. ..	1771
Rawson Hart Boddam	.. ..	1784
Rawson Hart Boddam	.. ..	1785
Andrew Ramsay (Officiating)	.. ..	1788

Major-General William Medows	.. ..	1788
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby,	.. ..	1790
K.O.B. (a).		
George Dick (Officiating)	.. ..	1792
John Griffith (Officiating)	.. ..	1795
Jonathan Duncan	.. ..	1795
Died, 11th August 1811.		
George Brown (Officiating)	.. ..	1811
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	.. ..	1812
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	.. ..	1819
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.O.B.	.. ..	1827
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.O.B.	.. ..	1830
Died, 15th January 1831.		
John Romer (Officiating)	.. ..	1831
The Earl of Clare	.. ..	1831
Sir Robert Grant, G.O.B.	.. ..	1835
Died, 9th July 1838.		
James Farish (Officiating)	.. ..	1838
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	.. ..	1839
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b)	.. ..	1841
George William Anderson (Officiating)	.. ..	1841
Sir George Arthur, Bart, K.O.H.	.. ..	1842
Lestock Robert Reid (Officiating)	.. ..	1848
George Russell Clerk	.. ..	1847
Viscount Falkland	.. ..	1848
Lord Elphinstone, G.O.H., P.C.	.. ..	1853
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.O.B. (2nd time)	.. ..	1860
Sir Henry Bartle-Edward Frere, K.O.B.	.. ..	1862
The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald,	.. ..	1867
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.O.B.	.. ..	1872
Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K.O.S.I.	.. ..	1877
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (Acting)	.. ..	1880
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, K.O.M.G.	.. ..	1880
James Braithwaite Relle, C.S.I. (Acting)	.. ..	1885
Baron Reay	.. ..	1885
Baron Harris	.. ..	1890
Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (Acting)	.. ..	1895
Baron Sandhurst	.. ..	1895
Baron Northcote, O B	.. ..	1900
Sir James Monteat, K.O.S.I. (Acting)	.. ..	1903
Baron Lamington, G.O.M.G., G.O.I.E.	.. ..	1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (Acting)	.. ..	1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.O.M.G., G.O.I.E. (c).	.. ..	1907
Baron Willingdon, G.O.I.E.	.. ..	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.O.I.E., D.S.O. (d)	.. ..	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.O.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	.. ..	1923
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.O.I.E., G.B.E., K.O.B., C.M.G.	.. ..	1928
SIR ERNEST HOSKIN, K.O.S.I., O.B.E., I.O.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.		
The Rt Hon Michael Herbert Rudcliff Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.O.I.E., M.C. 1933		
Sir Robert Bell, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.		
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.O.I.E., T.D. 1937.		
Field Marshall Sir John Greer Dill, K.O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.-C. (Governor Designate)		
(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct 1793.		
(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.		
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.		
(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.		

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, B A., LL.B.

Deputy Speaker Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, M L A.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural); Jivappa Subhana Aidale (Sholapur North-East, General Rural); Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan (Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban) Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, M A, D Sc, Bar-at-Law (Bombay City Byculla and Parel, General Urban), Dr Kishanji Bhimrao Antrolikar (Sholapur City, General Urban), Dattatray Trimbak Aadhve, B A, LL B (Sholapur South-West, General Rural), Aboobakei Baig Mohamed Husein (Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban), Khan Sahab Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat (Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural), Mohsin Mohamed A Bhaiji (Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural); Ramkri-hna Gangaram Bhatankar (Thana South, General Rural), Rajaram Ramji Bhole (Poona West, General Rural), Courtney Parker Bramble (Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European), Bhaskarrao Bhaurao Chakranarayan (Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural), Dhanaji Nana Chawdhari (East Khandesh East, General Rural), Purnashottam Lalji Chawhan (Surat District, General Rural), Su (Gujaprasad), Chunubhai Madhowlal, Bart (Gujarat Sardars and Inamdar Landholders), Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B A, LL B (Ahmednagar South, General Rural), Anant Vinayak Chitre (Ratnagiri North, General Rural), Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar (Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural), Dr Joseph Altino Collaco, L M & S (Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban), Sir Dhanjishah Bomani Cooper, Kt (Satara North, General Rural), Fred J Currie (Presidency, Anglo-Indian), Fulsinji Bharatsinji Dabhi (Kaira District General Rural), Vishnu Vaman Dandekar (Thana North, General Rural), Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt (Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban), Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai (Broach Sub-Division, General Rural), Rao Sahab Gurashiddappa Kadappa Desai (Bijapur North, General Rural), Khandubhai Kasanji Desai (Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour), Moraji Ranchhodji Desai (Surat District, General Rural), Randhur Prasannadan Desai (Surat District General Rural), Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai (Bijapur South, General Rural), Mrs Annapurna Gopri Deshmukh (Bombay City, Gurgaum, Women's General Urban), Indaneppa Dnyanappa Dodmeti (Dharnar North, General Rural), Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan B A, Bar at-Law (Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural), Dominic Joseph Ferreira (Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian Rural); Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodea, B A, LL B (Ahmednagar South General Rural) Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari (Poona East, General Rural), Bhaurao Krishnrao Gaikwad (Nasik West, General Rural), Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi (Panch Mahals West, General Rural), Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar (Ratnagiri South, General Rural), Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge (Ratnagiri North, General Rural), Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Ghoewale (Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural) Di Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia (Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban), M C Ghia (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry), Dr Manchercha Dhanjishov Gilde M D (Bombay City Byculla and Parel, General Urban), Gulabsing Bhila Gnasev (West Khandesh East, General Rural), Ramchandra Bhagawant Girmo (Ahmednagar North, General Rural), Keshav Govind Gokhale, B A (Belgaum South, General Rural), Mahableshwar Ganpati Bhatta Gopi (Kanara District, General Rural), J B Greaves, CBE (Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry), Bhulchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M A, LL B (Poona City, General Urban), Khan Sahab Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem (Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural), Ningappa Fackeeappa Hallikeri (Kanara District, General Rural), Abdul Karim Amnash Hanaji (Dharnar District, Muhammadan Rural), Shaikh Mohamad Hasan, Bar-at-Law (East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural), Donald G Hill (Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry), Bhaurao Sakharam Hiray, B A, LL B (Nasik East, General Rural); Alissa Nabisa Ilkal, B A, LL B (Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural), Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B A (East Khandesh East, General Rural), Tulsidas Subhamao Jadhav (Sholapur North-East, General Rural), Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap (Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour Trade Union), Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty (Belgaum South, General Rural), Khaleelulla Abasaheb Janvekar, B A, LL B (Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural), Shavaksha Holmraji Jhabvala (Railway Unions, Labour); Jinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi (Bombay City Byculla and Parel, General Urban), Naraynrao Gururao Joshi (Belgaum North, General Rural), Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B A, LL B (Dharnar

North, General Rural) Revappa Somappa Kale (Bijapur North, General Rural); Rão Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalyani (Satara South General Rural), Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli, Kt, B A, LL B (Dharwar North General Rural), Mrs Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga (Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban), Shivrām Laxman Karandikar M A, LL B (Ratnagiri North, General Rural); Ramchandra Krishna Karavade (Satara South General Rural), Shripad Shyamaji Kargudri (Dharwar South, General Rural), Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Bapusaheb Kate (Poona East, General Rural), Bhaḡwan Sambhuppa Kathale (Sholapur North-East, General Rural), Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Momuddin Kazi, M A, LL B, Advocate (West Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural) Aziz Gafur Kazi (Ratnagiri District Muhammadan Rural), Kanji Govind Kerson (Thana South General Rural); Sheshgiri Narayanrao Keshwani (Kanara District General Rural), Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar (Sholapur City Textile Labour Labour Non-Union), Bal Gangadhar Kher, B A, LL B (Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban) Bhawanji A Khumji (East India Cotton Association Commerce and Industry), Mahomed Musa Killedar (Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District), Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte, B A, LL B (Kolaba District General Rural); Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala (Ahmedabad North General Rural), Lalchand Hirachand (Nasik East, General Rural), Anna Babji Latthe M A, LL B (Belgaum North, General Rural), Maganlal Nagindas (East Khandesh West, General Rural), Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik (Kolaba District, General Rural), Namdeorao Budhajirao Marathe (West Khandesh East General Rural) Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master, B A, LL B (Bombay City Fort Mandri Bhuleshwar and Gurgaum General Urban), The Hon Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Maralanker B A, LL B (Ahmedabad City, General Urban), Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta (Ahmedabad North, General Rural), Akhtar Hasan Mirza (Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-Workers Labour Trade Union), Mohamedally Allabux (Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban); Morarbhai Kasarni (Surat District General Rural), Jayavant Ghana-shyam More B A, LL B (Sholapur South West General Rural), Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam (Panchmahals West, General Rural), Denis Wilson Mullock (Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry); Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, B A, LL B Advocate (University), Mrs Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi (Bombay City Bhuleshwar, Women's General Urban), Gimmallappa Rachappa Nalwadi (Dharwar North General Rural), Gulzari Lal Nanda (Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour); K F. 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The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,557 sq. miles, of which 80,637 are British territory proper, 17,808 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H E H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,323,058 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H E H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H E H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the O P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the O P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the O P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the *lingua franca*, Marathi by 31 per cent, and Gondi

7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the O. P., the province was land locked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the *malguzari*, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay *raiyatwari* system, 16,099 square miles of the O. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 8,341 square miles, the total forest area being one-fifth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 72 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 82 per cent of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 16 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 47 per cent, and cotton nearly 5 per cent. In Berar cotton and jute each occupies 41 and 34 per cent, respectively. And then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs Tata Sons Ltd, were opened there in 1877 and the

general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40 was 239,935, 212,567 and 250,446 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1940 employed 29,302 persons and raised 652,755 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,806,313 tons and 15,518 persons employed the Jabulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,119 in 1939, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 64,494. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and six Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council, but due to the arising of a situation which made it impossible to carry on the Government of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, the normal working of the Constitution has been suspended with effect from the 11th November 1939 by a proclamation under section 93 of the Act and the administration is carried on by the Governor with the help of two advisers.

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows:—

Class of constituency or constituencies—			
General Urban ..	10	} No. seats	
General Rural ..	74		84
Muhammadian Urban ..	2		
Muhammadian Rural ..	12		
Women ..	3		
Anglo-Indian ..	1	seat.	
European ..	1	"	
Backward areas & Tribes ..	1	"	
Commerce ..	2	seats.	
Landholders ..	3	"	
Labour ..	2	"	
University ..	1	seat.	

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a

Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jabulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judge second class

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C.P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C.P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle. The constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, and of members selected by those representatives. If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman, the elected members of the local board of the district council as the case may be have to select a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required to be a member, and if they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces, Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 1,029 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty one years a sum of Rs 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula-Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 6,62,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Saugor and Constable's Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jabulpore. A special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction, an officer-in-charge of Muslim Education, four Divisional Superintendents of Education, an Assistant Secretary, High School Education Board who also performs the duties of the Secretary, High School Education Board in addition to his own duties, two Inspectresses of Schools assisted by four Assistant Inspectresses

ses, 17 District Inspectors of Schools,—assisted by sixty six Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. The Director of Public Instruction is no longer the Secretary to Government in the Education Department. The Education Department now has an ICS Secretary, like other Departments of Government.

Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the recognised Indian languages of the province and these schools are known as Primary Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in a recognised Indian language or (b) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction is given through the recognised Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality, a few English medium sections are still maintained. For administrative purposes, schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognised schools conform in their courses of study to the standards and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department or by the Board of High School Education in Central Provinces and Berar. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed public examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognised schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed public examinations without the previous sanction of the Department. Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges—at Nagpur. Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, and the Central College for Women, at Jabulpore. the Robertson College, the Hitkarini City College, the Spence

Training College (for teachers), and the Hitkarini Law College; at Amraoti the King Edward College; at Wardha: Wasudev Arts College; at Akola: the Berar Art College; and at Raipur the Rajkumar College and the Chhattisgarh Arts College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificates awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The Medical and Public Health services of the province are respectively controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The Medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 174 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate 270 in-patients. In addition to these, hospitals for women exist at Ohhindwara, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Murtizapur, Shegaon and Khamgaon and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors. The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 158 out of 214 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Nagpur, Jabulpore, Raipur and Amraoti during the year 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanatorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government. There is a great deal of eye diseases in the province and the problem is receiving special attention. The Central Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far 23 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the Province. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 13 centres in the province, viz., Nagpur, Jabulpore, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Chanda, Ohhindwara, Khandwa, Pachmarhi, Yeotmal and Amraoti. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the province. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

The budget for the year 1942-43 has been framed on the basis of the existing level of taxation, certain taxation measures due to expire in 1942 being renewed. It has been possible to provide for new expenditure in the budget to the extent of Rs 11 50 lakhs without recourse to new taxation largely on account of the increase in the provincial assignment from income-tax revenue which is estimated at Rs 41 85 lakhs in 1942-43 against Rs 36 95 lakhs in 1941-42. The revenue for 1942-43 is estimated at Rs 5,26 62 lakhs and expenditure against revenue at Rs 5,23 38 lakhs, showing a revenue surplus of Rs 3 24 lakhs. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs 8 lakhs being the excess of net forest revenue over the standard figure which is to be appropriated to the deposit head "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" by debit to revenue.

The total new expenditure provided in the budget for 1942-43 is Rs 22 20 lakhs of which Rs 10 60 lakhs is only technically new and represents more or less recurring commitments, such as grants to the Dufferin fund hospitals (Rs 58,270), grant to the Indian Red Cross Society (Rs 32,500), grants to co-operative institutes (Rs 29,000), allotment for minor works in the Public Works Department (Rs 2,00,000), grants to district councils in Berar to the extent of one per cent of land revenue collected in Berar (Rs 95,310), and the general purposes of grants to district councils (Rs 5,38,000). The provision for real new expenditure is Rs 11 60 lakhs, the greater portion of which has been allotted to nation building departments, namely Education (Rs 46,600), Medical (Rs 26,039), Public Health (Rs 55,806), Agriculture (Rs 52,559), Veterinary (Rs 11,393) and Cooperation (Rs 99,544). Care has been taken to restore capital to compensate for exploitation in the Forest Department which has contributed abnormal revenue to the province since the outbreak of the war. The more important of the new items of expenditure included in the budget are Rs 90,000 for the construction of quarters for the forest subordinate staff, Rs 13,000 for increase in the ration of oil to the "C" class prisoners in the jails of this province, Rs 2,000 for grant of educational concessions to children of men taking part in the war, Rs 43,910 for improvements to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur, Rs 8,040 for the establishment of pathological laboratories at Raipur and Amraoti, for improvements to buildings for the Victoria Hospital, Jabulpore and to the tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur and Jabulpore, Rs 12,332 for the introduction and demonstration of latest agricultural improve-

ments in aboriginal tracts; Rs 90,000 for grants to meet deficits in the working expenses of certain central banks in pursuance of the scheme of rehabilitation of the co-operative movement; Rs 40,000 for advances in pursuance of the Government's guarantee of interest on conciliated debts of central banks taking advantage of the rehabilitation scheme, Rs 12,560 for the continuance of the scheme for the encouragement of hand spinning and hand weaving in rural areas under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association; Rs 1 lakh for the construction of a new road from the provincial share of the Road Fund as an alternative means of removing timber and other forest produce required for military purposes from the area served by the Raipur Forest Tramway which has been closed; Rs 31,084 for expenditure in connection with the Bombay scheme of publicity through 60 mm projectors; Rs 3,000 for grant to the Society for the elimination of beggary and a lump sum of Rs 4 lakhs to meet expenditure on Civil Defence.

The liabilities of the province on the 1st April 1942 which are estimated at Rs 6,79 47 lakhs, comprise the outstandings on account of the two C P. and Berar 3 per cent Loans 1949 and 1952, Rs 1,23 20 lakhs, consolidated debt due to the Central Government Rs 3,17 39 lakhs, unfunded debt (mainly deposits of State Provident Funds) Rs 1,75 60 lakhs, and deposits of local funds and civil deposits Rs 63 28 lakhs. By the end of the year 1942-43 the outstandings on account of the public loans will be reduced to Rs 1,18 19 lakhs and the debt to the Central Government to Rs 3,14 46 lakhs; while unfunded debt and deposits of local funds including civil deposits will have increased to Rs 1,81 10 lakhs and Rs 65 28 lakhs respectively. The total liabilities on the 31st March 1943 are estimated at Rs 6,79 03 lakhs. As against these liabilities the liquid assets would amount to Rs 2,97 99 lakhs, composed of loans outstanding against local bodies and cultivators Rs 1,12 32 lakhs, advances not bearing interest Rs 7 36 lakhs, investments in the Famine Relief Fund Rs 48 79 lakhs, accumulations in the sinking funds of the two public loans Rs 20 98 lakhs and cash balance Rs 1,08 55 lakhs. It is not proposed to have recourse to any borrowings during the year 1942-43.

The year 1942-43 is expected to commence with an opening balance of Rs 89 03 lakhs. The budget provides for a revenue surplus of Rs 3 24 lakhs while the net result of the capital and debt head transactions is expected to be a surplus of Rs 16 28 lakhs. Thus the year is expected to close with a balance of Rs 1,08 55 lakhs.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1942-43

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	41,85,000
Salt	2,24,33,000
Land Revenue	63,78,000
Provincial Excise	40,60,000
Stamps	71,67,000
Forest	5,35,000
Registration	5,08,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	7,94,000
Other Taxes and Duties	
Total ..	4,60,50,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	12,43,000
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Total .. 12,43,000

Debt Services.

Interest	3,87,000
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Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice	7,82,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,61,000
Police	2,88,000
Education	7,88,000
Medical	95,000
Public Health	1,61,000
Agriculture	3,45,000
Veterinary	72,000
Co-operation	8,000
Industries	52,000
Miscellaneous Departments	80,000

Total .. 27,82,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	8,11,000
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Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1,87,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	69,000
Stationery and Printing	67,000
Miscellaneous	10,55,000

Total .. 13,78,000

Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments

Extraordinary Receipts	11,000
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Total Provincial Revenue .. 5,26,62,000

Rs.

Debt Heads.

Debt, Deposits and Advances—

Permanent Debt	1,50,00,000
Floating Debt	24,50,000
Unfunded Debt	
Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	16,68,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,87,000
General Police Fund .. .. .	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	33,000
Raipur Forest Tramway .. .. .	....
Deposits of Local Funds	1,09,00,000
Civil Deposits	1,05,00,000
Other Accounts	4,60,000
Advances Repayable	5,07,200
Permanent Advances	12,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	15,000
Cheques and bills	67,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	70,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	25,93,000
Remittances within India .. .. .	....
Other local remittances	3,25,88,000

Total Debt Heads .. 88,26,000

Total Revenue and Receipts.. 14,09,22,000

Opening balance { Ordinary	89,03,000
Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	....

Grand Total .. 14,08,25,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1942-43.

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Rs.

Land Revenue	17,81,000
Provincial Excise	7,20,000
Stamps	1,04,000
Forest	40,60,000
Registration	1,93,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	1,23,000
Other Taxes and Duties	28,000

Total .. 79,12,000

Irrigation.

Rs

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—

Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	8,48,000
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Total .. 8,48,000

Confirmed 2nd November 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, O.S.I.,
K.O.I.E. (Officiating) 1904

Confirmed 23rd December 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr J. O. Miller, O.S.I. .. 1905
S. Ismay, O.S.I. (Officiating) 1906

Until 2nd October 1906.

F A T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) .. 1907

Until 24th March 1907. Also from
20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.O.S.I.,
I.C.S. 1907

Mr. H. A. Crump, O.S.I., I.C.S. 1912

Sub. *pro tem* from 26th January 1912
to 16th February.

The Hon'ble Mr M. W. Fox-Strangways,
O.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub *pro tem*) . 1912

„ Sir B. Robertson, K.O.S.I.,
O.I.E., I.C.S. 1912

„ Mr. H. A. Crump, O.S.I.,
I.C.S. (Officiating) . 1914

„ Sir B. Robertson, K.O.S.I., I.C.S. 1914

„ Sir Frank George Sly,
K.O.S.I., I.C.S. 1919

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.O.S.I., I.C.S. .. 1920

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.O.S.I., O.B.,
O.I.E., O.V.O., O.B.E., I.C.S. 1925

H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, O.S.I., I.C.S.
(Officiating) 1927

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.O.S.I., O.B.,
O.I.E., O.V.O., O.B.E., I.C.S. 1927

H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.O.I.E., O.B.E.,
I.C.S. (Officiating). 1932

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.O.S.I., O.B.,
O.I.E., O.V.O., O.B.E., I.C.S. 1932

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.O.S.I., O.I.E.,
V.D., I.C.S. 1933

H. E. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-
at-Law (Officiating) 1936

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.O.S.I., O.I.E.,
V.D., I.C.S. 1936

H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, O.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1938

H. E. Sir F. V. Wylie, K.O.S.I., O.I.E., I.C.S. 1938

H. E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.O.S.I., O.I.E., I.C.S. 1940

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker —The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

Dy Speaker —Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale

Dr N B Khare, B A M D (Nagpur City), H J Khandekar (Reserved Seat); C Jasan (Nagpur-Bhandara), K G Khajanchi (Chanda-Wardha), N P Mishra (Jubbulpore City); R Khandekar (Jubbulpore-Saugor-Seoni), Dr J G Mahodaya (Hoshangabad-Nimar-Chhindwara), P Singh (Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug), S V Gokhale (East Berar), P B Gole (West Berar), B Thekedar (Nagpur-Umeri), S L Patil (Reserved Seat), B L Chandak (Katol-Saoner), A N Udhoji (Ramtek), T J Kedar (Arvi), P Kochar (Hinganghat-Wardha), D L Patil (Reserved Seat), R S Dube (Chanda-Bilaspur), D B. Khobergade (Reserved Seat), N Y Deotale (Warora), D Bhujangrao (Sroncha-Garchholi), D L Gothi (Betul-Bhainsdeh), B D Patel (Mullai), G C Choudhary (Chhindwara-Sausar), G R Jambholkar (Reserved Seat), P D Jatar (Seoni), D K Mehta (Amaravara-Lakhnadon), Pandit D P Misra (Jubbulpore-Patan), M C Mehra (Reserved Seat), K P Pande (Schora), N Hanumant Rao (Murwara), G K Lokras (Saugor-Khurda), Jalamsingh Moti (Reserved Seat), V V Subhedar (Rehli-Banda), P L Dhagat (Damoh-Hatta), B R Choudhary (Reserved Seat), M Choudhary (Mandla), L C Shah (Nuas-Dindori), L A Singh (Hoshangabad-Sahagpur), D B Naik (Haida-Seoni-Malwa), S Choudhary (Narsinghpur-Gadarwara), R Agnihotri (Reserved Seat), B A Mandloi (Khandwa), M R Mujumdar (Burhanpur-Haisud), Mr Anantram (Raipur), M Purandas (Reserved Seat), M Laxminarayandas (Dhamtari), Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (Baloda Bazar), M Nandias (Reserved Seat), J T Chopda (Mahasamund), M Sukritdas (Reserved Seat), R Triwari (Mungell), A G Gosai (Reserved Seat), Sardar A S Saigal (Katghora), Thakur Chhedilal (Janzgir), M L Bakiwal (Drug), M Posudas (Reserved Seat), V Y Tamaskar (Bemetara), The Hon'ble Mr. G S Gupta (Sangari), Mr Kanhaiyalal (Balaghat-Bahar), B Agarwal (Waraseoni), G Pande (Bhandara-Sakoli), R G Ghodichore (Reserved Seat), S C Lunavat (Chandur), R A Deshmukh (Morse), G. R Deshmukh (Amraoti), L N Nathe (Elchhpur-Daryapur-Melghat), G A Gavai (Reserved Seat), B Govindsingh (Akola-Balapur), K J Khandare (Reserved Seat), U N Thakur (Akot), V N Jamadar (Murtazapur-Mangrulpu), Rao Sahib D D Rajurkar (Basim), B H. Jatkar (Yeotmal-Darwaha), D K Bhagat (Reserved Seat), N B Bobde (Pusad), M P Kolhe (Kelapur-Wan), P S Patil (Chikhli-Mekhar), L S Bhaskar (Reserved Seat), T S Patil (Malkapur), K G Deshmukh (Khamgaon-Jalgaon), G A Husam (East Berar), M M Haq (West Berar), M Y Shareef (Nagpur), Khan Sahib Syed Yasuni (Wardha-Chanda), A R Khan (Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul), Itikhar Ali (Jubbulpore-Mandla), W Mohammad (Saugor-Narsinghpur), Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali (Nimar), S W A Rizvi, O.B.E. (Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug), Mohiuddin Khan (Bhandara-Balaghat-Seoni), Hidayat Ali (Amraoti), Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg (Akola), S A R Shah (Yeotmal), Khan Sahib Abdur-Rahman Khan (Buldana); Mrs Anasuyabai Kale (Nagpur City), Mrs S K Chaulian (Jubbulpore); Mrs D Joshi (Amraoti-Akola), The Revd G C Rogers (Anglo-Indian), L H Bartlett, O.B.E., (European); U B Shah (Backward Tribes), C J P Bharuka (Central Provinces Commerce), Seth G. B Mohota (Berar Commerce), R Sinha (Central Provinces Northern Landholders), M G Chitnavis (Central Provinces Southern Landholders), R M Deshmukh (Berar Landholders), G S Page (Trade Union Labour), V. B. Kalappa (Factory Labour); B G Khapardo (University).

The Madras Province.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 124,363 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country, but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively 40 per cent of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government

The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided by four Advisers.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The industrial crops

are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers schools and numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. Short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been instituted at the Agricultural College. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated was 2,412,857 acres in 1940-41 and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as an unregistered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs. 82.58 crores in 1936-37 and Rs. 88.49 crores in 1937-38, decreased to Rs. 79.04 crores in 1938-39. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,495 square miles of reserved forests.

Fifty-six spinning and weaving mills were at work on 31st March 1941, and they employed 68,100 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,762. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tie works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap and shark liver oil. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture

of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There were at the end of the official year 1940 about 42,300 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,306,700. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Dept. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 593 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachayappa's College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the American College, Madura; the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, the Government College, Rajahmundry, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; the Veterinary College, Madras, the Madras Medical College; the Stanley Medical College, Rayapuram, (Madras); the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy), the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts:—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936, were as follows.—

- (1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones;
- (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor,
- (3) the provision for aldermen;
- (4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects;
- (5) the reservation of three special seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and two for Labour,
- (6) the widening of the franchise,
- (7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination;
- (8) the provision for better control over chetti and hutting grounds;
- (9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements;
- (10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15½ and 20 per cent respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and
- (11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government.

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non-union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate.

By an Act of 1939 simultaneous triennial elections to all the forty divisions in the city was introduced.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards; with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral roll of local bodies.

By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Municipal Council and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of local board who have been removed have been made ineligible for election to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removal or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary elections is published

By an Act of 1940 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to any local body inclusive of the corps of Madras are disqualified from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof

The assistant engineers of the District Boards were constituted into a Local Fund Service for the Province known as the Madras Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service. The Municipal Engineers in some of the Municipalities and the Electrical Engineers in some of the Districts and Panchayats have also been constituted into separate services known as the Madras Ward Engineers' Service and the Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service respectively. These constitute important step in improving the status and conditions of some of the main services of local board employees

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres, the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £5½ millions. The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £½ million. Another important project is the Periyar project. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigal. The total quantity of water impounded to crest-level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make

up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the water-shed cutting. The area under Government irrigation works in the Madras Presidency during 1939-40 was about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 34,000.

Co-operation.

The improvement in the economic condition of the people, reflected in the record of the progress of the co-operative movement during 1937-38 and 1938-39, was maintained during 1939-40. The loan transactions of agricultural societies amounted during the year 1939-40 to Rs 302 61 lakhs as against Rs 307 79 lakhs in 1938-39. There was a reduction in the percentage of overdues in all societies under all heads except under current interest in non-agricultural societies. The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. 932 new societies were registered during the year as against 828 in the previous year, a good number being non-credit societies. The registration of 211 societies was cancelled as compared with 207 in 1938-39. During the year the rectification scheme was pursued by all Central Banks and some of the banks undertook a re-examination of the loans in societies with a view to collecting fresh data. Additional securities were obtained or the amount was collected to the extent of Rs 4 58 lakhs in respect of loans standing on inadequate security. The adequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs 192 76 lakhs given by 5,871 societies has been examined. The strong reserves built up by Central Banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability, to write off ultimately some bad and recoverable debts which have been brought to notice. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has been building up a sound and steady business and is an acknowledged model for the rest of India. On account of the changes in the money market created by the war, the Bank raised the rate of interest on the debentures from 3 to 3½ per cent. Consequent on this increase, the lending rate to Primary Land Mortgage banks was raised to 5 per cent and that to the ultimate borrower to 6 per cent. The total amount of debentures issued during the year amounted to Rs 39,36,800 as against Rs 39,57,200 in the previous year. Primary Land Mortgage banks which numbered 119, advanced loans to the extent of Rs 42,57 lakhs as against Rs. 61 44 lakhs in the previous year. Land Mortgage banks have upto June 30, 1940, contributed a sum of Rs 279 84 lakhs towards the redemption of agriculturists' debts. There were 149 loan and sale societies and these advanced loans to the extent of Rs 107 30 lakhs as against Rs 95 86 lakhs in the previous year. The Provincial Marketing Society and the Provincial Hand-loom Weavers' Society continued to make steady progress during the year.

Electric Schemes.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, which was the first hydro-electric scheme undertaken by the Madras Government commenced operation from April, 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the genera-

The image shows a document page, likely a ledger or a form, with a grid-like structure. The page is heavily degraded, showing significant noise, artifacts, and a large, dark, irregular shape on the right side, suggesting a scan of a physical document with a large shadow or damage. The text is mostly illegible due to the high contrast and noise. There are some faint, dark, irregular shapes on the right side of the page, which appear to be shadows or damage to the original document. The overall appearance is that of a low-quality scan of a physical document.

Law and Order.

Law and Order.

MADRAS BUDGET

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43
REVENUE.	Rs	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,28,25,000	7—Land Revenue	22,16,800
VII.—Land-Revenue .	5,33,40,000	8—Provincial Excise .	28,00,300
VIII—Provincial Excise	3,40,98,800	9—Stamps	5,53,000
IX—Stamps	1,80,40,700	10.—Forest	37,55,600
X—Forest	45,82,500	11.—Registration	23,94,400
XI—Registration . . .	38,41,900	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	60,98,700
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	76,72,700	13—Other Taxes and Duties	14,09,000
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	1,11,94,100	Total	2,07,23,800
Total	14,55,90,700	Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.		17—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,16,000
XVII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts	1,46,19,800	18—Irrigation—O t h e r Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	39,09,500
Deduct—Working Expenses	—38,91,900	19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works .	10,100
Net Receipts	1,07,27,900	Total	1,27,35,600
XVIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .	91,84,500	Debt Services.	
Total .	1,98,62,400	22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations .	—55,03,400
Debt Services.		23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	34,13,300
XX—Interest	25,09,300	Total .	—20,90,100
Total .	25,09,300	Civil Administration	
Civil Administration.		25—General Administration	2,77,24,200
XXI—Administration of Justice	20,81,800	27.—Administration of Justice	94,91,800
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	7,70,500	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	30,38,200
XXIII—Police	6,71,000	29.—Police	1,83,81,200
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage . . . .	..	36—Scientific Departments	91,700
XXVI—Education	9,47,000	37—Education	2,00,000
XXVII.—Medical	10,57,300	38—Medical	1,00,000
		39—Public Health . . . .	..
		40—Agriculture . . . .	..

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
REVENUE—contd.	Rs.	DEMAND ON THE REVENUE—	Rs.
Civil Administration—contd		Civil Administration—contd.	
XXVIII.—Public Health . . .	2,73,900	41—Veterinary	13,22,300
XXIX.—Agriculture .. .	6,34,600	42—Co-operation	15,06,200
XXX—Veterinary	1,26,400	43.—Industries	29,78,500
XXXI.—Co-operation	3,92,100	44—Aviation	22,000
XXXII.—Industries . . .	24,68,100	47.—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	26,20,700
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Depart- ments .. .	9,62,200	Total ..	11,28,78,500
Total ..	1,03,84,900	Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		50.—Civil Works	1,61,44,500
XXXIX—Civil Works	34,84,100	Total ..	1,61,44,500
Total ..	34,84,100	Electricity Schemes.	
Electricity Schemes.		52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	32,69,900
XLI—Receipts from Electri- city Schemes—		52A—Other Revenue Expen- diture connected with Electricity Schemes .	1,15,200
Gross Receipts ..	78,42,400	53—Capital Outlay on Elec- tricity Schemes met out of Revenue .	.
Deduct—Working Ex- penses .. .	—36,73,800	Total ..	33,85,100
Total—I (Net Receipts) .	41,68,600	Miscellaneous.	
Miscellaneous		54—Famine	3,00,000
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation .	2,55,400	55.—Superannuation Allow- ances and Pensions .	1,18,68,000
XLV—Stationery and Printing	5,14,600	55A—Commutation of Pen- sions financed from Ordinary Revenues .	1,40,000
XLVI—Miscellaneous	29,94,300	56.—Stationery and Print- ing	28,47,800
Total ..	37,64,300	57—Miscellaneous	44,93,900
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		Total .	1,96,49,700
I—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .	22,100	Extraordinary Items.	
Total	22,100	63—Extraordinary Charges	—8,900
Total—Revenue .	18,97,86,400	64A—Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	60,09,600
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit .	...	64B—Civil Defence	60,00,700
Grand Total ..	18,97,86,400	Total ..	60,00,700
		Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account .	18,94,27,800
		Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus ..	3,58,600
		Grand Total ..	18,97,86,400

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	Rs 3,58,600	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.	Rs
N. Public Debt Incurred—		Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
I—Permanent Debt .. ..	.. ..	68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,97,400
II—Floating Debt—		72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1,23,600
Treasury Bills ..	1,50,00,000	81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ..	10,74,300
Other Floating Loans	3,50,00,000	81A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	45,73,000
III—Loans from the Central Government .. ..	....	83 Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	100
		Total ..	65,08,400
Total ..	5,00,00,000	N. Public Debt Discharged—	
O. Unfunded Debt—		I—Permanent Debt	13,79,000
State Provident Funds	73,64,000	II.—Floating Debt—	
		Treasury Bills	1,50,00,000
Total	73,64,000	Other Floating Loans ..	3,50,00,000
		III—Loans from the Central Government	6,70,000
P Deposits and Advances—		Total	5,20,49,000
I.—Deposits Bearing Interest—		O Unfunded Debt—	
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns ..	24,200	State Provident Funds	63,56,000
II—Deposits not bearing Interest—		Total	63,56,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	35,73,300	P. Deposits and Advances—	
Famine Relief Fund ..	2,41,000	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
General Police Fund ..	.. ..	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns ..	1,300
Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply	100	II—Deposits not bearing Interest—	
Revenue Reserve Fund		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds) ..	13,75,000
Provincial Road Fund		Sinking Fund	21,00,000
Other Account	7,57,000	Investment Account ..	2,50,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	12,69,300	Famine Relief Fund ..	....
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,07,700	General Police Fund ..	....
		Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply ..	10,10,900
Carried over ..	63,72,600	Revenue Reserve Fund ..	.
		Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	12,86,000
		Carried over	60,23,200

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
	Rs		Rs.
Brought forward :	63,72,600	Brought forward ..	60,23,200
RECEIPTS—contd.		DISBURSEMENTS—contd.	
P. Deposits and Advances—contd.		P. Deposits and Advances—contd.	
II—Deposits not bearing Interest—contd.		II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—contd.	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses .. ..	..	Special Reserve Fund— Electricity	5,08,800
Deposits of Local Funds —District Funds ..	5,72,10,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses ..	28,000
Municipal and Other Funds	2,71,35,000	Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds	5,72,10,000
Departmental and Judi- cial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5,47,24,000	Municipal and Other Funds...	2,73,35,000
Other Accounts—		Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	
Subventions from Central Road Fund ..	25,01,100	Civil Deposits	5,57,79,000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Im- provement of Rural Areas	4,86,200	Other Accounts—	
Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee . .	9,900	Subventions from Central Road Fund	25,01,100
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricul- tural Research .	1,10,200	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Develop- ment and Improvement of Rural Areas	5,18,700
Deposit Account of con- tributions for Cattle Improvements ..	....	Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	14,700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Seric- ultural Industry .	39,500	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,11,700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry.	68,800	Deposit Account of con- tributions for Cattle Improvements .. .	..
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund ..	32,800	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Govern- ment for the Development of Sericultural Industry	40,100
Carried over ..	14,86,90,100	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Govern- ment for the Develop- ment of Handloom Industry .. .	68,800
		Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	32,800
		Carried over ..	15,01,71,900

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	14,86,90,100	Brought forward ..	15,01,71,900
RECEIPTS—contd.		DISBURSEMENTS—contd.	
P. Deposits and Advances—contd.		P. Deposits and Advances—contd.	
Deposit Account of grants for the Relief of groundnut cultivators	5,76,200	Deposit Account of grants for the Relief of groundnut cultivators . . .	5,76,100
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—		III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Advances Repayable .	34,95,400	Advances Repayable ..	34,84,900
Permanent Advances .	12,000	Permanent Advances .	14,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	..	Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	....
Accounts with the Reserve Bank .	31,000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	31,000
IV.—Suspense—		IV.—Suspense—	
Cash Balance Investment Account ..	6,35,00,000	Cash Balance Investment Account ..	5,50,00,000
Other Suspense Accounts ..	10,04,000	Other Suspense Accounts .	10,04,000
Cheques and Bills	3,01,90,000	Cheques and Bills	3,00,90,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts.. ..	57,000	Departmental and Similar Accounts	57,000
V.—Miscellaneous—		V.—Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—Government Account ..	13,79,000	Miscellaneous—Government Account	14,25,400
Total ..	24,89,34,700	Total ..	24,18,54,300
R. Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		R. Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc. . .	92,54,900	Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc. . .	90,30,000
Loans to Government Servants	34,000	Loans to Government Servants	29,000
Total .	92,88,900	Total ..	90,59,600
S. Remittances—		S. Remittances—	
Cash Remittances ..	25,54,50,000	Cash Remittances	25,54,50,000
Remittances by Bills ..	..	Remittances by Bills .. ..	..
Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments ..	..	Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments. .	..
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..	....	Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. ..	....
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	..	Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. ..	..
Adjusting Account with Railways ..	..	Adjusting Account with Railways .. ..	..
Total ..	25,54,50,000	Total ..	25,54,50,000
Total—Receipts ..	57,13,96,200	Total—Disbursements .	57,13,37,300
V.—Opening Cash Balance .	52,17,843	V.—Closing Cash Balance ..	52,76,743
Grand Total ..	57,66,14,043	Grand Total ..	57,66,14,043

Administration.

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Presidents and Governors of Fort
St. George in Madras.

[illegible]

Major-General William Medows 1790	William Hudleston, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1881
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. 1792	The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.O.S.I., 1881
Lord Hobart 1794	O.I.E.
Major-General George Harris (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1798	The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C. .. 1886
Lord Clive 1799	Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation.)
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck .. 1803	John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1890
William Petrie (<i>Acting</i>) 1807	Baron Wenlock, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., K.C.B. .. 1891
Sir George Hillaro Barlow, Bart, K.B. .. 1807	Sir Arthur Ellibank Havelock, G.O.M.G. .. 1896
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby. 1813	Baron Ampthill, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., K.C.B. .. 1900
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot 1814	(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904)
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart, K.O.B. Died 6 July, 1827. 1820	Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1904
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1822	Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1906
Henry Sullivan Gröme (<i>Acting</i>) 1827	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., 1906
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.O.B. 1832	K.C.M.G.
George Edward Russell (<i>Acting</i>) 1837	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1911
Lord Elphinstone, G.O.H., P.C. 1837	Bart, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., K.C.M.G. (b).
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B. 1842	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912
Henry Dickinson (<i>Acting</i>) 1848	Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. 1848	(<i>Acting</i>).
Daniel Elliott (<i>Acting</i>) 1854	Right Hon Baron Pentland, P.C., G.O.S.I., 1912
Lord Harris 1854	G.O.I.E.
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.O.B. .. 1859	Baron Willingdon, G.O.S.I., G.O.M.G., 1918
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1860	G.O.I.E., G.B.E. (c)
Sir Henry George Ward, G.O.M.G. .. 1860	Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) . 1919
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.	Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1924
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>) .. 1860	Lord Goschen, P.C., G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., C.B.E. 1924
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. .. 1861	(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929).
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1863 to 1864.)	Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 1929
Edward Maltby (<i>Acting</i>) 1863	(<i>Acting</i>)
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (a) .. 1866	Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.O.I.E., C.M.G. 1929
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872).	(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1872	Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E. (<i>Acting</i>) 1934
(<i>Acting</i>).	Lieut-Col the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.O.I.E., C.M.G.
Lord Hobart 1872	Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E. 1934
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt., (<i>Acting</i>) 1936
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. 1875	Lord Erskine, G.O.I.E. 1940
(<i>Acting</i>)	Sir Arthur Hope, G.O.I.E., M.C. .
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, 1875	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.
G.O.S.I., C.I.E.	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E. 1880	(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: The Hon'ble B Sambamurti Garu.

Deputy Speaker: Mrs A Rukmini Lakshminipathi.

Abdul Hameed Khan (*Madras City, Muhammadan, Urban*); Arakal Sultan Abdur Rahman Ali Rajah (*Chirakkal, Muhammadan, Rural*), D. Abdul Rawoof (*Bellary, Muhammadan, Rural*), P M Adikesavalu Naicker (*Madras City North, General, Urban*); Jamedar Adimoolam (*Ranipet, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maracair (*Tanjore, Muhammadan, Rural*); M. Ahmed Badsha Sahib (*North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*); Srimathi G. Ammannappa Raja (*Ellore Town, Women, General, Urban*); B Anantachar (*Hospet, General, Rural*), Srimathi Anjalai Ammal (*Cuddalore, Women, General, Rural*), N Annamalai Pillai (*Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural*), Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai (*Madras cum Chingleput, Indian Christian*), Rao Bahadur H. B. Ali Gowder (*The Nilgiris, General, Rural*), Muthu Kr Ar Kr Arunachalam Chettiar (*Sivaganga, General, Rural*), Khan Bahadur P. M. Attakoya Thangal (*Cahcut, Muhammadan, Rural*), S C Balakrishnan (*Palni, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M. Bapineedu (*Ellore, General, Rural*), Basheer Ahmed Sayeed (*Chingleput cum South Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural*); M Bhaktavatsalam (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural*); B Bhakthavathsalu Nayudu (*Ranipet, General, Rural*); K Bhashyam Ayyangar (*Chingleput, General, Rural*); Y V. A Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo (*Palalonda, General, Rural*), V Bhuvarahan (*Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Towns, General, Urban*), E H M. Bower, ISO (*Anglo-Indian*), P Buchappa Nayudu (*Ongole, General, Rural*); Arangil Chandoo (*Cahcut, General, Rural*), K. Chandramouli (*Tenali, General, Rural*); G. Chelvapathi Chetti (*Textile Workers Trade Union, Madras, Labour*), O Chengam Pillai (*Tiruvallur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), S Chidambara Ayyar (*Villupuram, General, Rural*), P. Chinnamuthu (*Koipatti, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); T S Chockalingam Pillai (*Tinnevely, General, Rural*), M P. Damodaram (*Kottayam, General, Rural*), E. M. D'Mello (*Anglo-Indian*); M Doraikannu (*Tiruttani, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), A R A S Doraiswami Nadar (*Tuticorin, General, Rural*), V. V. Giri (*Bobbili, General, Rural*), B Gopala Reddi (*Kavali, General, Rural*); D Govinda Doss (*Bellary, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), O. K. Govindan Nayar (*Kurumbranad, General, Rural*), Wilham Grant (*European*); V J. Gupta (*Vizagapatnam, General, Rural*), S Guruvulu (*Chicacole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), N Halasyam Ayyar (*Trichinopoly, General, Rural*), H S Hussain (*Mangalore, Muhammadan, Rural*); D R. Isaacs (*Northern Circars, Indian Christian*), K. Ishwara (*Coondapoor, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Mrs. Jebamoney Masilamoney (*Tinnevely cum Palamcottah cum Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban*); Allu Jogi Nayudu (*Vizianagram, General, Rural*), A. K. Kaderkutti (*Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural*), D Kadirappa (*Penulonda, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); A Kaleswara Rao (*Bezawada cum Masulipatam Towns, General, Urban*); K Kamaraaj Nadar (*Sattur, General, Rural*), E Kannan (*Malappuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), K R. Karant (*Puttur, General, Rural*), A Karunakara Menon (*Malappuram, General, Rural*), Mrs Khadija Yakub Hassan (*Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban*); K Kolandavelu Nayanar (*Mannargudi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); K Koti Reddi (*Cuddapah, General, Rural*), T T Krishnamachari (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*); G Krishnamurti (*Railway Trade Union, Labour*), S Krishnan (*Pollachi, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); G Krishna Rao (*Northern Central Landholders*), L Krishnaswami Bharathi (*Melur, General, Rural*), K. Kulasekaran (*Tindivanam, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Kumararaja M A Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad (*The Nattulottar Nagarathars' Association*); P S. Kumaraswami Raja (*Srivilliputtur, General, Rural*), P I Kunhammad Kutty Hajee (*Cahcut cum Cannanore cum Tellicherry Towns, Muhammadan, Urban*); K Kuppuswami Ayyar (*Dindigul, General, Rural*); V. Kurmayya (*Bandar, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*); Srimathi A V. Kuttimalu Amma (*Tellicherry cum Cahcut Towns, Women, General, Urban*), S M. Laljan (*Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural*), P Lakshmanaswami (*Amalapuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal (*Sernadevi, General, Rural*), Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal (*Dindigul, Women, General, Rural*); Dr N Lakshmi Devi (*Bellary, Women, General, Rural*), F G. Luker (*Madras Planters*), P Madhavan (*Chirakkal, General, Rural*), Mahboob Ali Baig (*West Godavari cum Kistna, Muhammadan, Rural*), R. S. Manickam (*Sattur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), M. Mariemuthu (*Tanjore, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*);

S T P Marimuthu Pillai (*Musiri, General, Rural*), R Maruthai (*Arayalur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), Mir Akram Ali (*Vizagapatam cum East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural*), P K Mideen Kutty (*Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural*), K S Muhammad Abdul Kadi Ravuttar (*Madura, Muhammadan, Rural*); Muhammad Abdur Rahman (*Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural*), Dr Muhammad Abdus Salam (*Nellore Muhammadan, Rural*), Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schahmad (*Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural*), K Muhammad Rahmatullah (*Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural*), V I Muniswami Pillai (*Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), B S Murti (*Cocanada, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), U Muthuramalinga Tevar (*Ramnad, General, Rural*), K A Nachiyappa Gounder, (*Omalur, General, Rural*), A P I N V Nadimuthu Pillai (*Tanjore, General, Rural*), S Nagappa (*Kurnool, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), N Nagaraja Ayyangar (*Namakkal, General, Rural*), S Nagiah (*Cuddapah, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), K N Nanjappa Gounder, (*Gobichettipalayam, General, Rural*), P L Narasimha Raj (*Vizianagram, General, Rural*), C Narasimham (*Chicacole, General, Rural*), V V Narasimham (*West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour, Labour*), D Narayana Raju (*Bhuvanavaram, General, Rural*); K V Nairayana Rao (*Bezwada, General, Rural*), M G Natesa Chettiar (*Dharmapuri, General, Rural*), P Natesa Mudaliar (*Saidapet, General, Rural*), C Obi Reddi (*Anantapur, General, Rural*), V C Palaniswami Gounder, (*Coimbatore, General, Rural*), V K Palaniswami Gounder (*Pollachi, General, Rural*), R M Palat (*West Coast Landholders*), M Pallam Raju, (*Cocanada, General, Rural*), C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar (*Chittoor, General, Rural*), P. Pedda Padalu (*Backward Areas and Tribes*), K S Periaswami Gounder (*Erode, General, Rural*), K Periyaswami Gounder (*Trichinopoly, General, Rural*), M P Periyaswami (*Namakkal, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), V R Perumal Chettiar (*Salem Town, General, Urban*), B Perumall Nayudu (*Kandukur, General, Rural*), R Ponnuswami Pillai (*Chidambaram, General, Rural*), T Prakasam (*Madras City, South Central, General, Urban*), D S Prasad (*Bezwada, General, Rural*), R Raghava Menon (*Palghat, General, Rural*), C Rajagopalachari (*University*), Rao Bahadur M C Rajah (*Chingleput, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), J Raja Rao (*Guntur cum Nellore, Indian Christian*), A K A Ramachandra Reddiar (*Tirumangalam, General, Rural*), B B Ramakrishna Raju (*Tiruttani, General, Rural*), T N Ramakrishna Reddi, (*Madanapalle, General, Rural*), D Ramaling Reddiar (*Cheyyar, General, Rural*), S Ramanathan (*Mayavaram, General, Rural*), D V Ramaswami (*Viravilli, General, Rural*), K S Ramaswami Gounder (*Palladam, General, Rural*), V M Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Vellore, General, Rural*), N G Ramaswami Nayudu (*Textile Works, Non-Union, Labour*), A Rami Reddi (*Guntur, General, Rural*), N Ranga Reddi (*Rajampet, General, Rural*), G Rangiah Nayudu (*Madras City, North-Central General, Urban*), P Ratnavelu Tevar (*Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Town, General, Urban*), D M Reid (*European*), J L P Roche Victoria (*Tinnevelly, Indian Christian*), Mrs A Rukmini Lakshminpathi (*Deputy Speaker*) (*Madras City, Women, General, Urban*), A S Sahajananda Swami (*Chidambaram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), D Sayed Ibrahim (*Ramnad, Muhammadan, Rural*), K Sakthivadivelu Gounder, (*Peryakulam, General, Rural*), The Hon B Sambamurti, (*Speaker*) (*Cocanada Town, General, Urban*), V J Samu Pillai (*South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Coimbatore, Indian Christian*), Dr M J Samuel (*Central Districts, Indian Christian*), E M Sankaran Nambudripad (*Ponnam, General, Rural*), P R K Sarma (*Madras City Dock and Factory Labour excluding Textile and Railway Labour, Labour*), K C, Saptharishi Reddiar (*Southern Central Landholders*), L Sattanatha Karayalar (*Koilpathi, General, Rural*), B T Seshadilachariyar (*Gudiyattam, General, Rural*), S K Shaik Rowther (*Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural*), K Shanmugam (*Gudur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), K A Shanmuga Mudaliar (*Tiruppattur, North Arcot, General, Rural*), Khan Sahib K A Sheikh Dawood (*Salem cum Coimbatore cum The Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural*), V S T Sheikh Mansoor Tharaganar (*Tinnevelly, Muhammadan, Rural*), A B Shetty (*Coondapoor, General, Rural*), H Sitarama Reddi (*Bellary, General, Rural*), J Sivashanmugham Pillai (*Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban, Scheduled Castes*), D Srinivasa Ayyar (*Gopichettipalayam, General, Rural*), P S Srinivasa Ayyar (*Conjeevaram, General, Rural*), Kallur Subba Rao (*Pennulonda, General, Rural*), Karunakaram Subba Rao (*Vizagapatam cum East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour*), Marina Subba Rao (*Rajahmundry, General, Rural*), N M R Subbarama Ayyar (*Madura Town, General, Urban*), Dr P Subbarayan (*Tiruchengode, General, Rural*), P Subbiah (*Ongole, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*), C P Subbiah Mudaliar (*Coimbatore Town, General, Urban*), A M P Subbaraya Chettiar (*Negapatam, General, Rural*); A Subramanian (*Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural*), K V R Swami (*Rajahmundry, General, Rural*);

H. S. Tora (European): Khan Sahib V. K. Unnambo (Madras, Madras, Rural); V. S. R. M. Vallappa Chettiar (Tiruppur, Rural, General, Rural); K. Vardachari (Chidambaram, General, Rural); N. S. Vardachari (Madras City, South General, Urban); C. J. Varkey (West Coast, Indian, Christian); A. Vedaratnam Pillai (Madras, General, Rural); S. V. Venkataswami Gounder (Dindigul, General, Rural); G. Venkataswami (Erode, General, Rural, Scheduled Caste); Chandra Venkata Reddi (Rural, General, Rural); Gopavaram Venkata Reddi (Nandyal, General, Rural); Grandhi Venkata Reddi (Nandyal, General, Rural); K. Ramakrishna Rao (Nandyal, General, Rural); B. Venkatachalam Pillai (Tiruppur, General, Rural); P. T. Venkataswami (Hosur, General, Rural); B. Venkataswami Reddi (Gadag, General, Rural); S. C. Venkatappa Chettiar (Salem, General, Rural); B. Venkatappa Nayudu (Gadag, General, Rural); K. Venkatappayya Pantulu (Gadag, General, Rural, General, Urban); P. Venkatarama Ayyar (Kumbakonam, General, Rural); R. S. Venkatarangiah (Pondicherry, General, Rural); B. Venkatarao Baliga (Mangalore, General, Rural); K. Venkata Rao (Ananthapur, General, Rural); R. Venkatasubba Reddi (Tiruppur, General, Rural); V. Venkatesubbaiah (Nellore, General, Rural); T. Viswanatham (Tiruppur, General, Urban); G. E. Walker (European); K. P. Yagneshwara Sastry (Tiruppur, General, Urban, Police Officer, General, Urban); Zamindar of Chakkilali (Zabardast Agrar Sreemanthu Rajah Yerragadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar) (Bardol, General, Rural); Zamindar of Chemudu (Tiruppur, General, Urban, Rajah Bahadur) (North Landholder), Zamindar of Muzupuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkatarangiah Ayya Rao Bahadur) (North Landholder II)

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Non-voting Members.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri P.C. C.B. Mrs. Mona Fensman: Rao Bahadur M. Raman Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, A.C.I.E.: Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu A.C.I.E. B.L.R., Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,276 square miles, a little more than half of Bombay, or more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14,290 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 24,986 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Mahomedan invasion. Last came the Sikh invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919

and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.O.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province

to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving, we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her.

The People.

The total population of the N.W.F.P. (1941) is 5,415,666, made up as follows:—

Hazara	796,230
Trans-Indus Districts	2,241,837
Trans-Border Area	2,377,599

This last figure also include estimated population for these parts of the Agencies and district tribal territory where no census was taken. There are only 632·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 887·6 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.W.F.P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the

administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25·6 and the death-rate 21·9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan Law where the parties are Mahomedans, and Hindu Law where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of the trading interests. The new roads in Waziristan

are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have generally improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 7.36 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1.8 for the year 1940-41. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General. The administration comprises—

- (1) The Hon'ble the Chief Minister
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister for Finance
- (3) The Hon'ble Minister for Education
- (4) The Hon'ble Minister for Industries.

(At the time of compiling these notes no Ministers are in office since the resignation of the Congress Ministry, and the Governor is assisted in the administration by an Adviser.)

- (5) The Hon'ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
- (6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.

- (8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
- (9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (10) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the sixth head above are.—

	Chief Secretary, Revenue and Divl. Commr.	
	Secretary, Development Departments.	4
Administration	Home Secretary.	
	Dy Commissioners	6
	Political Agents	5
	Senior Sub-Judge	1
	Asst Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents.	14
Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioners' Court & District Judges.	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner	
	The Hon'ble Addl. Judicial Commissioner.	
	Three District and Sessions Judges.	7
	Two Additional District and Sessions Judges	

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the uniform police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administra-

tion of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

Budget.

A small surplus of Rs 68,000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1942-43. The total revenue for 1942-43 is expected to yield Rs 1,96,54,000 and expenditure is estimated at Rs 1,95,86,000.

The estimates for expenditure include capital expenditure totalling Rs 3,68,000 on account of irrigation works (Rs 28,000) commutation of pensions (1,36,000) and the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme (Rs. 2,04,000) which is being met from revenue. If this is excluded, the total revenue surplus would amount to Rs. 4,36,000.

The total provincial balance at the end of 1942-43 is estimated at Rs 45,22,000. It is, therefore, unlikely that the province will have to borrow money for ways and means purposes during the year.

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are.—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General.—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937).

Secretary to Governor—G. H. Emerson, I.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp—A. A. Mackintosh, I.P.

Adviser to H. E. the Governor—Lt.-Col. W. F. Campbell, C.I.E.

Judicial Commissioner—Hon'ble Sir James Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner—L. W. Jardine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary—Lt.-Col. G. L. Mallam, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary to Government, Development Departments.—Major W. C. Leeper.

Home Secretary—Major E. H. Cobb, O.B.E.

Financial Secretary—E. E. C. Price.

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department—S. B. Sardar Raja Singh, M.A., LL.B.

Secretary, Information Department—Major Abdul Rahim Khan.

Secretary, Civil Defence—Major M. D. A. Baig, M.B.E.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—K. B. Ibrahim Khalil Khan, B.A., P.C.S.

Asst. Financial Secretary—M. A. Muzaffar, M.A.

Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor—K. B. Haji Gulam Nagshand Khan, M.B.E.

Secretary, Public Works Department—G. A. M. Brown, O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil, Hospitals and Prisons.—Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—A. F. Perrott.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—O. G. Grace, O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle—Dr. Muhi Nazim, Ph.D. (Cantab.)

District and Sessions Judge—N. Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Additional District and Sessions Judges, Peshawar & Kohat—K. Mohd Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.; K. B. Mohd Nasir Khan.

Dist. & Sessions Judge, Derajat—M. R. Kayani, I.C.S.

Dist. & Sessions Judge, Hazara—Mr. P. R. B. May, I.C.S.

Political Agents.

Major K. C. Packman, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Capt J. O. S. Donald, Khyber.

C. B. Duke, I.C.S., North Waziristan.

Major F. E. Loughton, Kurram.

Major A. J. Dring, South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

Major Ishandar Mirza, O.B.E., Peshawar.

Major B. D. S. Bedi, Hazara.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan, O.B.E., Kohat.

A. P. Low, I.C.S., Bannu.

Major G. A. Cole, Dera Ismail Khan.

Lt.-Col. J. R. L. Bradshaw, Mardan.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., from 10-9-30 to 17-4-32.

Former Governor.

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B A , LL B

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Elected Members

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, B A (*Peshawar Cantonment, General Urban*), Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal, B A , LL B (*Bannu Town, General Urban*), Lala Bhanju Ram (*Dera Ismail Khan Town, General Rural*), Dr Charuchandar Ghosh (*Peshawar West, General Rural*), Lala Jamna Das (*Peshawar East, General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney, M A , LL B (*Hazara, General Rural*), Lala Hukam Chand (*Kohat General Rural*), Lala Tek Chand Dhingra (*Dera Ismail Khan, General Rural*), Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar, B A , LL B (*Peshawar City, Muhammadan Urban*), M Pir Baksh Khan, M A , LL B (*Peshawar City, Muhammadan Urban*), The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B A , LL B (*North-West Frontier Province Towns, Muhammadan Urban*), Lieut M Muhammad Zaman Khan (*Tanawal, Muhammadan Rural*), Pir Muhammad Kamran (*Abbottabad West, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan (*Abbottabad East, Muhammadan Rural*), Sardar Bahadur Khan (*Haripur Central, Muhammadan Rural*), Raja Manuchohr Khan (*Haripur South, Muhammadan Rural*), Abdur Rashid Khan (*Haripur North, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan (*Manshera-North, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Muhammad Attai Khan (*Upper Pakhli, Muhammadan Rural*), M Faqira Khan (*Lower Pakhli, Muhammadan Rural*), Qazi Attaullah Khan (*Bara Mohmands, Muhammadan Rural*), Qazi Attaullah Khan (*Bura Mohmands, Muhammadan Rural*), Arab Abdul Ghafoor Khan (*Khahls, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-law (*Hashtnagar North, Muhammadan Rural*), Dr Khan Sahib (*Hashtnagar South, Muhammadan Rural*), Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (*Doaba Daudzai, Muhammadan Rural*), Mian Jaffar Shah (*Nowshera South, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, B A , LL B (*Nowshera North, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Zarin Khan (*Barzai, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Amir Muhammad Khan (*Kamalzai, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (*Utamannama, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Kamdar Khan (*Ruzzar, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Allahdad Khan (*Amazai, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Malik-ur-Rahman Khan, M A (*Hangu, Muhammadan Rural*), Pir Sayed Jalal Shah (*Kohat, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan (*Teri South, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Nasrullah Khan, B A , LL B (*Bannu East, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Akbar Ali Khan (*Bannu West, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Faizullah Khan, Ghazni Khel (*Lakki East, Muhammadan Rural*), Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan, Waliwal (*Lakki West, Muhammadan Rural*), Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan Tank, (*Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan (*Kulachi, Muhammadan Rural*), Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law (*Dera Ismail Khan South, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Abdullah Khan (*Dera Ismail Khan North, Muhammadan Rural*), Sardar Ajit Singh (*Southern Districts, Sikh Rural*) Sardar Jagat Singh Narag (*Peshawar, Sikh Rural*), Ishar Singh, Bar-at-Law (*Hazara Mardan, Sikh Rural*), Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan (*Peshawar Landholders*), Sardar Muhammad Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, B A , LL B (*North-West Frontier Province Landholders*)

Orissā.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936. If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz., Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata, when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up, and the people gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya-speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya-speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya-speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration".

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the commission presided over by Major Attkin recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that, under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Paralakhemundi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefitted by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 8,174,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa —

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof.

2 Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras —

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts,

(ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chattrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line,

(iii) So much of the Parlakmedī Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line, and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate

3 Areas transferred from the Central Provinces :—

(i) The Kharlar Zamindari in the Raipur district, and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal, (Jogni)

Agriculture.

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or the other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron-ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bonai, all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird

& Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the States of Gangpura, Talcher and Athmallik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation of the ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency.

Administration.

Sir John Austin Hubback, KCSI, was appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa.

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur, a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two sub-divisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936.

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar.

Provincial Autonomy—The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated, making a total of 60) the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry, but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor (See chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled, and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet. Late in 1937, the legislature decided that Cuttack should be the capital of the province.

The working of self-government in the infant province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year and later in the summer. The former did not relate directly to Orissa, but the latter did. In this chapter we are concerned only with the latter. Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons of health, to go home on leave. In his place the Revenue Commissioner, the seniormost civilian in the province, was appointed to act for a period of four months. The Premier opposed this appointment on the ground that it is bad in principle and derogatory to the prestige

of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor who till the other day took his orders from the Ministry and will continue to do so on his reversion to his substantive post. The Orissa Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congress and Mr. Gandhi. An all-India crisis was threatened on this issue, but it was averted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who postponed his leave.

Thus assured of a period of peaceful progress, the province continued to be administered by the Congress Ministry for a number of months till the autumn of 1939 when its fortunes were blighted by the political crisis which overtook all the Congress-governed provinces. The Orissa Ministry resigned along with other Congress Cabinets and, there being no prospect of the formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability, the Governor, as in other similar provinces, assumed charge of the entire province under Section 93 of the Government of India Act. By a resolution of Parliament in April 1940, this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extended by a year. In the absence of a Ministry the Governor administered the province with the aid of an Adviser.

New Ministry.

The people of Orissa in general and some of the Congress Party members in particular took little time to realise that the official policy of the Congress towards the war was wrong. Both in the interests of provincial self-government and in the wider interests of the country, they wished to replace the gubernatorial rule by a popular administration which would actively undertake the task of marshalling the resources and man-power of the province for an all-out effort against the Axis powers.

With this object in view all right-thinking people in the province began to work for a popular front. At first their efforts were not taken seriously because there seemed little prospect of forming anything like a stable Ministry in face of the solid block of the Congress Party in the Assembly. Moreover, the first flush of jail-going enthusiasm generated by the civil disobedience movement did not reveal the fissures which later showed themselves in the ranks of Congressmen in Orissa.

As days rolled by, signs of disapproval of the official Congress policy became evident. The Congress Party in the province was never a united house. Even in the days before the war when the Congress Ministry was in office there were members who were straining at the leash, if they did not openly revolt it was because of the rigours of party discipline. This state of affairs underwent a change under the stress of war conditions. When the novelty of the civil disobedience movement wore off, the dissenting elements set about to work.

As far back as September 1941 eight members of the Orissa Congress Assembly Party formed themselves into a new group under the leadership of Pandit Godavaris Misra. It was interpreted at the time as the first step in an effort to form a Ministry in co-operation with the members of the Opposition. In a manifesto this group declared, "We have come to the conclusion that the present stalemate in the country should be ended. We have ventured to think differ-

ently from the present official Congress policy. We think that our duty to the country should be placed higher than our discipline to a party which has become practically defunct".

At least one of these dissentients made bold to resign from the Congress Party. She was called upon to resign her seat, seek re-election and appeal to the electorate with the new policy. This she refused to do. The attitude of the Congress headquarters only served to stiffen the backs of the dissidents. Soon it was revealed that the new group included some prominent members of the Congress Assembly Party. Mr. Gandhi's reaction was "We shall be stronger for the weak ones falling away".

Thus the move begun in the summer of 1941 took shape in the autumn when it was revealed that with the addition of the seceders from the Congress Party the Opposition could count 33 among its supporters in a house of 60. By now the waverers had made up their minds. Notwithstanding the disciplinary action taken by the Congress executive against some of the prominent seceders, the new group remained firm. Late in October the Maharaja of Parlakimedi called a meeting of his supporters both from the Opposition and from the group of Congress dissentients when he was elected leader of the newly formed United Nationalist Party.

With this proved strength the leaders of the new party got in touch with the Governor and requested him to terminate the operation of section 93 of the Government of India Act and restore democracy. The authorities responded and on November 23, 1941, a new Ministry was formed with the Maharaja of Parlakimedi as Chief Minister and Pandit Godavaris Misra and Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan as the other two Ministers. With the concurrence of the Governor-General, the Governor revoked his earlier proclamation under section 93.

It was announced that the Maharaja of Parlakimedi would hold the portfolios of Home Affairs (excluding publicity), Local Self-Government and the Public Works Department, Pandit Misra would be in charge of Finance, Publicity, Development and Education; and Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan would be responsible for Law, Commerce, Revenue and Health.

"Our first and foremost task will be to give a stimulus to the war effort", said the Maharaja of Parlakimedi on assumption of office. Pandit Misra said "I believe that in the present situation, when the whole world is steeped in hostilities and when the little privilege which India has won from the British is being threatened, it is not in the country's interests to keep aloof from war preparations. It is for this that I thought that a Ministry under the present circumstances would be useful".

Meanwhile the official Congress continued to hope that it would be able to throw out the Ministry on a motion of no-confidence. Indeed notice was given of one such motion, but it was withdrawn for tactical reasons of voting. Before the Assembly was convened for the budget session in the first half of February 1942, some of the members of the official Congress Party were arrested and sentenced under the Defence of India rules. This, coupled with the restric-

tions placed on party political activities in connection with a by-election (which eventually turned in favour of the official Congress Party), gave rise to criticism of the Ministry's *bona fides*, and it was contended that the new Ministry was adopting subterfuges to defeat possible motions of no-confidence and to retain office at any cost

Commenting on the arrests of Congressmen on the eve of the budget session, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President said "Although these arrests have ostensibly been made under the provisions of the Defence of India Act, the alleged offences appear to arise out of the speeches made against the new Ministry. The occasion on which these arrests are being made leads one to infer that the free expression of public opinion is highly distasteful to the men newly placed in authority. By silencing those who are voicing the sentiments and feelings of a majority of the electorate, they hope to secure themselves against a vote of censure in the legislature. The Defence of India Act is being pressed into service to stifle public opinion and to reduce the number of inconvenient legislators by resorting to these methods."

During the budget session, there were several close votings, on more than one cut motion the Government had a bare majority of one. Speaking on one of these motions, Mr Biswanath Das, who was Premier in the Congress Government before the war, affirmed that his party commanded the support of thirty members in a house of 60 (one seat still remains vacant at the time of writing). Although the new Ministry is still functioning, its majority is precarious, and it is difficult to say what the future has in store for the province.

As these lines are being written, news comes of the death of one member whose vote saved the Ministry from defeat in the budget session. The latest position of the parties in the legislature is Congress 29, Ministrialist 28, speaker 1, Vacant 2, totalling 60.

When the budget session opened on February 12, 1942, the Hon Pandit Godavaris Misra, Finance Minister, presented the revised budget estimates for the province for the year 1941-42.

He explained that the budget for the whole year had been prepared and sanctioned by the Governor, in exercise of his powers assumed under the proclamation issued under Section 93 of the Government of India Act. With the revocation of the proclamation, the budget sanctioned by the Governor had ceased to have force, and the balance of grants which remained unspent on the date of revocation (November 23, 1941), could not be available for further expenditure. Thus the statutory position made it incumbent on the Ministry to compile a revised budget to obtain supply of funds from the legislature for the unexpired portion of the financial year. The revised budget showed an expenditure debitable to revenue of Rs 1,96,86,000, as against Rs 1,90,59,000 originally estimated. The revised estimate of revenue was Rs 2,05,61,000. The year opened with a free balance of Rs 6,49,000. It is expected, therefore that the year will close with a free balance of Rs 15,24,000.

BUDGET FOR 1942-43

In the first week of March the budget estimates for the year 1942-43 were presented. The Finance Minister revealed a revenue surplus of Rs 12,000, adding that the total revenue for the year was estimated at Rs 1,97,07,000 and the total expenditure on revenue account Rs 1,96,95,000.

Outside the Revenue account, the budget anticipated a receipt of Rs 4,29 00 lakhs and expenditure of Rs 3,91 81 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs 37 19 lakhs. The combined effect of the revenue surplus of Rs 12,000 and the surplus of Rs 37 19 lakhs in the capital—debt—deposit section was that the opening balance of Rs 12 28 lakhs at the beginning of the year would be raised to Rs 49 50 lakhs at the end of the year, which would be the closing balance of the year's budget.

On the revenue side a drop of about Rs 4 87 lakhs was expected under 'land', mainly on account of arrear payment to Local Bodies in South Orissa for land and other cesses, collected on their behalf, amounting to about Rs 4 lakhs. Forest revenue was also likely to fall by Rs 0 91 lakhs, the primary reason being that extra sales of timber for supply to the War Board may not be on such a large scale as in the current year.

On the expenditure side, one of the noticeable features was the provision of Rs 3 36 lakhs for civil defence. Provisions under "Education," "Agriculture," "Industries" and "Medical" have been increased by Rs 0 49 lakhs, Rs 0 58 lakhs, Rs 0 54 lakhs, and Rs 0 55 lakhs respectively. Expenditure under "police" was expected to be Rs 0 58 lakhs more than in the current year.

After explaining the budgetary position of the province, the Hon Minister referred to the various schemes, which the Government proposed to give effect to for the improvement of education to the province. The schemes included opening of a premedical course of study, in Biology at the Ravenshaw College. Introduction of vocational and industrial education in the Middle English and Middle Schools managed by Local Bodies and conversion of the Board of Higher Elementary Schools at Koraput into a Middle English School. Pandit Misra said that the expenditure under 'Education' had increased, but the problem still lay where it had laid when the province was created six years ago. "Little in the field of education can be done without solving the most important question of inaugurating a university of our own. There is a widespread feeling that a University should be started immediately. I am trying to expedite preliminaries and to come before the House within a few months' time with a University Bill drafted on the lines suggested in the report of the University Committee and also with a Supplementary Demand for the necessary money."

Referring to "Public Health" Pandit Misra informed the house that a provision had been made in the budget for the appointment of a Committee for establishing a link between the Public Health department and the public. Pandit Misra also referred to the various schemes.

proposed to be undertaken by the Government during the ensuing year for the improvement of agriculture and industries in the province.

Explaining the reason for the increase in the expenditure under "Police", the Finance Minister pointed out that the events in the Far East had unsettled normal conditions and had made it desirable to post additional guards at several places in the province.

Dealing with the Civil Defence measures Pandit Misra said that theirs was now a full-

fledged province which must be able to carry on its civil Defence as worthily as possible. So far as military defence was concerned necessary preparations were being made. "The Government are conscious of their responsibility at the present crisis. Therefore, necessary funds are being provided even at the sacrifice of nation-building developments; because nation saving is more important than nation building. I assure the Hon Members that everything possible within our means will be done to ward off danger."

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS.

Prime Minister, Home, L.S.G. and P.W.D.—Hon. Capt. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri K. C. G. Narayan Deo of Parlakimedi.

Minister, Finance, Publicity Development and Education—Hon. Pandit Godavaris Misra

Minister, Law and Commerce, Revenue and Health—Hon. Maulavi Abdus Sobhan Khan.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.

Parliamentary Secretary—Peari Sankar Roy M.L.A.

SECRETARIES.

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor—V. E. Davies I.C.S.

Revenue Commissioner—E. B. Wood, M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary—P. T. Mansfield C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary Education, Health and Local Self Government Departments—Rai Bahadur Samuel Das, M.A.

Secretary, P.W.D. and Chief Engineer—S. K. Roy I.S.E., C.E.

Secretary, Law, Commerce and Labour Department & Legal Remembrancer—W. W. Dalziel, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue and Development Department—F. E. A. Taylor, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly—Dewan Bahadur C. Govindan Nair, C.I.E., Bar-at-law.

Additional Secretary and Director of Civil Defence—J. Bowstead, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:—The Hon. Sri Mukunda Prasad Das

DEPUTY SPEAKER —Sri Nanda Kishore Das

Elected Members.

Raja Krishna Bose (*West Cuttack Sadr. General*), Bichitrananda Das (*Central Cuttack Sadr General*), Atala Behari Acharya (*North Cuttack Sadr General*), Nabakrishna Choudhury (*East Cuttack Sadr General*), Nityananda Kanunge (*South Cuttack Sadr General*), Jaduman Mangaraj (*Central Kendrapara General*), Brajanath Misra (*North Kendrapara General*), Lokenath Misra (*East Kendrapara General*), Birakishore Behera (*East Jajpur General*), Dwarkanath Das (*East Jajpur General*), Birabar Naiayan Chandra Dhir Narendra, Zemindar of Madhupur (*West Jajpur General*), Krupasindhu Bhukta (*Angul District General*), Mohan Das (*East Puri Sadr General*), Jagabandhu Sinha (*South Puri Sadr General*), Besi Behera (*North Puri Sadr General*), Jagannath Misra (*North Puri Sadr. General*), Prannath Patnaik (*East Khurda General*), Godavaris Misra (*West Khurda General*), The Hon Sri Mukunda Prasad Das (Speaker) (*Central Balasore Sadr General*), Nanda Kishore Das (Deputy Speaker) (*South Balasore General*), Charu Chandra Ray Mahasayo (*North Balasore General*), Chakradhar Behera Mahasayo (*East Bhadrak General*), Nidhi Das (*West Bhadrak General*), Jagannath Das (*West Bhadrak General*), Nrupalal Singh (*Sambalpur Sadr General*), Bodhram Dube (*Sambalpur Sadr General*), Prahaladrai Lath (*West Bargarh General*), Fakira Behera (*East Bargarh General*), Bisi Ganda (*East Bargarh General*), Lal Artatran Deo (*Khariar General*), Biswanath Das (*Opposition Leader*) (*Ghumsui General*), Raja Bahadur Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo (*Khudala General*), Rai Bahadur Mandhata Gorachand Patnaik Mahasayo (*Chatrapur General*), Gobindo Podhana (*Aska-Surada General*), Punja Naiko (*Aska-Surada General*), Divakara Patnaik (*Berhampur General*), Ramachandra Debo (*Berhampur General*), Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju (*Berhampur General*), Umacharan Patnaik (*Bulliguda-Khondmals General*), Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo (*Parlakmeidi General*), Sadasibo Tripati Mahasayo (*Nawrangpur General*), Radhamohan Sahu Mahasayo (*Jeypur-Mallangiri General*), Radhakrishna Bishwasroy (*Koraput General*), Khan Bahadur Salyid Ahmad Baksh (*Cuttack Sadr Muhammadan*), Salyid Fazle Haque (*North Cuttack cum Angul Muhammadan*), Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan (*Balasore cum Sambalpur Muhammadan*), Maulavi Muhammed Latifur Rahman (*South Orissa Muhammadan*), Srimathi Sarala Devi (*Cuttack Town Women's*), Mrs A Lakshmi Bai (*Berhampur Town Women's*), Premananda Mohanti (*Orissa Indian Christian*), Rang Lal (*Orissa Commerce and Industry*), Braja Sundar Das (*Last Orissa Landholders*), Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai, Raja of Purikud (*West Orissa Landholders*), Pyari Sankar Roy (*Orissa Labour*), Rev E M Evans (*Gumsur-Udayagiri, Ganjam District, Nominated*), Hari Pam Jennah (*Sernago Ganjam District, Nominated*), Balabhadra Narayana Samanthaory (*Nawrangpur, District Koraput, Nominated*), Radha Mohan Panda (*Rayaghada, District Koraput, Nominated*).

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles with a scanty population living scattered in mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the popula-

tion in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataud and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the

Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65·5 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the whole area is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Since 1900, several big irrigation projects have been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided to large tracts of barren land, as a result of which many colonies have sprung up. The Lower Chenab Canal has brought under plough about 2·9 million acres most of which was formerly waste land. Similarly the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals are responsible for 1·2 and 1·4 million acres respectively. The Sutlej Valley Canals and Haveli Canals command 3·3 and 1·3 million acres respectively. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great

expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

Although the Punjab does not yet rank with the industrially advanced provinces of India, steady progress has been maintained in the establishment of new factories during the last decade. The number of registered factories alone has increased from 602 in 1928 to 927 in 1940. There are a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories located all over the province and there are several modern cotton spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar, Lahore, Lyallpur, Okara and Montgomery. In raw wool pressing and baling, the Punjab occupies an important position, and besides being a large scale exporter of raw wool, it has large scale wool spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar and one at Dhariwal. Other industrial concerns of note are a ribbons and trimming mill, an absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressings factory, several carpet factories and silk weaving factories at Amritsar, a paper products factory, stationery and drawing materials factories, a dry ice plant and metal foundries at Lahore, a turpentine and rosin factory at Jallo, a pulp and paper mill, a starch factory and a sugar mill at Abdullapur, a plywood factory at Shahdara, a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur, several sports gear making and rubber factories at Sialkot, cement tile factories and steel rolling mills at Lahore and Amritsar, a cement factory at Wah, tanneries at Wazirabad and Sialkot and hosiery factories at Ludhiana and Lahore. The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oil in Attock and Rawalpindi Districts.

Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of products. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities. Much hosiery work is done on cottage lines. Other cottage industries of commercial importance are iron safes at Gujranwala, veterinary and surgical instruments and hospital furniture at Sialkot, Lahore and Multan, glue industry at Rewari, ivory carving at Amritsar and Leliah, copper and brass utensils at Jagadhri, Gujranwala and Rewari. Workers in gold and silver are fairly numerous. The sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silk worm rearing and reeling operations. There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares of craftsmen and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries Depts., three Deputy Secretaries, one Under Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch; one in the Electricity Branch while and three in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two highest Court of Commissioners (who are the heads of the Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue, and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more

districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Exclusive jurisdiction (within certain limits) now vests in the Panchayats. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him five Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a sixth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains fifteen arts colleges (including one for European and three for women), four normal schools for males, twenty-nine training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and fifty-three secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty-two centres for vocational training. The department maintains five Vernacular training classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional

institutions, viz, the King Edward Medical College, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady MacLagan Training College for Women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz, the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-six technical and industrial schools (twenty-eight for males and eight for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women's Medical Service (Indian).

The post of Personal Assistant of gazetted rank has also been recently sanctioned to assist Inspector General in non-technical work.

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 35 District Medical Officers of Health, and 28 District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent reserve staff of 11 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for work in combating epidemic disease.

Medical inspection of Factories is under a specially trained officer, and experts have been appointed to deal with Nutrition and Leprosy work.

An expert in sanitary engineering who has the status of a Superintending Engineer acts as technical adviser to the Public Health Department in sanitary engineering matters.

The Sanitary Board, Punjab, is a standing body which examines drainage, water-supply, and other public health engineering schemes, and advises Government regarding grants of money for meeting the cost of such schemes in whole or in part.

The Public Health Department controls—

(1) The Punjab Vaccine Institute. Vaccine lymph is prepared at this institution. The requirements, not only for the Punjab, but for the Army in Northern India and several Provinces and Indian States, are met.

(2) An Epidemiological Bureau. This establishment is primarily a bacteriological laboratory, in which examinations of waters, foods, morbid material from cases of infectious disease, etc., are carried out. Anti-malaria work is controlled from the Bureau which also serves as a health propaganda centre.

(3) A Chemical Laboratory. In this institution chemical analyses of specimens of food and water sent from all over the Province are carried out.

Both in the Chemical Laboratory and in the Epidemiological Bureau, research work is undertaken.

(4) A Public Health School, which exists for the purpose of training Health Visitors who take charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the Province.

The Public Health Department now controls 162 Rural Dispensaries, the medical officers in charge of which are under the control of the Director of Public Health.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>	Irrigation.	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	66,96	Direct Receipts ..	4,57,12
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	5,17,09	Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	2,13,92
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	—2,13,92		
Net Land Revenue .	3,03,17	Gross amount ..	6,71,34
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	1,18,89	Deduct—Working Expenses.	—1,66,08
IX—Stamps	63,17		
X—Forests	35,59	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts.	5,05,26
XI—Registration	9,14		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	12,22	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	37,14		
Total	6,49,28		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>Debt Services.</i>		<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
XX—Interest	5,02	L—Miscellaneous adjust- ments between the Central and Provin- cial Governments .	3,51
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		Total Revenue Receipts ..	13,53,68
XXI—Administration of Justice	8,66	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	3,15	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	95,50
XXIII—Police	4,98	Total Revenue .	14,49,18
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	8,00	<i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i>	
Total ..	24,79	7—Land Revenue .	45,48
<i>Beneficent Departments.</i>		8—Provincial Excise .	11,48
XXVI—Education . .	21,40	9—Stamps . . .	1,47
XXVII—Medical	12,78	10—Forests . . .	29,82
XXVIII—Public Health.. ..	4,40	11—Registration .. .	74
XXIX—Agriculture .. .	21,27	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts . . .	3,57
XXX—Veterinary	3,22	13—Other Taxes and Duties .	6,58
XXXI—Co-operation	5,64	Total ..	99,14
XXXII—Industries .. .	9,53	<i>Irrigation Revenue Accounts.</i>	
Total ..	78,33	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept .. .	1,56,66
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues . . .	8,97
XXXIX—Civil Works	42,58	Total	1,65,63
XLI—Receipts from Electri- city Schemes (gross)	40,19	<i>Debt Services.</i>	
Deduct—(1) Working Expense (Other than Establishment)	—6,32	22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—46,95
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—11,34	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	28,38
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—8,82	Total ..	—18,62
Net-XLI—Electricity schemes .. .	13,71	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
Total ..	56,29	25—General Administration .	1,20,46
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		27—Administration of Justice .	54,70
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	...	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	34,03
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Su- perannuation ..	1,60	29—Police .. .	1,67,75
XLV—Stationery and Printing	3,60	47—Miscellaneous Departments..	4,82
XLVI—Miscellaneous	24,22	Total ..	3,81,76
Total ..	29,42		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.
<i>Beneficent Departments.</i>	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees.)
36—Scientific Departments	22	<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.</i>	
37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	6,00	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	....
37A—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian)	1,61,14	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	18,63,50
38—Medical	49,54	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
39—Public Health	23,71	63—Extraordinary charges ..	....
40—Agriculture	44,68	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	18,63,50
41—Veterinary	18,29		
42—Co operation	24,73	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO REVENUE, i.e., MET FROM EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.	
43—Industries	26,95	19—Construction of Irrigation; etc, Works .. ..	.. ..
Total ..	3,55,26	43-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	....
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works .. ..	.. ..
50—Civil Works	1,38,54	53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes .. ..	....
52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	28,52	55-A—Commutation of Pensions ..	....
Total ..	1,67,06	Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, i.e., met from Extraordinary Receipts .. ..	....
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	18,63,50
54—Famine	6,10		
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	92,86		
56—Stationery and Printing ..	10,81		
57—Miscellaneous—			
(a) Miscellaneous	42,05		
(b) A. R. P	61,45		
Total ..	2,13,27		

Receipts	Budget 1942-43		
<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Government</i>			
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central & Provincial Governments	3,51		
Revenue Receipts	13,53,68		
Extraordinary Receipts	95,50		
Total ..	14,49,18		

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

	68—Construction of Irrigation Works	1,12,62
	72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. ..	.. ..
	81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	16,08
	81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	9,87
	83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions.	2,63
	Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue ..	1,41,20

Receipts.	Budget 1942-43.	Disbursements.	Budget 1942-43
PUBLIC DEBT			
Permanent Debt	(In thousands of Rupees)	Permanent Debt (Discharged) ..	(In thousands of Rupees)
Loans from the Central Govern- ment .. ..	.. ..	Loans from the Central Govern- ments—Repayments	12,64
Total ..	.. ..	Total ..	16,82
			29,46

UNFUNDED DEBT

State Provident Funds	51,51	State Provident Funds	34,68
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DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	12,59	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	12,55
Other appropriations	15,75		
Famine Relief Fund	2,00	Famine Relief Fund	17,10
Special Development Fund	4	Special Development Fund	37
Industrial Research Fund	25	Industrial Research Fund	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Electricity	11,34	Electricity .. ..	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	42	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	23
Deposit of Local Funds	2,61,35	Deposit of Local Funds	2,60,61
Civil Deposits	3,68,09	Civil Deposits	3,41,67
Road Development Fund	35,26	Road Development Fund	35,26
Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	99	Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	2,16
Research Fund	1,41	Research Fund	1,41
Handloom Industry Fund		Handloom Industry Fund	24
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10
Sericultural Industry Fund		Sericultural Industry Fund	2
Advances not bearing interest..	32,36	Advances not bearing interest	22,30
Suspense	15,44,53	Suspense	11,21,98
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	12,64	Government Account .. ..	..
Total ..	22,99,12	Total ..	18,17,00

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc ..	24,74	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc ..	20,89
Loans to Government Servants ..	1,79	Loans to Government Servants ..	1,64
Total ..	26,53	Total ..	22,53

REMITTANCES.

Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same		Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same	
Accountant-General	19,45,24	Accountant-General	19,36,58
Remittances by Bills	3,24,00	Remittances by Bills	3,24,00
Reserve Bank of India Remittances		Reserve Bank of India Remittances	
Total ..	22,69,24	Total ..	22,60,58
Total Provincial Receipts	60,95,58	Total Provincial Disbursements	56,88,95
Opening Balance	1,00,36	Closing Balance	5,26,99
Grand Total ..	61,95,94	Grand Total ..	61,95,94

Administration.

Governor, H E Sir Bertrand James Glancy,
KCSI, K O I E, ICS

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, G E B Abell, ICS

Military Secretary, Major L M Barlow, OBE,
M O

Aides-de-Camp J D Fraser, ICS, Lt K
Villiers, R N V R

Indian Aides-de-Camp Risaldar Major and
Hony Capt Malik Mehr Khan, Sardar
Bahadur, OBI, IOM, IDS M late 20th
Lancers Hony Risaldar Bharat Singh, late
2nd Royal Lancers

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Lt-Colonel Sardar
Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K B E. (Premier)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhotu
Ram (Minister of Revenue)

The Hon'ble Sir Manohar Lal, Barrister-at-
Law (Finance Minister)

The Hon'ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, OBE (Minis-
ter of Public Works)

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye (Minister of
Education)

The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh (Minister
of Development)

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, F C Boume, CIE, ICS

Home Secretary, F B Wace, CIE, ICS

Financial Secretary, C N Chaudia, ICS

Secretary, Medical and Local Government Depart-
ments, Saidullah Khan, ICS

Secretary, Electricity and Industries Departments,
Amin-ud-Din, ICS

Public Works Department.

Irrigation Branch

Secretary (Northern Canals), F F Haigh

Secretary (Southern Canals), W G Dench

Secretary (Western Canals), A Lyster, St G

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, Trevor-Jones, Reginald, M O, M Inst
O E, ISD

Financial Commissioners, J D Anderson
CIL, ICS (Revenue), J D Penny, CSI
CIE, ICS (Development)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Punjab and N W F Province (Joint)—J
Slattery, OBE, OBE, IP (Rtd), Chairman,
S B Sardar Prabh Singh Chawla, BA, MIE,
ISD (Rtd), Rao Bahadur Capt Ch Lal
Chand, OBE, K B Nawab Muhammad
Hayat Qureshi, CIE, W R Owain-Jones and

K B Mohammad Zarifkhan, PCS Members,
Masarrat Hussain Zuberi, ICS, Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Agriculture, H R. Stewart, CIE.,
IAS

Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of
Registration, Sardar Said Zaman Khan, PCS

Director of Public Instruction, W. H F Arm-
strong, IES.

Inspector-General of Police, Sir P L Orde, CIE.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Sir Harold Mathew
Glover, IFS

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt-Col
P B Bharucha, OBE, IMS

Director of Public Health, K B Dr Abdul
Hamid Butt, MBBS, DPH, DTM & H (Eng)

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col N D Puri.

Accountant-General, P K Wattal, MA

Postmaster-General, R C Winch

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., GOB 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery, KOB . 1859

Donald Friell McLeod, OB 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand,
KCSI, OB, died at Tonk, January
1871

R H Davies, OSI . 1871

R E Egerton, OSI . .. 1877

Sir Charles U Aitchison, KCSI, CIE 1882

James Broadwood Lyal . .. 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, KCSI . . 1892

William Macworth Young, OSI . . 1897

Sir C M Rivaz, KCSI . . . 1902

Sir D C J Ibbetson, KCSI, resigned 1907
22nd January 1908

T G Walker, OSI (Offg) . . . 1907

Sir Louis W Dane, K O I E, OSI . . 1908

James McCrone Douie (Offg) . . 1911

Sir M F O'Dwyer, KCSI . . . 1913

Sir Edward Maclagan, K O I E., CSI . . 1919

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Edward Maclagan, K O I E, CSI . . 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailey, KCSI, CIE . . 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G O I E, 1928
KCSI, K C V G, CBE

Sir Herbert William Emerson, G C I E., 1933
K O I, CIE, CBE, ICS

Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G O I E, 1938
K O I, ICS

Sir Bertrand James Glancy, KCSI, K C I R 1941

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Shahab-ud-Din, K B, KT

Deputy Speaker—Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurbachan Singh

Mian Abdul Aziz (*Outer Lahore Muhammadan Urban*); Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan (*Ambala and Simla Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Abdul Rab, B A, LL B. (*Jullundur South Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Abdul Rahim (*Shalargarh Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Abdul Rahim (*South East Gurgaon Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ahmad Yar Khan (*North-West Gyrat Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Ajit Singh (*South-West Punjab Sikh Rural*); Pir Akbar Ali, M.B.E. (*Fazilka Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ali Akbar (*Gurdaspur East Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Allah Baksh Khan, M.B.E. (*Shahpur Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Allah Yar Khan Daulatana (*Marisi Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Anant Ram, B A, LL B. (*Karnal South General Rural*); Major Ashiq Hussain, M.B.E. (*Multan Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Salub Sayed Qader Badr Mohy-ud-Din (*Batala Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Baldev Singh (*Ambala North Sikh Rural*); Sardar Balwant Singh (*Sialkot Sikh Rural*); Malik Barkat Ali, M A, LL.B. (*Eastern Towns Muhammadan Urban*); Lala Bhagat Ram Choda (*Jullundur General Rural*); Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma (*Kangra West General Rural*); Rai Bhagwant Singh (*Kangra East General Rural*); Lala Bhum Sen Sachar, B A, LL B. (*North-Western Towns General Urban*); Diwan Chaman Lal, B A (Oxon), (*East Punjab Non-Union Labour*); Sardar Chanan Singh (*Kasur Sikh Rural*); Lala Deshbandhu Gupta (*South-Eastern Towns General Urban*); Dev Raj Sethi (*Lyallpur and Jhang General Rural*); Capt Dina Nath (*Kangra South General Rural*); Lala Duni Chand (*Ambala and Simla General Rural*); Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law (*Lahore City General Urban*); Mrs Dum Chand (*Lahore City Women General*); Rai Faiz Muhammad Khan (*Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Faqir Chand (*Karnal North General-Reserved Seat Rural*); Chaudhri Faqir Hussain Khan (*Tarn Taran Muhammadan Rural*); Subedar Major Raja Farman Ali Khan (*Gygar Khan Muhammadan Rural*); Capt Bhai Fatehjang Singh (*South East Sikh Rural*); Khan Saheb Raja Fateh Khan (*Rawalpindi East Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Fateh Muhammad (*Gygar North Muhammadan Rural*); Malik Fateh Sher Khan (*Montgomery Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Chaudhri Fazal Ali Khan, O B E (*Gygar East Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Din (*Aynala Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Fazal Karim Baksh (*Muzaffargarh Sadar Muhammadan Rural*); E. Few (*Anglo-Indian*); Chaudhri Anant Ram, B A, LL B. (*Inner Lahore Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Bahadur M Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din (*Sheikhupura Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan (*Mianwali North Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul (*Sialkot Central Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Khawaja Ghulam Samad (*Southern Towns Muhammadan Urban*); Mahant Girdhari Das (*South-East Multan Division General Rural*); Dr Sir Gokul Chand Narang, M A, Ph D (*West Lahore Division General Rural*); Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das (*Kangra North General Rural*); P H Guest (*Punjab Commerce & Industry*); Malik Habib Ullah Khan (*Sargodha Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Haibat Khan Dahi (*Khanewal Muhammadan Rural*); Rai Sahib Rai Hari Chand (*Una General Rural*); Hari Lal Munshi (*South Western Towns General Urban*); Sardar Hari Singh (*Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur Sikh Rural*); Sardar Harjab Singh (*Hoshiarpur South Sikh Rural*); Lala Harnam Das (*Lyallpur and Jhang General-Reserved Seat Rural*); Captain Sodhi Harnam Singh (*Ferozepore North Sikh Rural*); Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Het Ram (*Hissar South General Rural*); Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan (*Ferozepore Central Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Indar Singh (*Gurdaspur North Sikh Rural*); M Jafar Ali Khan (*Olara Muhammadan Rural*); Bedi Tikka Jagjit Singh (*Montgomery East Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Jalal-ud-Din Amber, B A (*West Central Punjab Indian Christian*); Sardar Jogindar Singh Man (*Gygarwala and Shahdara Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Jugal Kishore (*Ambala and Simla General-Reserved Seat Rural*); Master Katul Singh (*Jullundur East Sikh Rural*); Sardar Kapoor Singh, B A, LL B. (*Ludhiana East Sikh Rural*); Khan Bahadur Shaikh Karamat Ali, B A, LL B. (*Nankana Sahib Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Kartar Singh (*Hoshiarpur West General Rural*); Sardar Kartar Singh (*Lyallpur East Sikh Rural*); Seth Kishan Dass (*Jullundur General-Reserved Seat Rural*); Sardar Kishan Singh (*Amritsar Central Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Krishan Gopal Dutt (*North-Eastern Towns General Urban*); Sardar Lal Singh, M.Sc., LL B. (*Ludhiana Central Sikh Rural*); Maulvi Mazhar Ali Ashar, B A, LL B. (*North-Eastern Towns Muhammadan Urban*); Rao Mohar Singh, B A, LL B. (*North-West Gurgaon General Rural*); Sayed Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah (*Attock South Muhammadan Rural*); Capt Sayed Mubarak Ali Shah, M.B.E. (*Jhang Central Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri

Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan (*Jullundur North Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Raja Muhammad Akram Khan (*Jhelum Muhammadan Rural*), Dr Shaikh Muhammad Alam, B.A. (Oxon), LL.D. (Dublin), (*Rawalpindi Division Towns Muhammadan Urban*), Khan Sahib Shaikh Muhammad Amin (*Multan Division Towns Muhammadan Urban*), Chaudhri Muhammad Ashraf, (*South West Gujrat Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan (*Dera Ghazi Khan North Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Muhammad Hasan (*Ludhiana Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Hasan Khan Gurchani, O.I.F. (*Dera Ghazi Khan South Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Makdum Sayed Muhammad Hassan (*Atipur Muhammadan Rural*); Major Malik Sardar Khan Noon (*North Punjab Landholders*), Sardar Muhammad Husain (*Chumana Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain, B.A., LL.B. (*Gugranwala East Muhammadan Rural*), Mian Muhammad Iftikar-ud-Din, B.A. (Oxon.) (*Kasur Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari (*Tumandars*), Lieut-Col Sardar Sir Muhammad Nawaz Khan, (*Attock Central Muhammadan Rural*), Mian Muhammad Nurullah, B.Com. (London), (*Lyallpur Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Muhammad Qasim (*Bhalwal Muhammadan Rural*), Makhdumzada Haji Sayed Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani (*Shujabad Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Khan Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan (*Samundri Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (*Sialkot North Muhammadan Rural*), Raja Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (*Chalwal Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan Chaudhri (*Rohilkhand Muhammadan Rural*), Makhdumzada Haji Sayed Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani (*Lodhran Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Muhammad Yasin Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*North-West Gurgaon Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Muhammad Yusuf Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Rawalpindi Sadar Muhammadan Rural*), Rai Bahadur Mukund Lal Puri (*Rawalpindi Division General Rural*); Sardar Mula Singh (*Hoshiarpur West General-Reserved Seat Rural*), Pandit Mual Lal Kahla (*Ludhiana and Ferozepore General Rural*), Sardar Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash (*Lahore Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan, M.B.E. (*Manawali South Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, O.I.E. (*Attock North Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Nasir-ud-Din (*Gugranwala North Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Pir Nasir-ud-Din Shah (*Toba Tek Singh Muhammadan Rural*), Rana Nasrullah Khan (*Hoshiarpur West Muhammadan Rural*), Capt Sardar Naunihal Singh Mann, M.B.E. (*Sheikhpura West Sikh Rural*), Sayed Nawazish Ali Shah (*Jhang East Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Mian Nur Ahmad Khan (*Dipalpur Muhammadan Rural*), Sardar Partab Singh (*Amritsar South Sikh Rural*), Khan Sahib Chaudhri Pir Muhammad, M.B.E. (*South East Gujrat Muhammadan Rural*), Rao Pohop Singh, M.A., LL.B. (*East Punjab Landholders*), Chaudhri Prem Singh (*South-East Gurgaon General-Reserved Seat Rural*); Mahant Prem Singh (*Gujrat and Shahpur Sikh Rural*), Sardar Sindhu Pritam Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Ferozepore West Sikh Rural*), Shrimati Raghbir Kaur (*Amritsar Sikh Women*), Chaudhri Ram Sarup (*Rohilkhand Central General Rural*), Chaudhri Ranpat Singh (*Karnal North General Rural*), Begum Rashida Latif Bai (*Inner Lahore Muhammadan Women Urban*), Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Riasat Ali (*Hafizabad Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Roshan Din (*Shahdara Muhammadan Rural*), Sardar Rur Singh (*Ferozepore East Sikh Rural*), Sadiq Hasan Shaikh, B.A., Bar-at-Law (*Amritsar City Muhammadan Urban*), Khan Sahib Chaudhri Sahib Dad Khan (*Hissar Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Sahib Ram (*Hissar North General Rural*), Sardar Sampuran Singh (*Lyallpur West Sikh Rural*), Sardar Santokh Singh (*Eastern Towns Sikh Urban*), Dr Sant Ram Seth (*Amritsar City General Urban*), Lala Amar Nath Shah (*Sialkot-Amritsar General Rural*), Khan Sahib Rai Shahadat Khan (*Jaranwala Muhammadan Rural*), Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan (*Ferozepore Central Muhammadan Rural*), Shrimati Shanno Devi Sehgal (*West Multan Division General Rural*), Pandit Shri Ram Sharma (*Southern Towns General Urban*), Diwan Bahadur S.P. Singha (*East Central Punjab Indian Christian*), Lala Sita Ram (*Trade Union Labour*), Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal (*North Punjab Non-Union Labour*), Sardar Sohan Singh Josh (*Amritsar North Sikh Rural*), Seth Sudarshan (*Eastern Towns General Urban*), Mian Sultan Mahmud Hotiana, B.A. (*Pakpattan Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Sumer Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*South-East Gurgaon General Rural*), Rai Sahib Chaudhri Suraj Mal, B.A., LL.B. (*Hansi General Rural*), Khan Talib Hussain Khan (*Jhang West Muhammadan Rural*), Sardar Tara Singh (*Ferozepore South Sikh Rural*), Swatantra Sardar Teja Singh (*Lahore West Sikh Rural*), Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.A. (*Western Towns Sikh Urban*), Sardar Dugal Uttam Singh (*North-West Punjab Sikh Rural*), Sardar Wah Muhammad Sayyad Hira (*Kabirwala Muhammadan Rural*).

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the state set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of Government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent

and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind gets a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq. miles and a population of 4,535,008. Of this the Hindus (including Scheduled castes) number 1,229,926 and the Muslims 3,205,325. The rest of the population is made up of 20,209 Christians, 31,011 Sikhs, 3,687 Jains, 3,838 Parsis, 1,082 Jews and 36,930 others. According to the census of 1941 389,333 males and 90,020 females in the Province of Sind are literate, representing 15.6% and 4.4% of the total male and female population respectively. 138,249 Muslim males and 16,416 Muslim females are literate. The language of the Province Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso-Arabic script, is never the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of the late Lord Lloyd the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 8,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total lengths is thus some 36,000 miles, which means about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three

electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 457,630 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres, cotton 850,000 acres, rice 625,000 acres; *jawar*, *bajri*, etc, 635,000 acres, and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons, cotton 549,000 bales, rice 447,000 tons, *jawar*, *bajri*, etc, 271,000 tons, and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 a very large portion of the produce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 429,800 acres of Dubari cropped land. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within seven years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1939 the following acres were under cultivation in the Barrage Zone 1,014,104 acres under wheat, 822,191 acres under cotton and 580,631 acres under rice.

Government House.**GOVERNOR**

H. E. Sir Hugh Dow, KCSI, CLE, ICS.

H. T. Lambrick, ICS, *Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

Major D. M. Smyth, *Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

W. G. Lang, IP, *Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.*

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The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbil, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,247 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 6,276 square miles, giving a total of 112,523 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain protected by an extensive canal system, rich though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 758 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra.

Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the

Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available, 5,150 persons are employed in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories and 50,740 in spinning and weaving mills. The number of actual hand-loom weavers including helpers is 679,075. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandils and Mau. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Harangau, Shikohabad, Makhampur and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse, Farrukhabad and Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles; glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja, clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow, carpets at Mirzapur and leather goods in Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri); the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda, Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Cawnpore and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Benares and Moradabad. There are now 74 Sugar Factories in the province worked by the vacuum pan process; they are situated mainly in the Gorakpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. A certain amount of Sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. There is a cigarette factory at Allahabad also. Itrs and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a dairy and a factory for making door bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces, elastic, and electric fans are made in Cawnpore.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Agriculture.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent. The soils of the Province fall into three groups, the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium, the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, sugarcane, pulses and potatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays and potatoes on the higher valleys. The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. Prices of chief food grains remained more or less stationary in the first five months of 1941. From June onwards till the end of the year, they rose steadily due to the unfavourable monsoon and the effect of the War.

The area under wheat, and cotton decreased to some extent but the average outturn increased appreciably. Both the area and the average outturn of rice, however, declined considerably in comparison to those in 1940. The area under sugarcane increased in comparison to that in 1939-40 and the outturn also increased by 1 per cent. Land is held on *zamindari* tenure in Agra and *talugdari* tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the *Talugdars*, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in *talugdari* tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu. The 1941 census has disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages. The Hindus were 83.27 per cent as against 84.4% in 1931, the Muslims numbering 15.28% as against 15% at the previous census. The total of all other communities was 1.44% comprising of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parses, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than scheduled castes and of persons

who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion. Among the Hindus are included scheduled caste Hindus and Arya Samajists.

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high caste Aryans frequent the western district of the Province. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin.

The ordinary spoken language of the Province is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian Characters. There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urdu language respectively and a certain proportion of residents in urban areas, irrespective of their religion, speak and write in Urdu which has a close relationship with Persian and Arabic.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I Act of 1935. The Cabinet consisted of 6 Ministers. This Ministry remained in office from July 17, 1937 to November 3, 1939. But after the outbreak of the European War resigned and the powers of administration were assumed by the Governor under section 93 of the G. I Act of 1935. He appointed 3 advisors from November 4, 1939, to assist him in the administration of the Province. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 12 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), and 13 Deputy Secretaries including one additional deputy Secretary in each of the Finance and Judicial Departments and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who is *ex-Office* Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Department. There are also four Under-Secretaries and 4 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Secretariat Establishment and Accounts, Political and Ecclesiastical Departments, the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department, the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, and Scarcity Departments, the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education Department, the L. S. & G. Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments, the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments, the Public Works Secretary is in charge of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and Forest Departments. The War Production Commissioner, W. P., is also *ex-Office* Secretary to Government in the Industries and Excise Departments. The Information Secretary is in charge of the Information, Agriculture and Rural Develop-

ment Departments The Secretary, Home Department is in charge of the Home Department (Criminal) Home Department (Police) There is one Home Department (Police) There is one Director, Civil Defence U P. The Secretary, Secretary to Government U P. The Provincial Price Control Department is also Controller of wheat, and Chief Controller of Prices, U P There is a Petrol Rationing Authority-Controller of wheat, and Secretary to deal with the Air Raid Precaution Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains through-out the year at Lucknow. The Governor and some of the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles, and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Sub-ordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naiib tahsildars* and *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *pauwars*, or village accountants as may be entrusted to them by superior Officers. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal) the District Officer assigns a sub-division consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be, each of his subordinates who may be (civil or criminal) Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

Local Self-Government

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards, which have non-official Chairman. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs 50,000 or over have executive powers reserved to them. Certain administrative functions of the municipal boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district board obtain 41.91 per cent of their income

from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Court sitting at Lucknow in the portion of the province known as Oudh. They are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanent and one Additional Judges six of whom are Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one Additional Judges two of whom are Indians. There are 30 posts (21 in Agra, eight in Aboynance, Legal Remembrancer, which is held in abeyance, and its duties are performed by the Judicial Secretary to Government) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service and the have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. Usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain conditions in rent cases. The High Court has extra-ordinary original jurisdiction. The Chief Court's original jurisdiction was established in 1939 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. District Officers and their assistants, including *tahsildars*, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary magistrates and honorary assistant collectors who function in all the districts also deal with criminal, revenue and rent cases. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court, except in cases of a value of Rs 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause courts, ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs 500 but the Senior Judges of Small Causes are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs 1,000. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches) is in the portfolio of the Adviser to the Governor, Revenue, and the post of Secretary to Government in this department is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all other department buildings except those of the Irrigation Branch costing more than Rs 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by two Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation Branch administers the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the Tube-Well irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals, the Hydro-electric works and the Tube-Well are administered by the Chief Engineer (West) while the Sarda Canal, the Gogra pumping scheme and the Bundelkhand Canals are administered by the Chief Engineer (East).

The Canals and Tube-Well administered by the Irrigation Branch in the United Provinces irrigate over 50 lakhs acres annually.

The Sarda Canal a work of the first magnitude, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. In November 1941 an extension, which includes 350 miles of new irrigating channels, was formally opened, making the total length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes on the system 6,400 miles. The area irrigated is over 10 lakhs of acres annually including over 2½ lakhs acres of sugarcane.

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The headworks of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Bulandshahr district. The Upper Ganges Canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,926 miles. The area irrigated annually is over 14 lakhs of acres. The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 4,994 miles. This system irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. No less than 27,900 kilowatts in all is available. A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6,000 K W is under construction. Besides supplying some 93 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries,

the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well scheme comprises about 1,650 Tube Wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 substations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudhia and for pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra at Raunahi into a canal system 120 miles long, designed to irrigate 43,000 acres.

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with four Deputy Inspectors-General including one temporary officer, and one Deputy Inspector-General now known as D I G. Headquarters and Railways; and two Assistants, 48 Superintendents, 43 Assistant Superintendents and 71 Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C I D forming a separate department with an Assistant Inspector-General in charge and three Superintendents of Police. A Military Police section under the command of a Superintendent of Police assisted by one Adjutant and four Military Police Staff Officers has been added to the provincial police force. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides nine affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the ten colleges, some of which were formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St John's College at Agra, the Christ Church, D A V and Sanatan Dharam College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College Bareilly, St Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, Balwant Rajput College, Agra and Agricultural College, Cawnpore. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools for boys and 9 for girls and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges for boys, the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Mahula Vidyalaya College. Lucknow impart university education to Indian girls and the Vasant College for Woman at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Gokul Das Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore, Crothwaite Girls Inter College, Allahabad, Raghunath Girls Inter College, Meerut, Prem Vidyalaya Girls Inter College, Dayalbagh, Agra, Karamat Hussain Kanya Pathchala, Dehra Dun, teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and Vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls, they are controlled by a Chief Inspector of Girls' Schools under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Intermediate College, Naini Tal, and La Martin-iere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach up to the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four-year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Cawnpore, three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively, five Carpentry Schools. One known as Central Wood Working Institute at Bareilly, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, one Textile Institute at Cawnpore, seven Weaving Schools at Benares, Aligarh, Allahabad, Sitapur, Najibabad, Almorah, Muzaffarnagar, Almora and Bulandshahr, one Metal working school at Aligarh, and two Leather working schools at Fatehpur, and Meerut, one Tanning School at Benares known as one Brassware School at Bulandshahr and one Batuk Prasad Khatun Industrial Institute, another at Gorakhpur, there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Allahabad, and there are two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow. At the Benares Hindu University there is a five years' course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. There is also a technical College at Dayalbagh (Agra). Education in law is given at four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore

and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B.Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B.Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College Lucknow, which is managed by the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this, there is also a Medical College at Agra which has been recently affiliated to the Agra University. There is also a College of Ayurveda and another of Tib is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926 prescribes courses for Ayurvedic and Unani Schools and Colleges. The Takmil-ut-tib College and the State-aided Unani Medical School at Lucknow, the Unani Medical School, Allahabad, the Rashikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi and the Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, are affiliated to it. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seven Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. There are also five normal schools for training of women vernacular teachers, and an E.I.C. Class attached to the Government Girls' High School, Bareilly. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board assisted by several deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo-vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I. G. of the routine duties in connection with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. The Civil Surgeon of Lucknow has been recently appointed as Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in addition to his own duties to cope with the heavy increase in work resulting from the war situation. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are about 100 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style). The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals at various places for rendering medical aid to women. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. There is also a Government T. B. clinic at Allahabad.

Arrangements have been made for 146 Ayurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaidas and Hakims under the Rural Development programme. A compounder has been engaged to assist. Forty-eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned under the scheme. Steps have been taken to establish these dispensaries in rural areas. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of cleanliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health. The travelling Rural Development Dispensaries in sixteen districts have to visit villages in rotation and to serve large groups of population than a fixed branch of dispensaries.

The aim which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dis-

pensaries is to make available medical aid in villages situated in the interior of the districts.

Government have sanctioned a grant for the treatment of eye diseases at certain centres opened during the current financial year as an experimental measure. A good number of patients suffering from cataract and other diseases have received treatment under the scheme.

There were eighty-two subsidized dispensaries and thirty-nine subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1941.

With a view to provide facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives a training school has been opened at Agra.

The Medical School at Agra has been raised to the status of a degree College and has been affiliated to the Agra University. The Women's Medical School has been abolished.

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve Medical facilities all over the province. A sum of Rs. 20 lacs has so far been allotted to this fund. Applications for grant out of this fund are considered by a committee consisting of Secretary to Government, U. P., Medical Dept., I. G. C. H., U. P. and member of the Board of Revenue.

A systematic campaign has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin Hospitals to a direct level.

Adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the hospitals and dispensaries in the U. P. do not run short of medicines, drugs and equipment during the war period. A sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs has been allotted to provide a reserve stock of medical stores. Arrangements have also been made with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department. A Scheme is being sanctioned to train 90 Compounders every year for hospitals and dispensaries in the Province.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
IV.—Other Taxes on Income	1,28,25,000	7.—Land Revenue	1,02,84,195
VII.—Land Revenue	6,12,22,626	8.—Provincial Excise	10,76,766
VIII.—Provincial Excise	1,31,90,220	9.—Stamps	2,36,626
IX.—Stamps	1,50,00,000	10.—Forest	35,77,700
X.—Forest	90,32,130	11.—Registration	4,81,480
XI.—Registration	8,89,500	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	10,10,182
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	10,08,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	30,69,279
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	60,50,929	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account.</i>	
<i>Irrigation, Etc.</i>	....	17.—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,15,99,824
XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	2,90,420
Receipts	3,45,95,400	<i>Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue).</i>	
Less—Working Expenses	1,36,36,799	19.—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
Net	2,09,58,601	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	8,300
XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.. ..	10,000	B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
<i>Debt Services.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XX.—Interest	21,80,460	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,68,764
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		56.—Stationery and Printing	18,87,868
XXI.—Administration of Justice	13,69,400	57.—Miscellaneous Charges	17,57,604
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,20,300	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
XXIII.—Police	29,83,560	63.—Extraordinary charges	1,90,400
XXVI.—Education	15,03,600	64A.—Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund	42,00,000
XXVII.—Medical	3,58,300	64B.—Civil Defence	60,00,000
XXVIII.—Public Health	4,12,400	<i>Capital accounts outside the revenue account.</i>	
XXIX.—Agriculture	9,90,333	68.—Construction of Irrigation works	22,14,319
XXIXA.—Rural Development	4,00,500	68.—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works	
XXX.—Veterinary	2,48,790	81.—Civil works not met from revenue	12,68,750
XXXI.—Co-operative Credit	69,800	83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions	39,143
XXXII.—Industries	79,56,063	85.—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	—1,07,050
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,69,470	Total, Capital Accounts, etc. .	—834
Total Revenue	15,94,49,982		33,54,323

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
	Rs		Rs
<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.</i>		<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads</i>	
N—PUBLIC DEBT.		N—PUBLIC DEBT.	
A—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA		A.—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA.	
I—Permanent Debt—		I.—Permanent Debt—	
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952 (second issue)		3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-1966	2,68,500
New Loan		3% U P. Loan 1952	1,61,800
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds ..	75,00,000	<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd</i>	
(ii) Loans not bearing Interest .. ..	....	(ii) Loans not bearing interest 6 per cent United Provinces Development Loan	10,000
II.—Floating Debt—		II.—Floating Debt—	
Treasury Bills .. ..	.. .	Treasury Bills .. ..	.. .
Other Floating Loans .. ..	....	Other Floating Loans .. ..	.. .
III.—Loans from the Central Government for Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry ..		III.—Loans from the Central Government—	
		(i) Repayment of Consolidated Debt	25,52,438
		(ii) Repayment of Loans for Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry in U P	41,27,362
Total, N..	75,00,000	Total, N ..	71,20,095
O—UNFUNDED DEBT.		O—UNFUNDED DEBT.	
State Provident Funds—		State Provident Funds—	
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	47,67,000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	34,08,000
{ Sterling Branch	1,61,000	{ Sterling Branch	2,89,000
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1,51,000	Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	38,000
{ Sterling Branch	3,15,000	{ Sterling Branch	1,10,000
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	41,000	Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	5,000
{ Sterling Branch	7,000	{ Sterling Branch .. ..	....
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	14,000	Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch .. ..	.. .
{ Sterling Branch	7,000	{ Sterling Branch	3,000
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	4,000	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch .. ..	....
{ Sterling Branch	6,000	{ Sterling Branch	1,08,000
Total ..	54,73,000	Total, O ..	39,61,000

The United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.
P—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.			
<i>Deposits Bearing Interest</i>			
Reserve Funds—		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		<i>Deposits Bearing Interest</i>	
Irrigation ..		Reserve Funds—	
<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest</i>		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	1,68,000
(A) Sinking Funds—		Irrigation ..	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest.</i>	
Sinking Funds—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund ..	26,48,184	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,025	Sinking Funds—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952 First issue, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	1,58,790	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66 Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,108
5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Second issue, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	1,50,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, First Issue, Sinking Fund (Depreciation) ..	1,58,790
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	6,74,032	3 per cent U P Loan, 1952, Second issue, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	....
Other Appropriations ..		3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	6,74,032
(B) Reserve Funds—		Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
A—Famine Relief Fund—		5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944 ..	26,48,220
Transfers from the Revenue Account ..		(B) Reserve Funds—	
Interest Receipts ..		A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account	3,04,121
Recoveries of famine expenditure		Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt ..	....
United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund ..	20,95,130	B—Investment Account	
United Provinces Road Fund ..	1,11,380	United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund ..	8,84,027
Hospitals Funds ..	42,00,000	United Provinces Road Fund ..	27,46,016
Magh Mela Fund, U P ..	53,000	United Provinces Road Fund ..	1,11,380
Revenue Reserve Fund ..	2,39,000	Magh Mela Fund, United Provinces ..	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Revenue Reserve Fund—	60,00,000
Government Press ..		Transferred to the Revenue Account ..	20,250
Sazul Fund Lucknow ..		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	82,100
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		Government Press ..	
Deposits of Local Funds—		Nazul Fund, Lucknow ..	
District Funds ..	2,09,57,000	(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Municipal Funds ..	50,36,000	Deposits of Local Funds—	
Other Funds ..	8,98,000	District Funds ..	2,11,01,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits		Municipal Funds ..	48,88,000
Civil Deposits—		Other Funds ..	8,93,000
Revenue deposits ..	42,20,000	Departmental and Judicial Deposits	
Civil Court deposits ..	66,43,000	Civil Deposits—	
Criminal Court deposits ..	1,33,000	Revenue deposits ..	38,20,000
Personal deposits ..	3,20,58,000	Civil Court deposits ..	64,43,000
		Criminal Court deposits ..	1,30,000

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
	Rs.		Rs.
(C) Other Deposit Accounts— <i>contd.</i>		(C) Other Deposit Accounts— <i>contd.</i>	
Forest deposits	28,97,000	Personal deposits	3,15,58,000
Public Works deposits	14,85,000	Forest deposits	21,86,000
Trust Interest Funds	3,72,000	Public Works deposits	13,13,000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund ..	5,000	Trust Interest Funds	3,72,000
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals ..	2,03,000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund ..	5,000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund ..	2,000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals ..	1,98,000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies ..	9,000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund ..	..
Deposit of King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund ..	..	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies ..	10,000
Deposit of 3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 ..	..	Deposits of King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund ..	....
United Provinces Flood Relief Fund ..	..	Deposits of 3 per cent. W P Loan, 1952 ..	..
His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund ..	12,09,000	United Provinces Flood Relief Fund ..	....
His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ..	36,000	His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund ..	12,09,000
Stores Purchase Deposits ..	28,000	His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ..	36,000
Turkish Earthquake Fund ..	....	Stores Purchase Deposits ..	20,000
Indian Red Cross Society Deposits ..	20,000	Turkish Earthquake Fund ..	..
St Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers ..	5,000	Indian Red Cross Society Deposits ..	20,000
		St Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers ..	5,000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		<i>Other Accounts.</i>	
Subventions from Central Road Fund ..	16,97,642	Subventions from Central Road Fund ..	16,97,642
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas ..	4,00,000	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (1) Grants from the Central Government (ii) Contributions from the Public ..	4,00,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education ..	41,630	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education ..	..
Do Woollen Industry ..	2,22,967	Do Woollen Industry ..	41,630
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	86,400	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	2,22,967
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industry ..	2,50,000	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industries ..	1,27,380
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund ..	906	Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund ..	2,50,000
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee ..	..	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee ..	906
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances Repayable	27,06,000	Advances Repayable	26,96,000
Permanent Advances	5,000	Permanent Advances	5,000
Account with the Government of Burma ..	..	Account with the Government of Burma ..	....
Account with the Reserve Bank ..	44,000	Account with the Reserve Bank ..	43,000

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1942-43.
<i>Other Accounts—contd.</i>	Rs	<i>Other Accounts—contd</i>	Rs.
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Account	5,81,71,000	Suspense Account	4,26,68,000
Cheques and Bills	99,25,000	Cheques and Bills	99,08,000
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P		Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P.	
Loan 1952 First issue	52,890	Loan 1952 Second issue .. ..	....
Departmental and similar Ac- counts—		Departmental and similar Ac- counts—	
Civil Departmental Balances ..	92,000	Civil Departmental Balances ..	1,02,000
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	4,30,300	Government Account .. ..	.
Total, P. ..	16,40,30,787	Total, P ..	14,65,12,489
R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		R LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
<i>Loans to Municipalities, etc.</i>		<i>Loans to Municipalities, etc—</i>	
Loans to Municipalities	6,50,000	Loans to Municipalities	5,20,000
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1,00,000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1,36,000
“ to landholders and other notabilities		Loans to landholders and other notabilities	13,97,200
Advances to Cultivators	8,50,000	Advances to Cultivators .. ..	.. ..
Advances under Special Laws ..	1,500	Advances under Special Laws ..	.. ..
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	3,81,055	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	75,00,000
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	46,500	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	1,57,000
<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>		<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>	
House building advances	1,70,000	House building advances	60,000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	60,000	Advances for purchase of motor cars	45,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8,000	Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8,000
Passage advances	200	Passage advances	1,000
Other advances .. ..	.. ..	Other advances	500
Total, R ..	22,67,255	Total, R ..	98,24,700
<i>S Remittances.</i>		<i>S Remittances</i>	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P. W. Remittances	2,27,96,000	P W Remittances	2,27,08,000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	14,15,77,000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	14,16,26,000
Remittances by Bills .. ..	.. ..	Remittances by Bills .. ..	.. ..
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments .. ..	.. ..	Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments .. ..	....
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	.. ..	Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	.. ..
Total, S ..	16,43,73,000	Total, S ..	16,43,29,000
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. ..	34,36,44,042	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc. ..	33,17,47,264
<i>U Reserve Bank Deposits.</i>		<i>U Reserve Bank Deposit</i>	
Reserve Bank Deposits .. ..	....	Reserve Bank Deposits .. ..	....
Total Receipts ..	51,48,76,174	Total Disbursements ..	50,59,31,176
Opening Balance	1,26,01,408	Closing Balance	2,15,46,406
Grand Total ..	52,74,77,582	Grand Total ..	52,74,77,582

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier
Hallett, K O S I, C I E, I O S

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Secretary to the Governor—H S Stephenson,
I O S.

Military Secretary.—Major J Smyth

Aides-de-Camp—J. A G. Glenn, I P, F G
Holmes, I O S

Honorary European Aides-de-Camp.

Major (Hony Lt-Col) R. Wilmot, M O, E D,
Major (Hony Lt-Col) H N Brock, E D,
Major (Local Lt-Col) W. E. Andrews, E D

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp

Capt Rao Krishnapal Singh of Awagarh
Subedar Major Rahmat Ullah Khan, Risaldar
Major Khazan Singh, Hony Lieut and
Subedar Major Autar Singh Ramola

Head Assistant, Military Secretary's Office—C
W Jones, I S O

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor
—D. R. Jahans

ADVISORS TO H E THE GOVERNOR

P. W. Marsh, B A (Oxon), O S I, C I E, I O S,
Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture,
Forests, Communications and Irrigation
(Appointed November 4, 1939)

Dr Panna Lall, M A, B Sc, LL B (Cantab),
D Litt (Agra), Bar-at-Law, C I E, I O S,
Education, Industries, Local Self-Government
and Public Health [Appointed November
8, 1939 (afternoon)]

Sir T Sloan, M A (Glas), K C I E, C S I, I O S,
Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails
(Appointed November 4, 1939)

Dr Narayan Prasad Asthana, M A, LL D,
Advocate-General (Appointed July 31,
1937)

U P PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman

George Milne Haiper, M A, C I E

Members

Rai Bahadur Tika Ram Misra, M A, LL B,
Khan Bahadur Mouli Abdul Aziz, C I E

Secretary

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahesha Nand Ghildyal, B A,
Allahabad, April 26, 1937.

Assistant Secretary

Ali Ameer, M A, LL B, Allahabad, March 10,
1940

Superintendent

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B A, Allahabad, April
26, 1937

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARIES

B F Mudie, O S I, C I E, O B E, I O S

W Christie, C I E, M O, I O S

B N Jha, I O S

R N Dey, I O S

Harish Chandra, I O S

A N Sapru, I O S

Wajahat Hussain, I O S

A A Waugh, C I E, I O S

Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Bar-at-Law, C I E

D S Barron, I O S

R N Marsh-Smith, C I E, I P

T M Lyle, C S I, C I E

Chief Secretary

Finance Secretary

Revenue Secretary

Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health

Judicial Secretary

Secretary, Education

Secretary, P W D (B & R) & (I B) & Forest Dept,
(Ty)

War Production Commissioner, U P, and ex-officio
Secy to Govt, Industries and Excise Depts

Secretary, Information (Ty)

Secretary, Home Deptt (Ty)

Director, Civil Defence, also addl Secy to Govt U P
(Ty)

Secy, Price Control Deptt, also Provl Petrol Rationing
Authority, Controller of Wheat, and Chief Controller of
Prices, U P (Ty)

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Khan Bahadur Abdul Hasan, B Sc, General Branch

LL B

C W Longman, B A

Harī Krishna Mathur, M A, LL B

Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai,

O B E, B Sc, LL B

P. A Gopala Krishnan, I O S.

R S Krishna Murari Lal, M A, LL B

S N. Sapru, B A

Home Deptt (Tempy)

General Administration Deptt (Tempy)

Finance Branch

Finance Branch (Addl)

Revenue Branch (Tempy)

Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch
(Tempy)

Judicial Branch

Judicial Branch (Addl)

LL B

K B Bhatia, I O S

D. Walley, I O S

M W. Abbasi, I O S

E G. Brown

.. Agriculture and Rural Development (Tempy).

.. Industries and Excise Depts

.. Information Dept (Tempy)

.. General (Air Raid Precautions)

UNDER SECRETARY

E. A. Midgley, I.C.S.	..	..	General Branch (Ty).
C. B. Rao, I.C.S.	..	..	Information Dept and Provincial Press Adviser to Government (Ty.).
Vinod Chand Sharma, M.A.	..	..	Local Self-Government (Tempy.)
J. K. Pande, M.A.	..	..	Price Control Deptt (Ty.)

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Harish Chandra, I.C.S.	..	..	Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary.
R. B. Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	Deputy Legal Remembrancer and <i>ex-officio</i> Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch.

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

J. M. Lohu Prabhu, I.C.S.	Local Self-Government Branch
G. S. K. Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW	Home Department

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES			Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) .. 1895		
Mr C. T. Metcalfe, Bart, G.C.B.	..	1836	Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	..	1901
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)	1838		(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell		
T. C. Robertson	..	1840	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces Lord Ellenborough	1842		Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	..	1902
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	..	1843	Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	..	1907
James Thomson Died at Bareilly	1843		L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (<i>Officiating</i>)		1912
A. W. Begbie, <i>In charge</i>	..	1853	Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meston]		1912
J. R. Colvin Died at Agra	..	1853	Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	..	1918
L. A. Reade, <i>In charge</i>	..	1857	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES		
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces	1857		Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	..	1920
The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning).	1858		Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	..	1921
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	..	1859	Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (<i>Officiating</i>)	..	1926
R. Money, <i>In charge</i>	..	1863	Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.		1928
The Hon Edmund Drummond	1863		Died at Naini Tal		
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	..	1868	Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E., <i>In charge</i>		1928
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	..	1874	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	..	1928
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	..	1876	Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (Offg.)		1930
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.			Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	..	1931
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I.	..	1877	Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.		1933
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.	..	1882	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey]		1933
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	..	1887	Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.		1934
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	..	1892	Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.)		1935
Alan Cadell (<i>Officiating</i>)	..	1895	Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.		1939
			Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.		1939

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker The Hon'ble SHRI PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, M A, LL B

Deputy Speaker ABDUL HAKEEM, M A, LL B

Chandra Bhanu Gupta (*Lucknow City*), Naram Das (**Lucknow City*), Dr Jawahar Lal Rohatgi (*Cawnpore City*), Dayal Das Bhagat (**Lucknow City*), Achal Singh, M C, M C B (*Agra City*), Sampurnanand, B Sc (*Benares City*), The Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, M A, LL B (*Allahabad City*), Shri Hari (**Allahabad City*), Ajit Prasad Jain, M A, LL B, Vakil (*Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*), Acharya Jugal Kishore, M A (Oxon), (*Muttra-cum-Aligarh-cum-Hathras Cities*), Raghukul Tilak, M A, LL B (*Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Khurja-cum-Nagina Cities*), Atma Ram Gobind Khei, B A, LL B, Vakil (*Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi Cities*), Ram Saran (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum-Chandausi Cities*), Govind Ballabh Pant, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Budaun Cities*), Narendra Deva (*Fyzabad-cum-Bahraich-cum-Sitapur Cities*), Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma, B A, LL B, Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur (*Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Ghazipur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*), Mahabir Tyagi (*Dehra Dun District*), Phool Singh, B A, LL B Vakil (*Saharanpur District South-East*), Mangat Singh, Vakil (*Saharanpur District North-West*), Keshav Gupta, B A, LL B, Vakil (*Muzaffarnagar District East*), Shrimati Satyavati Devi (*Snatika*) (*Muzaffarnagar District West*), Charan Singh, M A, B Sc, LL B (*Meerut District South-West*), Khushi Ram, B A, LL B (*Meerut District North*), Raghuvansh Narayan Singh (*Meerut District East*), Viyeypal Singh (*Bulandshahr District North*), Brij Behari Lal, Advocate (*Bulandshahr District East*), Manak Singh, B A, LL B Advocate (*Bulandshahr District South-West*), Bhim Sen (**Bulandshahr District South-West*), Todar Singh Tomar (*Aligarh District West*), Jwala Prasad Jigyasu (*Aligarh District East*), Malkhan Singh Bhal, B A, LL B, Vakil (*Aligarh District Centre*), Krishna Chandra, B Sc (*Muttra District West*), Shiva Mangal Singh, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Muttra East and Etah West Districts*), Ram Chandra Paliwal (*Agra District North East*), Manik Chand Jatav Vir (**Agra District North-East*), Jagan Prasad Rawat, B Sc, LL B (*Agra District South-West*), Jiva Lal Duvedi (*Mainpuri District North-East*), Mijaji Lal (**Mainpuri District North-East*), Bueshwar Singh, B A, B L (*Mainpuri District South-West*), Babu Ram Varma, Pleader (*Etah District North*), Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore (*Etah District South*), Kunwar Shamsher Jang alias Ki Charat Singh (*Bynori District West*), Khub Singh (*Bynori District East*), Dau Sayal Khanna (*Moradabad District East*), Shankar Dutt Sharma (*Moradabad District West*), Prithvi Raj Singh (*Bareilly District South-West*), Dwarka Prasad, B Sc, LL B, Chairman, District Board (*Bareilly District North-East*), Deo Narayan Bhartiya (*Shahjahanpur District East*), Sadho Singh, B A, Landholder (*Shahjahanpur District West*), Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor (*Budaun District East*), Lakhan Das Jatav (**Budaun District East*), Badan Singh, Landholder (*Budaun District West*), Bhagwan Singh, B A (*Pilibhit District South*), Shrimati Uma Nehru (*Farrukhabad District North*), Balwant Singh (*Farrukhabad District South*), Buddhu Singh (*Etawah District West*), Hoti Lal Agarwal, M A, LL B (*Etawah District East*), Ram Sarup Gupta, M A (*Cawnpore District South*), Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M A (*Cawnpore District North-East*), Dr Murari Lal, M B (*Cawnpore District West*), Banshigopal Advocate (*Fatehpur District East*), Sheo Dalal Upadhyay (*Fatehpur District West*), Dr Kailas Nath Katju, M A, LL D, Advocate, High Court (*Allahabad District Doaba*), Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad District Jumnagar*), Lal Bahadur Shastri (*Allahabad District Gangapur*), Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar, M A, LL B, Vakil (*Jhansi District South*), Lotan Ram, Contractor (**Jalaun District*), Shatrughan Singh (*Hamirpur District*), Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri, M Sc, LL B, Advocate (*Banda District North*), Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M A, L T, LL B, Kavya Tirth (*Benares District West*), Kamalapati Tewari (*Benares District East*), Maharaj Kumar Su Vijaya, Kt, of Vizianagram (*Mirzapur District North General Rural*), Vishvanath Prasad (**Mirzapur District North*), Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah (*Mirzapur District South*), Birbal Singh, B A (*Jaunpur District East*), Keshava Deva Malaviya, M Sc (*Jaunpur District West*), Parasram Rai (*Ghazipur District East*), Indradeo Tripathi (*Ghazipur District West*), Radha Mohan Singh, B Sc, LL B, Vakil (*Balha District South*), Surya Naram Singh, Rais and Zamindar (*Balha District North*), Simhasan Singh, M A, LL B, Vakil (*Gorakhpur District South-West*), Mohan Lal Gautam (*Gorakhpur District South-East*), Bishwanath Mukherji, L M S (*Gorakhpur District West*), Prayag Dhwaaj Singh, B A, LL B (*Gorakhpur District Centre*), Shubban Lal Saksena, M A (*Gorakhpur District North*), Shri Purnamasi (*Gorakhpur District North*), Ram Dhari Pande (*Gorakhpur District North-East*), Kashi Prasad Rai (*Basti District South-East*), Ram Kumar Shastri (*Basti District North-East*), Sita Ram Shukla (*Basti District South*), Har Nath Prasad (**Basti District South*), Ram Charitra Pande (*Basti District West*), Sita Ram Asthana, B A, LL B, Pleader (*Azamgarh District West*), Gajadhar Prasad (**Azamgarh District West*), Radha Kant Malaviya (*Azamgarh District South*), Algu Rai Sastri (*Azamgarh District North-East*), Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur (*Naim Tal District*), Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Almora District*), Ram Prasad Tamta, B A, LL B, Vakil and Municipal Commissioner (**Almora District*), Jagmohan Singh Negi, B A, LL B (*Garhwal District South-East*), Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna, B Sc, LL B, Advocate (*Garhwal District North-West*), Gopi Nath Srivastava (*Lucknow District*), Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M A, LL B Vakil (*Unao District West*), Jata Shankar Shukla (*Unao District East*), Thakur Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar (*Unao District South*), Shrimati Shunifti

Devi Mittra, B A (*Rae Bareilly District North-East*), Shri Bhawani (**Rae Bareilly District North-East*); Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai (*Rae Bareilly District South-West*), Chheda Lal Gupta, M A (*Hardoi District North-West*), Shanti Swarup (*Hardoi District South-East*), Rai Sahib Shri Bibhuti Singh, Special Magistrate (*Hardoi District Centre*), Shri Ram Duvedi, Vaid (*Sitapur District North-West*) Paragi Lal (**Sitapur District North-West*), Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan (*Sitapur District East*), Lalit Buksh Singh, Taluqdar (*Sitapur District South*), Banshi Dhar Misra, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Kheri District South West*) Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai alias Bhailya Lal, M A, B A (Hons), LL B, Advocate, Rais and Zamindar (*Kheri District North-East*), Shri Ratan Shukla (*Fyzabad District West*), Krishna Nath Kaul, Advocate (*Fyzabad District East*), Ram Naresh Singh (*Sultanpur District East*), Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi (*Sultanpur District West*), Sundar Lal Gupta (*Sultanpur District Centre*); Hakim Singh, B A, LL B (*Bahraich District North*), Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya (*Bahraich District South*), Lal Behari Tandon (*Gonda District West*), Ishwar Saran (*Gonda District South*), Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh (*Gonda District North-East*), Rai Sahib Shri Hari Prasad Tamta (**Gonda District North-East*), Harish Chandra Bajpai (*Partabgarh District West*), Govind Malaviya (*Partabgarh District East*); Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari (*Bara Banki District North*); Chet Ram (**Bara Banki District North*), Muhammad Ismail Khan, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (*Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Bulandshahr-cum-Khujra-cum-Nagina Cities*), Shaikh Ghahb Rasul, Rais and Honorary Assistant Collector (*Dehra Dun-cum-Hardwar-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*), Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Chandauli Cities*), Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit Cities*), Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M A, LL B, Pleader (*Budaun-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Sambhal Cities*), Khan Bahadur Akhtar Adil, M A, LL B, Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah Cities*), Major Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur (*Aligarh-cum-Hathras-cum-Metttra Cities*), Zahur Ahmad, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad-cum-Jhansi Cities*), S M Rizwan Allah, B Sc, LL B, Advocate (*Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*), Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman, B A, LL B, Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board (*Lucknow City*), Muhammad Wasim, Bar-at-Law (*Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich Cities*), Qazi Abdul Wali (*Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts*), Maulvi Munait Ali, Advocate (*Saharanpur District North*), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Haq, Special Magistrate (*Saharanpur District South-West*), Sahibzada Syed Hasan Ali Khan, Rais (*Muzaffarnagar District East*), Tahur Husain, B Sc, LL B (*Meerut District East*), Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M B E (*Meerut District West*), Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (*Bulandshahr District East*); Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan (*Aligarh District*), Khan Bahadur Shaik Badruddin, O B E, Honorary Magistrate (*Mutttra and Agra Districts*), Muhammad Jan Khan (*Mainpuri and Etch Districts*), Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khali-uddin Ahmad, Special Magistrate (*Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly North Districts*), Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan (*Bareilly District East South and West*), Chaudhari Islam Ullah Khan, B Sc, Rais (*Bijnor District South-East*), Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Garhwal and Bynor Districts North-West*), Akhtar Hasan Khan (*Moradabad District North-West*), Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan, B Sc (Hons), LL B, (*Moradabad District North-East*), Maulana Muhammad Ismail (*Moradabad District South-East*), Shaikh Zainul Abedin, Hon Assistant Collector (*Budaun District West*), Muhammad Iqtedar-ud-din Hasan, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (*Budaun District East*) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Shahjahanpur District*), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtaiz Ahmad (*Pilibhit District*), Khan Bahadur Lient M Sultan Alam Khan (*Farrukhabad District*), Nafisul Hasan, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Etawah and Cawnpore Districts*), Mahmud Husain Khan, B A, LL B, Wakil (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts*), Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad District South-West*), Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Bar-at-Law (*Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur Districts*), Syed Ali Zaheer, Bar-at-Law (*Jaunpur and Allahabad North-East Districts*), Muhammad, Athar, B A, LL B, Wakil (*Benares and Mirzapur Districts*), Muhammad Suleman Ansari, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Ghazipur and Ballia Districts*), Muhammad Farooq, M Sc (*Gorakhpur District West*), Zahirul Hasnain Lari M A Advocate (*Gorakhpur District East*), Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, B A, LL B, Wakil (*Basti District West*), Abdul Hakeem, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Basti District South-East*), Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Basti District North-East*), Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan "Sohail", M A, LL B, Advocate (*Azamgarh District West*), Zahiruddin Faruki, Bar-at-Law (*Azamgarh District East*), Raja Sayid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, O B E (*Lucknow and Unao Districts*), Chaudhri Hyder Husain, M A, LL B (Oxon), Bar-at-Law (*Rae Bareilly District*), Mubashir Husain Kidwai M A, Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar (*Sitapur District*); Sayid Aizaz Rasul, Taluqdar (*Hardoi District*), Raja Syed Sajid Husain (*Kheri District*), Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur (*Fyzabad District*), Mirza Mahmud Beg, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Gonda District South-West*), Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara (*Bahraich District North*), Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (*Bahraich District South*), Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan (*Sultanpur District*), Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K C I E, Kt C S I (*Bara Banki District*), Dr Bolar Thungamma, F R C S E (*Benares City*), Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud (*Meerut District North*), Mrs Vijai Lakshmi Pandit (*Cawnpore District North-East*), Shrimati Lakshmi Devi (*Fyzabad District West*), Begum Habibullah (*Lucknow City*), Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner (*Moradabad District North-East*), H G Walford, Bar-at-Law (*The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency*), Captain S R. Pocock, M O (*The United Provinces European Constituency*), Kunwar Sir Maharaaj Singh, Kt, C I E. (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*), S C Chatterji (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*), Dr Sir Jwala P Srivastava, Kt, M Sc, D Litt, A M S T. (*Upper India Chamber of Commerce*), Padampat Singhania (*The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces*), Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Sheikh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E, Taluqdar (*The*

British Indian Association of Oudh), Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B Sc, F O S, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*), Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*), Rai Govind Chandra, M A (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association Allahabad*), Raja Ram Shastri (*Trade Union Constituency*), Suraj Prasad Avasthi (*Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency*), B K Mukerjee (*Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad*), Dr Syed Husain Zaheer, B A, Ph D (*Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra*)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President. The Hon'ble DR SIR SITA RAM, M A, LL B, D Litt, Rai Bahadur

Baij Nath, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Aligarh-cum-Muttra cities General Urban*), Rai Amar Nath Agarwal (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Allahabad cities General Urban*), Rai Bahadur Dr Brijendra Swarup, LL D, Advocate (*Jhansi-cum-Cawnpore cities General Urban*), Chandra Bhal (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad cities General Urban*), Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das (*Saharanpur District General Rural*), Lala Deep Chandra, M A, LL B (*Muzaffarnagar District General Rural*), Lala Babu Lal, B Sc, LL B, Rais (*Bulandshahr District General Rural*), Lakshmi Narayan, B A (Hons), (*Meerut District General Rural*), Lala Har Sahai Gupta, B A (*Moradabad District General Rural*), Lala Radhey Raman Lal, Zamindar and Banker (*Budaun and Bareilly Districts General Rural*), Thakur Gopal Singh (*Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur Districts General Rural*), Ram Phul Kunwari, M B E (*Dehra Dun and Bynor Districts General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Twarei, Rais, M B E (*Farrukhabad and Etawah Districts General Rural*), Lala Ram Narayan Garg (*Cawnpore District General Rural*), Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh (*Allahabad District General Rural*), Badri Prasad Kakkar, Rais and Honorary Railway Magistrate (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts General Rural*), Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari (*Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun Districts General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh (*Aligarh District General Rural*), Ram Chandra Gupta, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Muttra and Agra Districts General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Lala Baghraj Singh, (*Mainpur and Etah Districts General Rural*), Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M A, LL B, Banker (*Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal Districts General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan, M B E (*Gorakhpur District General Rural*), Des Raj Narang, M B E (*Basti District General Rural*), Madho Prasad Khanna, B A, LL B (*Azamgarh and Ballia Districts General Rural*), Dr Ram Ugrah Singh, M A, LL D (*Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts General Rural*), Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Benares and Ghazipur Districts General Rural*), Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narayan Singh of Shivagar Raj (*Rae Bareilly District General Rural*), Raja Sri Ram, Taluqdar (*Lucknow and Unao Districts General Rural*), Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai Bahadur, Taluqdar (*Sitapur District General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Hardoi and Kheri Districts General Rural*), Rup Narayan (*Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts General Rural*), Rai Bahadur Bhैया Durga Prasad Singh, Rais (*Bahraich and Gonda Districts General Rural*), Rai Bajrang Bahadur Sing, Taluqdar (*Sultanpur and Partabgarh Districts General Rural*), Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan, B A (*Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur cities Muhammadan Urban*), Muhammad Fayaz Khan (*Aligarh-cum-Muttra-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Jhansi Cities Muhammadan Urban*), Dr Mahmud Ullah Jung, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad-cum-Cawnpore Cities Muhammadan Urban*), Mohamed Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai, B A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (*Lucknow City Muhammadan Urban*), Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zak, B A, LL B, Advocate (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad cities Muhammadan Urban*), Syed Agha Haider, M A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (*Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut Districts Muhammadan Rural*), M Akhtar Muhammad Khan (*Bulandshahr District Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Masood-uz-Zaman, Bar-at-Law (*Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Hafiz Ahmad Husain (*Bynora, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal District Muhammadan Rural*), Waheed Ahmad (*Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Muhammad Faruq (*Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B A (*Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Syed Kalbe Abbas (*Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareilly Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Begum Aizaz Rasul (*Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, M A, LL B, Advocate (*Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh Districts Muhammadan Rural*), Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B A (*Bara Banki Districts Muhammadan Rural*), H A Wilkinson (*United Provinces European*), The Hon'ble Dr Sir Sita Ram, M A, LL B, D Litt, Rai Bahadur (Nominated), C St L Teyan, C I E, O B E I S O (Nominated), Mrs H S Gupta (Nominated), E Ahmad Shah, M A, B Litt (Nominated), Lady Wazir Hasan (Nominated), Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri (Nominated)

Chief Commissioner's Provinces.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and Beawar with a total area of 2,400 square miles and a population of 5,83,693. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil-seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Arthur Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the chief town is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon.

The Islands were administered by a Chief Commissioner until March 1942, when they were occupied by the Japanese.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (168,726 according to the census of 1941) Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg whose headquarters is at Mercara. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to over-production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian

output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, J. W. Pritchard, I.C.S.

BALUCHISTAN.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Indian States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,838 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Saffed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First

Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorard, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14·72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuists dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob

Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagal Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Baluchistan Agency.

Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K O I E, O S I, M V O

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, J G Acheson, O I E, I O S

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, H J Todd

Under-Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Major J E Ladieth, I S O, M B E

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Col F E Orange-Bromehead, O B E

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, Major B Woods Ballard, M B E

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, Capt R K M. Battye

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, A J Hopkinson, O I E, I O S

Political Agent in Chagai, Major S. M. Khurshid, I A

Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, Capt W G Raw

Second Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Capt. M D Gardiner

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, Lt Col D R Smith, I A

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Sibi, Major H D Rushton

Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer, Nasirabad, Capt I S Chopra

Political Agent in Loralai, Major D G H de la Faigne

Political Agent in Zhob, Lt-Col C S Scoble, M O

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, Captain A. L A Diedge

Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Major E A O'Connor, I M S

DELHI

The Capital of India.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change.

Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King-Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, stated that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A Town Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and worst was begun in accordance with that Report. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parila-

ment-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital

outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new City is about 80,000 according to the 1931 Census. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

Progress of the Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the Great War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R A F Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. H E the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23, 1929. His Excellency until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla, are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable. The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residential has become

imperative. The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla or in Delhi only. Pressed by sharp financial stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. The office personnel of others are kept in Delhi throughout the year.

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical sub-

jects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial.—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, sometime previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the Statue was eventually unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential University of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of

organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home. The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony.—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension.—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including

both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhii again became capital of India

Chief Commissioner—A V Askwith, CIE, IOS
Financial Adviser—G K S Sarma
Registrar to the Chief Commissioner—J A David

MAGISTERIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

Deputy Commissioner and President, Delhi Municipality—H J Evans, IOS
Addl District Magistrate—A Isar, MBE
Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust—J S Hardman, IOS
City Magistrate and Secretary, Notified Area Committee—R S Nathu Ram, MBE

JUDICIAL

District and Sessions Judge—Nawab Singh, IOS
Senior Sub-Judge—S Rafiq Ahmad

POLICE

Senior Superintendent of Police—D. Kilburn, OBE, IP
Superintendent of Police, CID—R G. Mellor, IP
Addl Supdt of Police—K B Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi—Lt-Col M M Cruickshank, IMS
Addl Civil Surgeon, Delhi, and Civil Surgeon, New Delhi—Dr Ram Parkash Malhotra, MBS, MROP (Lond)

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation, the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the Island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria Islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative purposes were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The whole extent of the Aden Colony, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little

Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has been solved. It is now obtained from bore wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman, and it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the civil population and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water.

Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling stations for camel carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater are now in operation.

Climate—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 93 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the

soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Administration.—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April, 1937, from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This involves the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

The Police Force consists of land, harbour and armed Police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden.

Aden Protectorate.—The Aden Protectorate, which has an area of approximately 112,000 square miles, is bounded on the East by Dhufar, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat 'Ali where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

History.—Up to the 18th century, the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San'a (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa'i and 'Aulagi, were the Imam's "wakils" or Governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the Abdali and 1758 in the case of the Yafa'i.

After the capture of Aden by the British in 1839, most of the neighbouring Chiefs entered into Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914. The treaties are Treaties of Protection.

In 1904, an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July, 1915, during the Great War, the Turks occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the Armistice.

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in Arabia after the Armistice, the Imam of the Yemen advanced into the Protectorate and between 1919 and 1925 occupied the Amiri district, including the Radhfan tribes, and portions of Haushabi, Subeihl and Upper Yafa' territory. He also occupied the district of the Beidha Sultan who was not in Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, and the Audhali plateau.

In 1928 he was forced by air and ground action to evacuate the Amiri district with the exception of a small portion in the North, and also the district of Shaib. On the conclusion of the Treaty of San'a in 1934 he evacuated the remaining portion of the Amiri district and the Audhali plateau.

Division of Aden Protectorate.—The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern. The former consists of the following Tribal districts, the Chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.

'Abdali.—His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.O.M.G., K.O.I.E., Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier Chief of the Aden Protectorate.

Fadhli.—Sultan Salih bin 'Abdullah, Capital Shugra.

Amiri.—Amir Nasr bin Shaif Self, O.M.G., Capital Dhala'.

Lower Yafa'i.—Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin, Capital Al Qara'.

Haushabi.—Sultan Sarur bin Muhammad, Capital Museimir.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation.—Sultan Muhammad bin Salih Husam Saleh Muhsin, Capital Mahjaba. Askar 2nd, Naqibs of the Mausatta Tribe, Capital Al Qudma Sheikh Salim Salih, of the Dhubi Tribe, Capital Dhi Sura Sheikh Qasim 'Adburrahman, of the Mafahi Tribe, Capital Al Jurba Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghaleb, of the Hadhrami Tribe, Capital Ash Shibr.

Shaib.—Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi, Capital Bakhal.

Quteibi.—Sheikh Hasan 'Ali, Capital Ath Thumeir.

'Alawi.—Shaikh Saleh Ba Sayal, Capital Al Kasha'.

'Aqrabi.—Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdullah, Capital Bir Ahmed.

'Audhali.—Sultan Salih bin Hussein, Capital Zara.

Upper 'Aulagi.—Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Nisab Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid, Capital Yeshbum.

Lower 'Aulagi.—Sultan 'Aidrus bin Ali, Capital Ahwar.

Belthan.—Sharif Salih bin Hussein, Capital An Nuqub.

Regent.—Sharif Hussein Bin Ahmed Am Mohsin.

Subeiri—Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali, the Barhimi Sheikh, Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih and Hawwash bin Sa'id, the Atifi Sheikhs.

The Eastern area comprises Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Selyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, and the Wehidi Sultanates of Bir* 'Ali and Baliha all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'alti, K O M G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier Chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

Population—The population of the whole Protectorate is roughly estimated to be about 600,000. They are chiefly Muslims, nearly all being of the Shaf'i persuasion, but there are also a few Jews. The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into tribal confederations and Sultanates, and the inhabitants are for the most part settled or agricultural, though a few are nomadic. The indigenous type of Arab is chiefly confined to the littoral and to the maritime ranges. Further North and East of the Protectorate chiefly in Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi territory, one gets a taller and more semitic type who came originally from the Yemen, especially from Jauf.

Physical character—The Western Protectorate is divided into—

- 1 The littoral belt, which varies between 4—40 miles in width
- 2 The maritime ranges.
- 3 The intramontaine plains, about 3,000 feet above sea level.
- 4 The highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet,
- 5 The Great Desert with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet

The country between the littoral and the plateau is a tangle of mountainous valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and it is intersected with several deep valleys. The plateau of the Upper Yafa' and 'Audhall districts are particularly fertile.

Climate—The climate is not unhealthy, and the nights are usually cool. The cultivated oases and river beds such as the Lahej delta, Abyan, and the Tiban and Bana valleys are malarious.

In the maritime hills and intramontaine plains the heat is fierce, but dry, by day. On the highland plateau it never gets unbearably hot even in the day time and in the summer, whilst the nights are always cool. In the winter, one often seeks the sun for choice, while, at night, the cold is severe, though frost is rare. The air in the highlands is invigorating and the climate delightful.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills and intramontaine plains, and cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from the water courses.

On the highland plateau water is obtained near the surface and irrigation is chiefly from wells which are numerous. There is more rainfall, while, in the summer, thunderstorms are frequent towards the evening and hail occasionally falls. The region is also liable to dense white mists which provide considerable moisture and are beneficial to agriculture.

On the southern fringes of the Great Desert rainfall is scarce, and the heat very fierce, contrasting with cool, and in the winter, cold nights.

The prevailing diseases are malaria, internal disorders, bilharzia and rheumatism. Consumptive cases are above the normal. Ophthalmia and cataract are fairly common, and the diseases of the eye are particularly common in the Northern and coastal 'Aulaqi districts, perhaps on account of the frequent sand storms blowing there. Perhaps the most common complaint is the "Yemen" ulcer. This ulcer is not harmful if treated in its early stage, but, if neglected, as is so often the case in the interior where few opportunities for cure exist, it develops into a septic, spreading sore, often resulting in the loss of a leg. In some of the bigger towns where sanitation does not exist and flies abound, dysentery is common.

Communications—There are no railways or metalled roads in the Western Aden Protectorate. A single-line metre-gauge railway was constructed in 1916 for war purposes and upto the Armistice the railhead was four miles of north Sheikh Othman. Immediately after the Armistice, the railway was extended to a point seven miles beyond Lahej. It was pulled up at the end of 1929, as the expense to His Majesty's Government in maintaining it was only justified as long as there was any risk of the Imam of the Yemen extending his encroachment towards Lahej. This risk ceased with the expulsion of the Imam's forces from the Amiri and Haushabi districts.

There are several natural roads which have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these are—

1. Sheikh Othman to Lahej
2. Lahej to Muselmir
3. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Ta'iz
4. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Mafalis
5. Lahej to Dhala' and Yemen Frontier town of Oataba
6. Khor Malsar to Abyan, Shuqra and Lodar
7. Sheikh Othman to Ywal Baha and the Yunim Frontier town of Mafalis

* 1. Sultan Naser bin Talib of Bir 'Ali 2. Sultan Ali bin Muhsin of Baliha now made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muhsin

Recently, successful attempts have been made to take passengers by motor traffic to the 'Aulagi district as far as the foot of the main 'Aulagi range of mountains, the route being via Ahwar on the coast. Passengers have also been taken by taxi to the port of 'Irqa. In the absence of roads suitable for motor traffic, communication is chiefly by camel, though in the mountainous districts of Upper Yafa', mules or donkeys are more suitable.

The Royal Air Force maintain a number of landing grounds in the Protectorate

Products, Industries and Trade—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the inhabitants of the Western Aden Protectorates. Viewed from the barren surroundings of Aden it is difficult to realise the surprising fertility of the mountain valleys and slopes, and of the highland plateau in the Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds.

The staple crops are "Dhura" and "Dukhn", a millet, of which there are various varieties. Indian corn is also grown. Wheat and barley are found at the higher elevations especially in Yafa', the 'Audhali plateau and the Yeshbum valley. Wheat and barley also grown all along the Northern Aden Port Frontier. Other crops are jujul (sesamum) and lucerne. Dates are grown in the Subeih country. Coffee is grown in Yafa'.

Of fruits, grapes, peaches and pomegranates are found in the Dhala' district and 'Audhali plateau. Bananas and papayas are grown in the Lahej oasis and in some other parts.

Cotton and indigo ("hawir") is grown in Beihan and the 'Aulagi districts.

Honey is largely exported from Yeshbum, and to a less extent, from the 'Audhali, Yafa' and 'Aulagi Dhala' districts.

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee, skins and "qat" are exported, the latter being a plant cultivated in the Yemen, the leaves of which are chewed. Most of the coffee, however, is exported by sea. In return, kerosene oil, piece goods and foodstuffs are imported. All the main trade routes from the Yemen pass through Lahej, a town 15 miles north of Sheikh Othman, and the Sultan of Lahej's chief source of revenue is derived from transit dues, which make him the richest, and consequently the most important Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate.

The only industries are weaving, dyeing and charcoal burning, though such Jews as there are make silver work. Potash is manufactured in the 'Abdali and Fadhi districts. Sheep and goats are imported from Somaliland, while oxen, fodder, vegetables and fuel come in by caravan from the neighbouring districts.

Government—His Majesty's Government does not at present attempt to administer the Aden Protectorate, but the Eastern Aden Protectorate has a European adviser, with his staff, who is resident at Mukalla. The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small staff of Political Officers under

a Political officer in charge, who, together with the Resident adviser at Mukalla, work under the Chief Secretary to the Government. The Governor and C. in C. of the Colony is also Governor of the Protectorate.

The tribes nominate their own Chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Aden Government. The majority of the Chiefs have little control over their subjects, an outstanding exception being the Sultan of Lahej (or 'Abdali Sultan) whose wealth and trained military forces assist him. The foundation of tribal administration is the Sharia law of the Qur'an, which is entrusted to the Qadhis. The tribal Chief adjudicates in serious cases and assists the Qadhi in the execution of his decisions.

Each large tribe is divided into sub-tribes under an 'Aqil or Sheikh. These sub-tribes are further sub-divided into clans, and each clan into families or "beits."

There are no Government regular troops in the Aden Protectorate. In the Western Aden Protectorate, the only Chiefs with trained troops to whom the designation "regular" might apply are the Sultan of Lahej and, in a minor degree, the Amir of Dhala'.

A force named 'Government Guards' was raised in 1938 for Police and general duties in the Protectorate and numbers at present 300 all ranks.

These with the Tribal Guards are jointly known as the 'Protectorate Guards.'

The Government Guards are under the Command of a Political Officer and are paid and controlled entirely by His Majesty's Government.

At present the Tribal Guards are under the direct control of the Tribal Chief concerned who contributes to their upkeep, but with the view to improving these Forces, it is proposed to re-organise them.

They will then be paid and clothed entirely from Governments Funds and the Commandant, Government Guards, will be responsible for their training.

Their control will remain in the hands of the Chief concerned working in close co-operation with the Political Officer of the area.

Towns, Ports and Water Courses.—The chief towns in the Western Aden Protectorate are Lahej, Dhala', Shuqra, Loda, Ahwar, Yeshbum, Nisab and Beihan al Qasab. Upper Yafa' has several large settlements, the largest being Beni Bak.

The chief ports are Shuqra, Masani' (Ahwar) 'Irqa and Haura.

The chief water courses are the Tiban, Har-daba-Suheib, Bana, Sulub-Yaramis and Dheiga-Ahwar. The first two and the last come down in flood a few times each year.

The Hadhramaut States—The Qu'atli Rulers of Shihir and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government. In

addition, the Qu'aitis bound themselves to abide by the advice and conform to the wishes of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers. Prior to this treaty the Qu'aiti Jemadar of Shihr and the Kasabi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreements for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by a Protectorate Treaty in the common form of the treaties with the Protectorate Chiefs.

In August, 1937, the Qu'aiti Sultan entered into a Treaty with the British Government by which His Majesty's Government agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser to the Sultan whose advice the Sultan agreed to accept in all matters except those concerning Mahomedan religion and custom. The Treaty provided also for the recognition by His Majesty's Government of the right of the Sultan to nominate his own successor subject to the approval of His Majesty's Government.

In February, 1939, the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun entered into a similar treaty and the same month Anglo-Qu'aiti-Kathiri Agreement was concluded reconstituting the Qu'aiti-Kathiri Agreement of 1918 with certain modifications, principally in favour of the Kathiri, and by this Agreement the Kathiri Sultan became a direct Treaty Chief.

The Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North.

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Meifa, Hajr, Du'an, Leisar, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesame, beans and wheat. These are all consumed locally but Hammumi tobacco is exported and so is Du'an honey. The other exports are principally fish products.

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16,000). Shihr is also an important port and both are visited by ocean-going ships. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of

motorable tracks, including the Al Kaf Road, which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihr, and the Du'an road which links Mukalla with Wadi Du'an. Other tracks are under construction.

The population is estimated at about 202,000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Sultan—His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K O M G

Her Apparent—Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti

The Kathiri State is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State.

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent. It still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin 'Ali. Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export.

The capital and residence of the Sultan is Seiyun (population about 18,000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihr by the Al Kaf Road, constructed by the Al Kaf Seyids who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor.

The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well-to-do people, who live mostly on remittances from the East Indies.

Sultan—Sultan Ja'fer bin Mansur al Kathiri
Resident Adviser—G A Joy

Financial Assistant—R H Strachan

Kamaran—The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 3,000. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the

Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. The Act of 1919 established the number of members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and from 1917 the usual number of Indian Members was three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office; Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above have resulted from the Government of India Act of 1935. The Secretary of State is no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown, and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, is at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the

1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State remains, but the change brought about by the Act involves the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India.

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance, on behalf of the Government of Burma, of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that his Department should perform.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon L S. Amery, M P

Private Secretary: F F Turnbull

Parliamentary Private Secretary Capt E C Cobb, D S O, M P

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

*Sir Findlater Stewart, G O B., G O I E., O S I.,
Sir D T Monteath K C M G, C B, C V O, O B E
(acting)

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

The Duke of Devonshire, K G, M B E.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

W D Croft, O I E, C V O (acting)

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

P J Patrick, O S I

Sir L D Wakely, K O I L., C B.

Advisers.

Sir H Strakosch, G B E.

Sir H Williamson, C I E, M B E

Sir J Clay, K O I E, O S I, O B E.

Lt-Col Sir H Suhrawardy, O B E.

Sir J A Woodhead, K O S I, O I E

Dewan Bahadur S E Runganadhan

Sir Courtenay Latimer, K O I E, O S I.

Sir G. Wiles, K O I E, O S I

Sir A C Chatterjee, G O I L, K C S I

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State
Lieut-Col Sir Gordon Neale, K O V O, O I E

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial F E Grist, O I E, G H Baxter, O I E

Military Maj Gen. R M. M Lockhart, O I E, J A Simpson.

Political J P Gibson

Economic and Overseas A Dildin, W. D Tomkins, C I E, O B E

Services and General and Establishment Officer: R. E Field, O B E

External R T Peel, O B E, M C

Accountant-General. Sir Sidney Turner, C B E, F I A

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary.
Col C E T Erskins, O I E, D S O, M O

Officers attached to the Military Dept Brigadier R C McCay, D S O, Lt Col M M Stevenson, Lt Col E G Hall, C B, C I E, Major G D Upson

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies R. Mowbray.

Asst. to ditto A T. Williams.

Librarian: H. N Randle, M A, D Phil

President, Medical Board and Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State Major-General Sir E W C Bradfield, K C I E, O B E.

Legal Adviser and-Solicitor to Secretary of State Sir K McI. Kemp.

Asst. Solicitor O. A K Norman.

Adviser on Publicity Questions A H Joyce, O B E

Superintendent of Records R W. Wright, M B E

BURMA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon. L S. Amery, M P

Permanent Under-Secretary of State

*Sir Findlater Stewart, G O B., G O I E., O S I,
Sir D T Monteath, K C M G, C B, C V O., O B E (acting)

Deputy Under-Secretary of State

Sir J. C Walton, K C I E, C B, M C (acting).

Advisers.

J Clague, C M G, C I E

Sir H H Craw, K B L, C I L

Assistant Secretaries

W Johnston, M C.

W. H. Turner, M C.

* Absent on Special duty

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

India House, Aldwych, W. C 2

*The High Commissioner*Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Aziz-ul-Haque,
CIE*Private Secretary* S N Dutt (Acting)*Deputy High Commissioner.* S Lall, CIE,
IOS*Chief Accounting Officer.* A J. C Edwards,
FIA*Secretary, General Department* F. J Adams*Indian Trade Commissioner* Sir David Meek,
Kt, CIE, OBE, IES*Deputy ditto* C W Butler (Officiating)*Secretary, Education Department* T. Quayle,
CIE, MA, D Litt (Lond)*Establishment Officer* W McKMather, OBE*Publicity Assistant* S N Dutt

India Store Department

Blackpool, S S. Lanes

Director-General. W F West*Director of Purchase* M Daniels, OBE.*Director of Inspection* L A Lewis, MIEE,
MIEI

Secretaries of State for India.

Assumed
charge.

Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 1858

Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859

Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of
Ripon) 1866Assumed
charge

Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of
Iddesleigh) 1867

Duke of Argyll 1868

Marquess of Salisbury 1874

Viscount Cranbrook 1878

Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devon-
shire) 1880

Earl of Kimberley 1882

Lord Randolph Churchill . .. 1885

Earl of Kimberley 1886

Viscount Cross 1886

Earl of Kimberley 1892

H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894

Lord George F. Hamilton 1895

St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton) .. 1903

John Morley (Viscount Morley) 1905

The Earl of Crewe (Marquess) 1911

Austen Chamberlain 1916

E. S. Montagu 1917

Viscount Peel 1922

Lord Olivier 1924

Lord Birkenhead 1924

Viscount Peel 1928

W. Wedgwood Benn 1929

Sir Samuel Hoare 1931

Lord Zetland 1935

L. S. Amery 1940

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Govern-

ment of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a sovereign power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government in the event of emergencies, and for internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units. In addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis. These forces do not possess modern arms and equipment. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's

dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Crown Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where can-

tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King:—

Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of Batlam.

Hon. Col. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Hon. Lt.-Col. the Nawab of Palanpur.

Hon. Lt.-Col. the Maharaja Jam Sahab of Swanagar.

The following have been appointed Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra):—

Hon. Gen. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Hon. Major-Gen. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan.

Hon. Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

These were all A.D.C.s to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs. He grants titles and is the fountain head of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members, of whom 12 are official, six non-official, and 2 extraordinary, assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler. The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before, to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of the Central Provinces. The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telangana and Mahratwara, seventeen districts and 153 taluqas. Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sica, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116/10/8 to 100. There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes.

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 9½ crores, which

is approximately double that of the Central Provinces and Berar, and more than double that of any other of the larger States. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 12½ crores, apart from the paper currency reserve of 18 crores, has been built up. This consists of separate Reserve Funds for debt redemption, famine relief, industrial development, O S Currency stabilisation and deposits. The budget estimates for the present year 1351 F. (6th October, 1941 to 5th October, 1942) show a revenue of 915 73 lakhs and an expenditure of 913 77 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for famine insurance and debt redemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 110 36 lakhs, which includes 5 12 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 5-67 lakhs for construction of railway, 17 50 lakhs for Osmania University buildings, 15 lakhs for Military Buildings, 10 lakhs for Secretariat Buildings, 5 lakhs for Medical Buildings, 23 94 lakhs for gold prospecting and 5-30 lakhs for District Electricity Buildings. The year opened with a cash balance of 300-89 lakhs which is expected to be 101-75 lakhs by the end of the year. The 5½ per cent Government loan 1352-62 F, is quoted at 100-14-0 and the 3½ per cent loan 1355-65 F, at 100-6-0.

In addition to the munificent gifts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the contributions of the public, the State is subscribing at the rate of 21 lakhs annually in its own currency to the Empire's War effort,

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. About 58 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money-crops are cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well-known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton cultivation exceeds 3½ million acres (1949-50 Fasil-Forecast). Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mines are situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line and Bellampalli on Balharshah line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 6 large cotton mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 369 ginning, pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries, rice, flour and oil mills, the total number of factories subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act of all kinds in the State being 629. The Shahabad Cement Co., which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, now associated with the Associated Cement Company, Ltd., has at present an annual output of 150,498 tons. A sugar factory of a Crushing capacity of about 1,500 tons has been established at Bodhan. A Distillery to manufacture 6 lakhs gallons of alcohol 99.8 B out of Molasses adjoining the Sugar Factory at Bodhan is also in operation and a Paper Factory to manufacture paper from bamboo has been erected at Kothapetta, and has commenced manufacture of paper recently.

Taxation—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year, at 171 lakhs and 1 crore 20 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments, 35.77 lakhs, railways 135 lakhs, and Berar rent 20.17 lakhs. The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent on all imports and exports.

Communications—132 miles of broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre-gauge in the Masulipatam to Marmagao line. At Wadi, on the Bombay-Madras line, the broad-gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal, reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 353 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to

Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachallam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purl-Vajinath, Karpalli to Kothagudium and Vikarabad to Bidar, which last was extended to Purl-Vajinath. A branch line of 12 miles from Jankampet to Bodhan was opened for traffic on 1st November 1938. A branch line of 101 miles from Mudkhed to Adilabad is under construction. Thus with branch lines there are now 790 miles of broad-gauge and 638 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 36 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government.

The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well considered programme. From June, 1932 the Railway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 4,057 miles with 276 passenger vehicles and 51 goods lorries with three trailers. There are now a few important roads in the State not operated by the Railway Bus Services and in due course these are likely to be operated by these services.

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods at economic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations, and by connecting up bus service with the railway at various places for passenger traffic also.

The Railway Department is also in charge of Aviation. At present the activities are confined to the running of an Aero Club, training local men in flying, constructing aerodromes at various places in the State and undertaking charter flights. An Elementary Flying Training School has been started to train Pilots for the Royal Indian Air Force. A trial service between Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madras route was worked during the summer of 1940 and on account of the above training Scheme it is not possible to continue the Service at present.

After the purchase of the Railway in 1930, Government set up a Board consisting of five members to administer the Railway with its ancillary Services, subject to the control of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. This was previously functioning in London. With effect from 1st November '41 this has been transferred to Hyderabad and a London agent represents the Railway's interests there. The General Manager assisted by heads of the various departments under him is responsible for the actual working and the day to day activities of the Railway.

Education—In 1940-41 the total number of educational institutions was 5,504 (excluding Collegiate Education), the number of primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918, marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Muslim Theology, Medicine, Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, English being a compulsory language in the B A and B Sc examinations and examinations leading up to that stage. In addition to the University College comprising the faculties of Arts Science Muslim Theology and Law, it has a Medical College, and Engineering College, a Training College for teachers and a Women's College teaching up to M A and M Sc and Dip-in-Ed standards. The total number of students in the Colleges of the University is 2,536. The annual expenditure is about Rs 21 lakhs. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (First Grade) is, however, affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction.

Executive Council.—His Excellency Colonel Sir Mohammed Ahmad Said Khan Nawab of Bahadur K C I E K C S I M B E L L D, President (with Political, Constitutional Affairs, Defence, and Mines Legislative, Defence, Judicial Committee, Toshak-khana Information, Publicity and Reforms Departments Portfolios),

Nawab Sir Aqel Jung Bahadur, Commerce and Industries and Wireless Member, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M A (Oxon), Finance, Education (Academic and Vocational), University, Accounts and Treasuries, Mint and Currency, City Electricity Stationery Depot, Daftar-i-Dewani, Asafia Library and Nizama Observatory Member, Sir Theodore J Tasker, C I E, O B E, I C S, Revenue, Atiyat, Revenue Survey and Settlement, Statistics, Excise, Customs, Jails, Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Dist Water Works, Famine Department, Rural Co-operative, Development Fund Departments Reconstruction and Local Fund Departments Member, Major-General Nawab Khusrung Bahadur, Military, Irregular Forces, Medical (Allopathy, Unani, Ayurvedic), Archaeological, Registration and Stamps, Post and Printing Departments Member, Syed Abdul Azz, Bar-at-law, Judicial and Religious Affairs Member, Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur H C S, Public Works, Buildings and Communications, Irrigation City Water Works City Municipal Survey, Drainage, Telephone, District Electricity, City Corporation, City Improvement Boards and Public Gardens Member

British Resident—Hon'ble Mr C H. Gidney, K C I E, C S I, I C S.

MYSCORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or mainad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and a population of 7,328,896 (1941 census), of whom 6,612,225 are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A D Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by its capital at Halebidu. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attaining its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringa-

patam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K C S I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by His Highness the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G O S I., G B E, who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs 5 39 lakhs in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), 1932. He died in August 1940 at the age of 57 and was succeeded by H H Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur who was installed on September 8, 1940.

Administration.—Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on November 6, 1939. These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Executive Council.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts now function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years. The strength of the Representative Assembly is 310. The Assembly is being invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council. The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget, provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continue to be so excluded except in the case of "the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja" where discussion is permitted.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from fifty to sixty-eight, forty-four places being filled by election. The Council will have a non-official President who will be elected by the House after its first term, the Deputy President being elected from the commencement.

Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislative Council have also been made.

An important reform designed to enable the Legislature more largely to influence the nature of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tenders to His Highness, has been the selection of two non-officials, from among the elected representatives, in His Highness's Executive Council. Such Ministers are eligible to hold any portfolio of the Administration.

The Mysore Army.—The total strength of the Mysore Army was 2,346, consisting of 1,883 Combatants and 463 non-Combatants, at the end of June 1941. The Combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 485, and that of the Mysore Horse was 114. The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 1,064. The expenditure under "army" amounted to nearly 18½ lakhs of rupees.

The cost of the Police administration was Rs 22,10,000.

Agriculture—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. The prospects of the silk industry has been bright in view of the international situation and the limited imports of foreign silk. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1941 was 38,430 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebhal, Babbur, Marthur,

Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which have been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharay-anakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 81 Veterinary Institutions in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Medical Relief—The improvement of medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention. The headquarters of every one of the taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 349 dispensaries and medical institutions. A scheme of subsidising rural practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully.

Water Works and Electricity.—Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore. Both these cities (and 210 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with "lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type.

Industries and Commerce—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries, developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories—The Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory, Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore.

At Bhadravati are located the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, owned and run by the Government. The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A plant for manufacturing steel and steel products has been added since April 1936. The slag produced by the blast furnace is now being utilised by the newly erected cement plant attached to the works. Nearby is also situated the Mysore Paper Mills started as a joint-stock company, which produce many varieties of paper. Bhadravati bids fair to become one of the most important industrial centres in India. Among other industries may be mentioned a sandal oil distillery, a silk filature, a soap factory, a weaving factory, technical art and industrial workshops, porcelain factory, industrial and testing laboratory, lac factory, and a factory for the manufacture of electrical goods.

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass-making and vegetable oils. There are now 513 large scale industrial establishments in the State giving employment to about 73,921 persons.

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.—The river Canvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H.P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir", called after the name of the late Maharaja, was constructed. The storage from the reservoir, besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H.P., will also bring under irrigation about 120,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy. An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 2,000 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadvathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs 22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, is nearing completion.

To provide for the ever-widening demand for power for industrial, domestic and town lighting purposes, the Shimsha and Jog hydro-electric schemes are being pushed through at an aggregate cost of over two crores of rupees.

There are 5,721 power installations and 44,001 lighting installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of June 1941 was 215.

Finance.—The actual revenue receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1940-41 were Rs 4,75,18,000 and Rs. 4,72,87,000 respectively.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on 1st July, 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central, Engineering and Maharani's Colleges at Bangalore, and the Medical and Maharaja's College at Mysore, and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Bangalore is a College for Women.

There are 37 High Schools for boys and 12 High Schools for Girls, 325 Middle Schools for boys and 47 for Girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to creating an interest in the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 9 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools: 4 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education was taken over by Government from the local bodies from the 1st July 1941 under The Elementary Education Act, 1941. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,097 schools at the end of June 1940 with a strength of 353,746 pupils. This gives one school to every 3.59 square miles of the area, and to every 787 persons of the population. The total expenditure of Education was Rs 74,38,315, yielding an average of Rs. 1-2-6 per head of population.

Dewan—Rajamantrapravina N Madhava Rau, B A, B L

Ministers—Rajamantrapravina K V Anantaraman; Rajasevaprakashta A V. Ramanathan; H B Gundappa Gowda; J Mohamed Imam

Resident in Mysore.—The Hon. Lt.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.I.E.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana; and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,176 square miles; population 2,855,010, of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1784, since when it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars, but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1758, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaekwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, and a descendant of a distant branch of the family, was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and invested with full powers in 1881. Sayaji Rao III, after a glorious reign of 58 years, died in February 1939 and was succeeded by Yuvraj Pratap Singh, who is the present Ruler.

Administration—An executive council consisting of the Dewan and three Ministers carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja. One of the Ministers is appointed from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals*, of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,856 Irregular forces.

Finance—In 1940-41, the total receipts of the State were Rs 252 45 lakhs and the disbursements Rs 240 33 lakhs. The principal revenue heads were Land revenue Rs 95 07 lakhs, Abkari Rs 27 85 lakhs, Opium Rs 2 49 lakhs, Railways Rs 20 91 lakhs, Interest Rs 17 61 lakhs, Tribute from other States Rs 6 06 lakhs. British currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 150 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,303 Co-operative Societies in the State.

Communications—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda State in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 723 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 458 and 582 respectively.

Education—The Education Department controls 2,513 institutions of different kinds, in 139 of which English is taught. The Baroda College and the B. T. College are affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged

to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs 38 82 lakhs.

Capital City—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 153,301. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with

Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishtia, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G O I E, LL D, Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut.-Col. C. K. Daly, G.O.I.E.

Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.O.I.E.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In 1726 Chatrapati Shahu granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions.

During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Scindia, Gwalior played an important part shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was then recognised by the British as an independent sovereign.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1791. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer De Bologne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asigarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny, with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of the Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress.

Subsequently he received other titles. He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G O V O, G O S I, G B E, A D O to the King who assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G O I E. During His Highness's minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

Gwalior has an area of 20,307 sq. miles and the population is 4,000,150. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches. The estimated gross revenue for 1941-42 is Rs. 257.71 lakhs.

The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and the State is in direct relations with the Government.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway. Educationally the State is much advanced.

There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women, one Intermediate College at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 have been further supplemented by His Highness' Proclamation of Sept., 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 86 has been raised to 90, and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus providing for still great non-official element. Lower House. The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive. The communities and interests to which special protection has been afforded are the Muslim Community, the Bhils, the Backward classes and women. To each of these a minimum

number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha. To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also.

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of discussing the constitution as well.

Gwalior is one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by actually appointing a non-official, as Ministers for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government.

The Executive Council thus includes a popular Minister selected from among the public.

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration. The construction of Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs 1½ crores, the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction an up-to-date Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. His Highness also constructed at Madhav Nagar a seaplane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line.

Gwalior maintains an Aerodrome also.

Thus year, famine conditions having been experienced in some parts of the State, on account of shortage of rainfall, His Highness has generously sanctioned about 15 lacs of rupees for relief measures. Rupees two lacs were also sanctioned by His Highness for organising locust control.

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government. The Mountain Battery, the 4th Gwalior Infantry, the "B" Battery, the Gwalior Transport, the Second and Third Infantry have left the State and are already serving with the British Indian troops. Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units up to depot strength. Besides the contributions in men and material, His Highness has also made handsome contributions and investments with a view to successful prosecution of the war. The contribution alone reached a total figure of rupees 42 lacs towards the close of 1941.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi and Mekran. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Mahomedans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and population 342,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognised, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present

an officer of the Indian Political Service. The Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs 15.7 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, C O I E, born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,008 (1931), chiefly Sunni Mahomedans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3.6 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam has studied at the Alitchison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 135,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab, State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between these several Indian States of Rajputana and the Political Department, and has his headquarters at Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana. Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Agency 5 States and one estate (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate); Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States and one Chiefship (Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Agency States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur, Sirohi and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent,

as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1911.
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana.</i>		
Bikaner	23,181	1,292,938
<i>Mewar and S. R. S. Agency.</i>		
Udaipur	18,170	1,926,898
Banswara	1,606	258,760
Dungarpur	1,460	274,282
Partabgarh	873	91,967
Kushalgarh (Chiefship).	340	41,153
<i>Jaipur Agency.</i>		
Alwar	3,158	823,055
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876
Kishangarh	637	104,127
Tonk	2,543	353,687
Shahpura	405	61,173
Lawa (Estate) .	20	2,808
<i>Western Rajputana States Agency.</i>		
Jodhpur	36,120	2,555,904
Jaisalmer	15,980	93,246
Palanpur	1,794	315,855
Sirohi	1,988	233,879
Danta	347	31,110
<i>Eastern States Agency.</i>		
Bundi	2,205	249,374
Bharatpur	1,978	575,625
Dholpur	1,173	286,901
Jhalawar	624	122,299
Karauli	1,227	152,413
Kotah	5,714	777,399
<i>British District.</i>		
Ajmer-Merwara .	2,400	583,693

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajah Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G. O. S. I., K. C. I. E., who succeeded his father the late

Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are about 806 lakhs. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. Area 1,946 square miles, population 299,913. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawal Udal Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on July 15, 1888. He is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji and enjoys a Salute of 15 guns. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. Here is a Legislative Council (with a non-official Majority) of which the Diwan is the President. A High Court has also been established.

On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A message of appreciation for the offer by His Majesty was conveyed through His Excellency the Viceroy. Substantial amounts have also been contributed by the State and His Highness towards the War Funds and War Loans. A local War Committee consisting of officers, jagirdars and leading citizens of the State has been established and efforts are being made to collect substantial amounts.

Diwan and President, Legislative Assembly—
Maharaj Lal Singh

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gadi* of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Area 1,400 sq miles. Population: 2,74,000. Revenue Rs 10 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the "Kanthal" was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokul of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A.D. by Maharawat Patabsingh. In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs 72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and accepted as good and legal tender throughout the surrounding territories. The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsore, ceded all his rights of collecting tributes, etc., from the States of Rajputana to the East India Company, as a result of which Partabgarh continued to pay the former cash payment of Rs 72,700 *Salam Shahi* (subsequently converted to Rs 36,350 British) to the British Government. As it has, however, been considered to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs 27,500 from the year 1937-38. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1908 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1929. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 Guns and Partabgarh is one of the Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan. There is a graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs 5,82,000.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,071 square miles and a population of 2.5 millions, of which 80% are Hindus, 8.6% Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the west to the east. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is the Luni.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills. c' the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. Rana Rajputs, a branch

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills, of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhān clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mra tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sa Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Council consisting of Chief Minister Rao Bahadur Ichhshanker K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., and two other members. Revenue on about Rs 10½ lakhs

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchava clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulna Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers, Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

The late ruler Major His Highness
S. Ramnagar-Rajahm Hindustan Raj Rajendra
Sinh Maharajah Sir Sawal Min Singh
Bahadur G.C.I.E. was born on 21st August
1911. He was adopted by His late Highness
on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the
Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the
throne on the 7th September 1922, and was
married to the sister of the present Maharaja
of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from
whom he has a daughter and a son and
their (6) 2nd October 1931). His second
marriage with the daughter of his late
Highness Maharaja Sir Sumar Singh Bahadur
of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932
from whom he has two sons: the first born in
England on the 5th May 1933 and the second
born on the 10th December 1935. Thirdly he
married the younger sister of His Highness
Maharaja Narayan Bhup Bahadur Maha-
raj of Cochin Bharu on 9th May 1940.

The revenue of the State during the year 1940-41 was Rs. 2,07,971 and expenditure Rs. 1,49,817-3. The Jodhpur Railway, extending from Hyderabad to Kuchaman Road, with its branches on all sides in the territories of the State, is the principal railway while the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Vakrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajasthan and covers an area of 16,000 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jaden clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotara marriage of Sir Samundar Singh and Princess Hichness Maharrja was celebrated on the 24th April 1933. Sir Samundar Singh of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1933 from whom he has two sons: the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935. Thirdly he married the younger sister of His Highness Fariddudin Naryan Rana Bahadur Maharaja of Cooch Behar on 9th May 1940.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the Insignia of **GOIE**, which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. His Highness again visited England in May, 1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year. In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert Medical advice. After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937. His Highness left Jaipur on the 19th April, 1937, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September, 1937. His Highness paid another visit to England in 1938 flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and returning to Jaipur on the 17th July. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and thirty five lakhs *tharshahi* equals Rs 1,43,43,000 *Kaldar* (British Government).

The population of the State is 3,040,876. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 1,04,155), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Summar Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 27th January, 1920, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939, he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th April, 1939. Revenue about Rs 75 lakhs and expenditure Rs 65 lakhs.

Lawa in Rajputana is a separate chieftship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923, and succeeded to the chieftship on 31st December 1929.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur, **G O I E**. He was born on 8th March, 1893, and succeeded to the *Gadi* on 8th August, 1927. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji Grandson Bhanwar Shri Ranjit Singhji Bahadur. Revenue about Rs 16 lakhs *Kaldar*.

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzal clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulati-Jang, **G O I E**, who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with a Council of four members, viz., (1) D E Augiar, **G I E**, J P, Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member; (3) Razada Naraindas, B A, LL B, Judicial Member; (4) Syed Nasiruddin Hayder, Revenue Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 21,76,283 Expenditure Rs 21,03,884

Secretary Council—Maqul Ahmed, B.A.

Private Secretary to H. H.—R. S. Babu Chandmall, B A

Durbar Secretary to H. H.—Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan.

Shahpura State—The ruling family belongs to the Secsodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulla was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-Jehan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Shri Umald Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns and full internal Powers.

Bharatpur State—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 sq miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The rulers of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan, who trace their ancestry to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely broken, and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The *Gadi*, being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army, the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa.

The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Shri Brijendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jung, who was born on 1st December, 1918 and succeeded his father in 1929. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 22nd October, 1939. He married the youngest sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on 18th June, 1941. He is giving valuable help to the British Government in the present war. The total collections towards the War Fund and War Loan upto the end of October, 1941 amounted to Rs 1,11,200 and Rs 3,25,000 respectively, besides a monthly contribution of Rs 1,000 being made by the Durbar. About 700 recruits have so far been enlisted. A Rifle Company of 136 together with 121 personnel of the M. T. Section has been despatched to British India and the Durbar have also sanctioned several concessions for encouraging people to join war appointments.

Population of the State	5,75,625
Salute	.. 19 guns
Average Revenue	.. 32,20,000

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolia Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior.

In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the *Gadi*. Lt-Col. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udal Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.O.I.E., K.O.S.I., K.O.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior Scindia's Territory, on the west and south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; on the north by Bharat-pore and on the north-east by Dholpur. The state pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler.—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.O.S.I. Heir-apparent—Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal Dewan—Pandit Iswar Narani Kitchlu, B.A., LL.B.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs. The early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family, of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharao Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur who was born in 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December, 1940. The Administration is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of three ministers, viz Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Vice President and Prime Minister, Raj Chandra Sen Ji of Kunadi, General Minister, Rao Sahib N. V. Joshi, Revenue Minister.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income amounts to about Rs 53 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 777,303.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bardneja Singhji, K.O.S.I., succeeded to the *Gadi*.

on 13th April, 1929 He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University The heir-apparent Yuvraj Harishchandra, was born in England on 27th September, 1921

Dewan—Rai Bahadur Sahasdevaker Bhaya Shadlaji, B A, LL B

Bikaner State in point of area (23,317 sq miles), is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana The population of the State is 12,92,938 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 14 per cent Mahomedans, 6 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains The capital city of Bikaner, with its population (including the suburbs) of 1,27,226 is the third city in Rajputana

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating The average annual rainfall is about 12 inches The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep

The Reigning Family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs The State was founded in 1465 A D by Rao Bikaji, the eldest son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhour), and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rajah Rai Singhji the 6th Ruler and the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals", and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593 The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji, who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny, were acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., G.O.V.O., G.B.F., K.O.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship He was born on the 13th October 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in affording relief during the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.O.I.E

The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters with a strength of 7, Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' with a sanctioned strength of 563 including the Band, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 773 strong a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungri Lancers 342 strong including His Highness' Body Guard a Battery of Artillery

(4 guns 3 7" Howe) 245 strong, and two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong The total strength of the Bikaner Army including the Camel Battery armed with Muzzle Loading Guns and the units raised during the war, viz 2nd Infantry Battalion, 3rd Infantry Battalion, Training Battalion and Artillery Training Centre, is 3,773

At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the last War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively.

At the commencement of the present War also His Highness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Heir-Apparent, as well as the entire resources of the State, at the disposal of the British Government His Highness, accompanied by Yuvraj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, proceeded on active service to the Middle East Front in November 1941 The Ganga Risala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps, with 45 per cent over its original establishment, the Sadul Light Infantry (Mechanised) which was reorganised from 3 companies basis to 4 companies and the Bijay Battery have proceeded outside the State and are serving with His Majesty's Forces Due to the war the military expenditure of the State has risen from Rs 8½ lakhs to 24 lakhs, showing an increase of 182 per cent over and above peace time expenditure

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19 His Highness has had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on its Inauguration in February 1921, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1926 He was Hon General Secretary to the Princes' Conferences held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920

Her Highness Maharani Sri Bhatiani received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Colonel Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singh Bahadur, CSI.

A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and has a non-official majority, it meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State according to budget estimates for 1941-42 are ordinary Rs 1,58,11,000, capital and extraordinary Rs 20,56,000—total Rs 1,78,67,000.

The State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 883.05. The last portion of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Lane—87.20 miles—was opened on the 1st March 1941. This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayat to Sindri Jaisalmer, an approximate distance of 300 miles.

Till 1927 there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal, taken out from the Sutlej River, has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,44,460 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out of the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south the Capital.

Alwar State—The State was founded in 1775 by Maharao Raja Pratap Singh of Macheri, with Alwar as its capital, and until the beginning of the nineteenth century maintained somewhat loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi. With the final decline of the Moghals, relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important Treaty with the British "Government" of Offensive and Defensive Alliance in 1803. Thereafter various other Treaties, Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and several Sanads have been granted to the State. (See Aitchinson's Treaties).

The seventh and present Ruler, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Tej Singh Dev, succeeded to the *gadi* from Thana on the 22nd July 1937.

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. In August 1900 a detachment of infantry, 700 strong, was despatched for service in China. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one Squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. When hostilities with Afghanistan broke out in May 1919, the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North-West Frontier. During the present emergency, the State has again placed its resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and has supplied a full Infantry Battalion, the Alwar Jey Paltan for service outside the State.

Palanpur.—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774.64 square miles and a population of 3,15,855. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs 11,65,000.

Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhomed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, rules the State. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B.B. & C.I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana—The Hon. Sir Arthur Cunningham Lochian, K.C.I.F., I.C.S.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Major N. S. Alington, M.C.

JIPMER AGENCY

Political Agent—C. G. Herbert, C.I.E., I.C.S.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Major A. A. Russell, M.C.

MPWAR AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES
Political Agent—H. Trevelyan, O.B.E., I.C.S.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India, with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 73°-10' and 83°-0' East and

the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government—Indore, Bhopal,

Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hrapur and Lalgarh the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes — Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch), Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia), Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpura. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above.—

Name.	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9,902	15,08,820	126
Bhopal	6,924	7,81,660	80
Rewa	13,000	18,20,306	51 80
Orchha	2,080	3,62,554	18 82
Datia	912	1,74,072	13½
Dhar	1,800	2,53,258	17½
Dewas, Senior Branch	440	89,479	6½
Dewas, Junior Branch	419	83,464	6½
Samthar	178	38,279	3½
Jaora	602	1,16,738	12½

Indore—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Maharani Devi Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Maharaja Tukoji I who had been associated with her to carry on the Military administration and had in the course of it distinguished himself in various battles. He was succeeded by Maharaja Kashirao, and the latter by Maharaja Yeshwant

Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, ending in a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with its territories. Yeshwant Rao died in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Maharaja Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. A treaty of peace and amity was signed in 1818. The internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844, H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne, but as he was a minor, the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident, as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by H. H. Maharaja Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various

theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the people of Indore amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February, 1924, and the Princess Usha Devi was born in 1933. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness's educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and after receiving administrative training, assumed full ruling powers on 9th May 1930. In September 1938 His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the President of the Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority. Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Colonel Dinanath, G.C.I.E., is the Prime Minister.

The area of the State is 9,934 square miles and the revenue is Rs. 1,21,94,900. According to the Census of 1941 the population of the State is 1,513,966 showing an increase of 14.25 per cent over the Census figures of 1931.

There are three first grade Colleges in the City, two are maintained by the State, one teaching upto M.A. and LL.B. and the other a Teachers' Training College. The College prepares teachers for the C.T. Examination of the Ajmer Board of Education by whom it is recognised. Steps are being taken to get it affiliated to the Agra University in B.T. Degree. The third is maintained by the Canadian Mission and teaches upto M.A. in Philosophy. The State has 10 High Schools, one Sanskrit and 750 Middle and Primary educational and 81 Medical Institutions. School education is free for boys upto Primary standard and for girls throughout. Of the 10 High Schools 2 for girls and 5 for boys are maintained by the State and 3 by private enterprise. In addition to these 750 institutions, one School of Art, another for classical Music and 3 Vernacular Teachers Training Institutions—2 for male and one for lady teachers—are run at Government expense. Out of 750 Middle and Primary institutions 447 are Government, 70 recognised and aided 232 private unrecognised and unaided institutions. Two schools are also run on Montessori lines. 20 new Primary Schools are opened every year with a view to provide adequate facilities for free Primary Education for the masses. The reorganised Primary School curriculum has worked for more than one year and has succeeded considerably in giving vocational bias to education. Moral teaching forms a part of the subject. It aims chiefly at habit formation. After careful survey of

the State territory in the programme of expansion of education for masses in the State, compulsory education has been introduced in the Nimawar District to provide, for which, 55 additional schools have been opened under the scheme. The scheme provides for full sledge Upper Primary education. Provision has also been made for supply of free reading and writing material to the children of Agriculturists. Funds have been sanctioned for school buildings. The scheme has so far borne very encouraging results. The State Government have sanctioned Schemes for running a Nursery School in the State and giving Mid-day Tiffin to school children in High and Middle Schools in the City. Active measures have been taken to check wastage in schools, specially at the primary stage. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. The State has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is 3 Battalions of Infantry with a Training Company (the strength of about 600) recently raised for the 1st Battalion, Maharaja Holkar's Infantry, one Squadron of Cavalry, 2 Troops of Mule Transport, plus Training Centre lately organised. One M.T. Section, a Central Military Hospital and a Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre. A reserve of Officers has been created recently. The Holkar's Transport has a magnificent record of service in the Great War of 1914-18 in Gallipoli, France, and Flanders, Egypt, Mesopotamia and the North-West Frontier and is at present on service. Ex-state. The 1st Battalion is on service overseas. The State has already given a section of M.T. Company which forms part of the Central India General Purposes Transport Company.

The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway.

Besides the trunk roads, there are 601 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, amelioration of Harijans, a scheme of Life Insurance for State officials, introduction of a scheme of compulsory primary education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainages in Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages. Special attention is being concentrated on the Rural Uplift work for which a comprehensive scheme provides for an eightfold plan of welfare activities. Rural Uplift Centres have, for the present, been established in the Nemawar District and it is proposed to extend the sphere of activities by establishing similar centres in other Districts and gradually increasing their number. His Highness has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 every year from his Privy Purse for Rural Uplift work, and a further gift of Rs. 1,00,000 annually, also from his Privy Purse for construction of houses for the poor workers.

Recently His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned Constitutional Reforms based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Reforms Committee appointed last year. According to the new reforms Indore will have a Legislative Council of 50 members consisting of 34 elected and 16 nominated members. The Council, with an elected Deputy President is invested with the rights of interpellation, it may introduce legislation and also discuss important subjects like the State annual budget. Special provision is also made for the representation of Harijans and Labour.

During the year 1940-41 the annual import trade was worth about Rs 2,55,28,208 and export trade worth about Rs 1,28,30,275. The chief imports were cloth, machinery, sugar, salt, spices, rice, coal and kerosene oil and the chief exports were cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. Indore occupies a notable position among textile centres in India and the total production of the industry during the year 1940-41 was worth nearly 3 crores. It is besides a very important distributing and buying centre for cloth and grains trade in which is very substantial. The State derived an income from Excise on Indian made spirits, hempdrugs, Indian made foreign spirits, tobacco, matches, spirituous preparations of Rs 13,92,270-12-0 during the year 1940-41. The policy in respect of consumption of country spirits and hempdrugs continues to be one of progressive discouragement.

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome.

His Highness has contributed a sum of two lakhs of rupees in response to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's appeal for Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and about half a lakh of Rupees was collected from the State subjects for the same Fund.

On the out-break of the present War, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State and its Army at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness also gave a lead by placing a sum of Rs 5,00,000 at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for such War purposes as His Excellency may deem proper, and donated £1,000 to the British Red Cross Fund. The Holkar Transport has already left for training prior to being sent on active service. Large collections were made throughout the State, by organising public meetings, etc in aid of the Indian Red Cross Fund, British Red Cross Fund and the St Dunstan's Fund for the blind. Ladies Knitting Societies were formed for making articles to be used by Indian soldiers on active service abroad. In many other ways full and active support is being given by the State for the successful prosecution of the War. Liberal contributions have been made by His Highness towards the War Relief Fund and the Defence Savings Bonds, etc. His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs 3,00,000 and 3 per cent Government of India Bonds of Rs 1,00,000 and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs 50 per month have offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

His Highness the Maharaja gave two donations of Rs 10,000 each from his Privy Purse for the Holkar State Red Cross Society and the Holkar State War Relief Fund and also contributed a sum of Rs 5,000 to the War Fund to be ear-marked for the use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas. As a monumental contribution from the people of the City of Indore, £5,000 were contributed towards the cost of a Single Fighter to be named the "City of Indore" ear-marked for the defence of India. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £3,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Distress Fund. His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs 50,000 to the Russian Red Cross and a sum of Rs 50,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund to be ear-marked for the Chinese Red Cross Fund. His Highness the Maharaja has contributed a sum of Rs 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund to be ear-marked for the defence of India. A sum of Rs 25,000 was presented by His Highness the Maharaja to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek for the Chinese Funds during her visit to India and a further remittance of Rs 7,000 on account of the collections made on the China's Day in the State was made.

Bhopal.—This principal Mahomedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahomedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Itikharul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, OVO, BA, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council.

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The *rayatwari* system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, and other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the

The Indian States—Central India.

2nd Century B. C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The main industries are represented by the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Narbada Refrigerated Products Co., the Hamidia Match Factory, the Sugar Factory of Sehore, the Bhopal Straw-board Products and the Central India Chemicals Ltd.

Rewa—The largest State in Central India Agency, area 13,000 sq miles, population, 1,820,306 (1941). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the Mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various *parganas*, which had been seized by the Marathas were restored to the Maharaja.

Dhar—This State, in the Malwa Political Agency in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from the 9th to the 13th century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Puar Marathas claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with the Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1819. The present ruler, Lieutenant His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, was invested with full ruling powers on March 16, 1940.

There are 13 Fendatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest census figure is 253,258 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 19 and 18 lakhs respectively.

The Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur assisted by a Council consisting of the Dewan M. K. Kher, B.Sc., LL.B., who is also the Vice-President and with two other members (Pandit Raghubir Sahai, Revenue Member and Rai Bahadur B. S. Pharakshanewale, B.A., LL.B.).

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS—When the present war broke out the Durbar offered to the British Government all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal services. Since then the State has contributed Rs 1,15,000 towards war purposes, of which His Highness contributed from his privy purse Rs 60,000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Rs 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims' Relief Fund.

Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs 68,000 along with the Interest-free Bonds of the value of Rs 25,000 have been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the Officials and

public amounting to Rs 15,000 have been contributed to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds.

From the State Army one Demonstration Platoon has been furnished and one section of mechanised transport unit has been promised. Six Signallers and two tailors have also been sent for the Army. Four Doctors have volunteered and their services have been accepted.

The famous and ancient hill fort of Mandla the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs, palaces, high hills and deep dales, is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency. Area, about 602 square miles, population about 116,733. Jaora is the headquarters town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan, who came in possession of the State about the year 1808. The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, G.B.E., K.O.L.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

His Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under:—

President—His Highness the Nawab—Ruler
Vice-President and Chief Minister—Khw Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain, B.A. (Agriculture) (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police)

Members—Major Farrukh Syar Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib (Army), Mohammad Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice), Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Zinnul Abedin Sahib (Education and P. W. D.), Moulvi Mohammad Rafiqullah Khan (Revenue), Moulvi Amar Nath Katju, B.Sc., LL.B.

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa, being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average revenue is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Ratlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Uday Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor. He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College, Indore, received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps

and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A-D-O. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November, 1927.

Dewan—Rai Bahadur Chumman Lal, Ex-Additional Commissioner, U P.

Datin State.—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G O I E. (1932), K O S I (1918) who was born in 1886, and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datla. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of the St John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society. His Highness offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, a former Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs Heale and a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has bagged more than 212 tigers.

Orchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Orchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G O S I., G O I E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai, Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K O S I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai, Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The State has a population of 363,405 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G I P Ry. Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following —

President—His Highness, *Vice-President*—Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr Shyam Behari Misra, M A, D Litt (Chief Adviser), *Members*—Lieut Col Sajjan Singh (Chief Minister), Major Chandra Sen (Finance Minister), Major M N Zutshi, B A (Home Minister), R S Shukla, M A, LL B (Political & Judicial Minister)

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and receives Rs 12,000 annually in lieu of it.

The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. It is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with British India has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K O S I (1939), K O I E (1923), was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim:—Sir Basil John Gould, Kt., C.M.G., O.I.E.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard

to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Ohumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities; the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Benipochu, the spiritual head; and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan. Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulra, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 4,000 and 4,000 square miles and population 119,477, 446,014 and 107,900 respectively.

Amb State—Area 225 square miles, including trans-border territory, population 47,916.

Ruler, Nawab Mohammad Farid Khan, Headquarters, Shergarh (Summer) and Darband (Winter).

Amb State comprises the following territories—
1 The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhnak tract in the Haripur Tehsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief.
2 The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District.

The State of Phulra comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal. It consists of 98 small villages with a population of 8,757 and is situated in Feudal Tanawal. The name of the Khan is K S Abdul Latif Khan.

Officer in charge of political relations with Amb and Phulra States—G. C S Curtis, I O S.

Chitral—Runs from Lowara top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establish-

ment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra Khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Major Sir Mohd Nasir-ul-Mulk, K O I M, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand. The ruler proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca in February 1939.

Dir—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panykora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzal Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panykora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand. A private telephone line has been erected from Chakdarra to Dir, and a Petrol Pump was installed at Timul Garah in 1939.

Swat.—The Ruler is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,000 square miles. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

The Wali has since annexed to his territory the areas of Ranohya, Bankad, Tjial, Duber, Patan, Kandia, and Seo in the Indus Kohistan. He has built forts in these areas and has connected them by telephone.

There is High School at Saidu.
Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—Major G. L. Mallam, Bar-at-Law.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance from a chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganappalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore.

Name.	Area sq. miles	Population.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore ..	7,625	6,070,018	280 73
Cochin .	1,480	1,422,875	112 60
Pudukottai .	1,179	438,348	22 25

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,661 75 square miles and a population of 6,070,018 with a revenue of Rs 280 73 lakhs, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with Cape Comorin as its apex. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time, in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set themselves up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madras and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. The present relations of Travancore with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1795 and 1805. Under the Treaty of 1795 an arrangement was entered into on a reciprocal basis for the protection of Travancore from foreign aggression. The Treaty of 1805 is one of "perpetual friendship and alliance" and the obligations of Travancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eight lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the musnud on the 1st September 1924. During his minority, the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. A Legislative Council was established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in 1932, when a bicameral body was instituted. The two Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers are to be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

In the more important towns and villages there are Municipal bodies and Village Panchayats and Unions with a predominant non-official majority functioning in the field of Local and Self-Government. The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme. H. H. The Maharaja is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. The State is in the forefront in the matter of education. According to the census of 1941, the percentage of literates aged 5 years and above is 67.9 and 42.1 for males and females respectively. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other crops are pepper, arecanut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries.

In November 1930 His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been hailed all over the world as a great piece of social and religious reform. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed, in addition to ordinary studies, specially to promote technological studies and research has been established.

His Highness is keenly interested in the development of industries in the State and the inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme which makes available cheap power to every village in the State marks an epoch in the industrialisation of the country. The Rubber Factory and the Toy Factory at Trivandrum, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara, the Sri Chitra Mill at Alwaye, the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. comprising a Sugar Factory at Thuckalay, a Distillery at Nagercoil

and a Factory for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products at Trivandrum are among the foremost industrial concerns established under Government auspices with a view to the more profitable utilisation of indigenous resources and the better employment of indigenous talent. Besides, an Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye and a Plywood Factory at Punalur have been initiated. Facilities for long-term loans to agriculturists and small industrialists are extended by the Credit Bank established by Government. The nationalisation of the motor transport system of the State has ensured an efficient, safe and cheap transport with considerable advantage to trade and commerce. His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and has established at Trivandrum two Art Galleries known as the Chithralayam and the Renga Vilasom Art Gallery.

The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Bai.

The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of backwaters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. A concrete road 51 miles long connecting the capital with Cape Comorin has been recently completed. A line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital. The Capital is Trivandrum. There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum, and Trivandrum and Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail route.

War Efforts.—On the declaration of War in September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. He has presented a trawler and mine-sweeper, "H M S Travancore" at a cost of Rs 6½ lakhs to the Royal Indian Navy and two fighter planes at a cost of Rs 1½ lakhs to the Royal Air Force. He has besides contributed a sum of Rs 7 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. His Highness has also sent the first and second infantry units of the State Forces for active service. Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non-officials alike to the War Purposes Fund. Large quantities of coconut shell charcoal specially required for war purposes as also salubrious etc (tent components made of cor) required by the Military have been supplied from the State. Very large orders for the supply of ceramic goods, rubber goods, etc, are being executed.

Deewan—Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K C S I, K C I E, LL D.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards estab-

lished himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy.

On the demise of His Highness Shri Sri Rama Varma, G O I E, LL D, His Highness Sri Kerala Varma succeeded to the *gadi* and was duly installed as Maharaja on May 28, 1941. The State is governed by His Highness the Maharaja, and the executive authority is exercised by His Highness through the Diwan, in relation to "reserved subjects" and through the Minister appointed under the Government Cochin Act, in relation to "transferred subjects". The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice is the chief cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and backwaters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Finkulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 34 officers and 370 men.

Resident for Madras States.—Lt-Col G P Murphy.

Pudukkottai.—(Area 1170 square Miles, Population 4,38,346). This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. There are evidences of pre-historic settlements all over the State and some villages are mentioned in Tamil works of the early centuries of the Christian era. In early times, a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madurai. A large part of the State was under Pallava rule from the 7th Century A D until the establishment by Vijayalaya, in the 9th Century, of the Second Chola Empire. When the Chola power declined, the country was ruled for some time by the Hoysalas and, later, was added to the second Pandyan Empire. In the 14th Century, it was included in the Vijayanagar Empire and from the 16th Century formed part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madurai. The State is rich in inscriptions, temples and art treasures belonging to all the dynasties. Towards the

close of the 17th Century, the Tondiman chief of Ambukol, now a village in the State, whose ancestors had migrated from Tirupati, got possession of modern Pudukkottai town and carved out the present State. The State expanded to its present limits in the 18th Century. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic Wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was, on at least one occasion, ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756, he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy—commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevely countries. Subsequently, he was of much service in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that, there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19th November, 1928. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, the principal food crops are ragi and rice, and pulses are largely grown. The forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only small timber. The State is well provided with roads. The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Danushkodi, which forms the shortest route to Ceylon passes through the State. Pudukkottai is the only municipal Town.

Resident for the Madras States—Lt-Col G P. Murphy.

Banganapalle.—This State, area 275 square miles, is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present Ruler is Nawab Mir Fazle-e-Ali-Khan Bahadur, who enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and maintains no military force. The chief food-grain is cholam. The revenue of the State is nearly 34 lakhs. The State has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore on 1st January 1939.

Resident—The Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel D de M S Fraser, C I R.

Dewan—Rao Bahadur M S Mandanna.

Sandur—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and is in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident in Mysore. The State was conquered early in the eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British.

The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive—and exercises powers of life and death. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the senior-most member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration. The Ruler has revived the ancient institution of the Darbar to function as an active participant in the governance of the State.

Sandur State holds extensive and excellent deposits of very important economic minerals, especially manganese and iron. Dr N Jayaraman, D Sc, of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is of the opinion that the manganese ore in the State, especially in certain localities is very rich in manganese and contains a high percentage of pyrolusite. Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that "area for area Sandur deposits probably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found." Sandur manganese was formerly exported largely to Continental markets, mainly to Belgo-Luxemburg consumers, to the United Kingdom and Japan and commanded first grade unit prices from Continental buyers. It has been found to be very useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese. Dr Krishnaswamy of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is of opinion that Sandur kaolin "is of exceptionally good quality and appears to be suitable for application in the paper industry or for high quality porcelain and refractory manufacture."

The State has also extensive deposits of red and yellow oxide of iron which have been found to be very useful in the manufacture of paints by leading firms in Bombay and Calcutta, who import this commodity in large quantities. The gold quartz found in the area in the vicinity of Taranagari contains indications of promising reefs at very moderate depths. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, is found in Sandur hills. Dr V S Dubey of the Benares Hindu University, who visited the State recently, reported very favourably on all these deposits. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlatadar Senapathi.

President of the Executive Council—Shrimant Sardar B Y Raju Ghorpade.

Resident—The Hon'ble Lieut-Col D de M S Fraser, C I R.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Western India States Agency.—Kathiawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, while the total area is about 23,445 sq. miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest, where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

The political organisation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Salute States in political relations with the Resident and non-salute States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies, there are administered areas, which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot, Wadhwan and Sadra, and groups of innumerable petty estates, known as "Thanas". The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political Agents. These "Thanas" were originally offshoots of larger States, but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who give their name to the province, they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India, a change which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency, which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States, but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency; the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station

which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:—

Resident for the States of Western India: The Hon'ble Sir Edmund Gibson, K C I L, I C S

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India: R. W. H. Davies, I C S.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident: Major V M H Cox

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely:—

1 Cutch State, 2. Idar State, 3 Junagadh State, 4 Nawanagar State, 5 Bhavnagar State, 6 Porbander State, 7 Dhrangadhra State, 8. Radhanpur State, 9 Morvi State, 10 Gondal State, 11 Jafraabad (Janjira State), 12. Wankaner State, 13 Palitana State, 14. Dhrol State, 15. Limbdi State, 16 Rajkot State, and 17. Wadhwan State

The subordinate agencies are three in number, viz. Western Kathiawar Agency, Eastern Kathiawar Agency and Sabar Kantha Agency.

Western Kathiawar Agency.—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 47 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and five Thana circles. Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent include:—

Jasdan, Manavadar, Thana-Devil, Vadia, Virpur, Maha, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha and Kharasra.

Political Agent: Major M. C. Sinclair, O B E

Eastern Kathiawar Agency.—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad. The combined District was first styled "The Eastern Kathiawar States" and was given its present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

The Agency contains 15 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles.

The following are the principal jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency:—

Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Mulli, Bajana, Patdi and Vanod

Political Agent: Lt.-Colonel G. B. Williams, M C

Sabar Kantha Agency.—The Sabar Kantha Agency, with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each, while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 44 jurisdictional non-salute States and eight Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent

Political Agent A N Mitchell, I.C.S.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sejakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs 22,858 as Zoratalbi to Junagadh. Lt His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council, of which the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was President, was abolished in November 1937 and the Dwanate system introduced, with A P Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.), as Dewan, N M Surti, B.A., LL.B., as Naib Dewan, B V Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (o.s.) as Judicial Assistant and H M Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., as Personal Assistant. A fixed privy purse for His Highness, the separation of Judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority are the noteworthy features of the administration. A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official member is appointed to the Executive.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1941) was 6,18,129 of whom 91.6 per cent were Hindus (including Jain) and 8 per cent Mohammedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs 75,84,584, exclusive of Railway income and the average expenditure Rs 94,33,052.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Mahanas. This Rajput clan is of

great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar, they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto, by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are off-shoots from Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar and Jhalawar and other estates like Sadadi, Delwara, Tana, Goginda, Kunadi and Narwar in Rajputana. His Highness Maharana Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Dewan, (now Rao Bahadur Manishanker R Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.). The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, now converted into a limited company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye-products of salt. There is also another company called Mayurdhwaj Megnesia Works Ltd manufacturing megnesia at Nimahagar. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the Morvi Railway. An extension of this line to Mirja is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Bhagwat Singhji, C.S.I., G.C.I.R. The early founder of the State, Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest, but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been

prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Bagasra and Kunkavav-Derdi Extensions and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Indian States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, which is free, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs 32.25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation, tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude, 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports, the principal ones being Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The chief rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajni, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 85,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1911 is 6,70,719. Until 1472, when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad, Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar,

sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, it receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas and from Baroda State for the Kodinar Mahall a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains a force consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219, inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911.

Heir-Apparent—Nawabzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council—H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

Vice-President of the Council—Viqarul Omera Ziaul Mulk Sahebzada Sardar Mohamad Khan Saheb Bahadur Diler Jang, B.C.S., (Retired), J.P.

Nawanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumal. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhi Saheb, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains Modified Headquarters and one squadron of Shri Huzur Body Guard and one full battalion of Shri Shatrushalya Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of Bedi, a modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 5,04,006. Revenue nearly Rs 98 lakhs.

Dewan.—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., LL.B.

Military Secretary and Home Member—Col R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Personal Assistant—Major Geoffrey Clarke.

Cutch—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249.5 square miles. The capital is Bhuj. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Maha Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency.

The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhuraj Mirza Maharao Shri Vijaya Rajji Savai Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1942 and was invested with full powers. Population 5,00,800. Revenue about Rs 38,00,000. Salute 17 guns.

Porbandar—Porbandar State, on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar, comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1,46,504 according to the 1931 Census. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried into Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) is also well-known and is largely exported to Africa. There is a fully equipped laboratory at Porbandar where ghee is graded and given Government AGMARK seals and labels. The Cement Factory of The Associated Cement Cos Ltd was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganpati Brand Portland Cement of the best quality. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Natwar Match Works, the Hosier Works, the Vishvakarma Engineering Works doing fine engine turning on precious metals, Paint and Distemper Manufacture, etc. Porbandar is also an Air Port with

commodious Hangar, Rest House etc. There is a State Bank at Porbandar and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India. The State maintains a Military Force.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahab Shri Sir Natwarsingji Bahadur, KCSI, was born on the 30th June, 1901 and ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January, 1920.

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtazakhanji Jorawarkhanji. The State maintains a Police force of 176. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Another town of importance is Sami, which has a cotton press and 5 ginning factories. There are two ginning factories at Munjpur, one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev, and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmans respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapura, Lotesvara Mahadev at Loti, Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvar, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanath place at Waghel, Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajpur Bhotava, old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Asan at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kuwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husselnbakhte Sahaba Mohobat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Sahab Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhlar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of money-lenders.

Idar—Idar is a first-class State in the Western India States Agency with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average gross revenue of about 25 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar, H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji Bahadur, is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt.-Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji, to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwara. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rat Singhji, the founders of the present Marwar dynasty who took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the class of

the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to the Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. His Highness enjoys a Salute of 15 guns.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 13,554 and an annual revenue of nearly 1 lakh. The Ruler is a well educated and intellectual Rathod Rajput. Leaving Idar his ancestors established their rule in Polo after having conquered the Padhar Rajputs of that place. The State enjoys full plenary powers and pays no tribute to any authority, but on the contrary receives Chauth. Tika, Hatharna and other Haks from Idar. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharao Shri Hamirsinghji Sahab Bahadur. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *qadi* in 1916. He enjoys rank above some of the nine gun salute states.

Rajkot.—Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency, Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 1,03,033. Revenue on an average Rs 13,89,863. Undulating country, with a stony soil watered by several streams, of which the *Aji* is perennial. Common kinds of gram, cotton and sugar-cane are the principal agricultural products. The climate is generally healthy though hot in April, May and October.

Rajkot being the headquarters of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, it is politically important and all the States of Kathiawar have each a representative in the Office of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General.

The present Ruler Thakore Sahab Shri Pradumnasinhji was born on 24th February 1913, ascended the *qadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April, 1933, many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government are now included in a separate Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated are the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Narsik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—

- (1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency)
- (3) Baria .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (4) Baroda .. (Old Kaira Agency)
- (5) Cambay .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (6) Chhoti Udepur .. (Old Surat Agency)
- (7) Dharampur .. (Old Thana Agency)
- (8) Jawhar .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (10) Rajpipla .. (Old Surat Agency)
- (11) Sachin .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (12) Sant .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda.

Balasinor—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs 3½ lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvar-khanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the

qadi in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda—This State has an area of 215 square miles a population of 54,764 and an annual revenue of about Rs 7½ lakhs. The Rulers of Bansda are Chalukya Rajputs of the Lunar Race. The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the second Chalukya dynasty—Vatapi—direct descendants of Janmejava—grand-on of Arjun. One of His Highness ancestors the illustrious Jaisinh founded and consolidated a vast kingdom in Southern Gujarat of which the present Bansda State is a small part. The present Ruler Maharawalji Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.I.E. was born on 16th February 1888 and acceded to the *qadi* on 11th November 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by H.L. the Viceroy.

Baria—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 1,89,206. The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piprod Station on the B & C I Railway. The Ruler, Lient Col His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaer, bearing the proud title of Parapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay.—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 96,501 and an annual revenue of, about Rs. 9 lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam-e-sani Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najam-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilaवरjung Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur.—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,62,145 and an annual revenue of about Rs 13,36,371. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patal Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawal Shri Natvarsinhji. He was born on the 10th November, 1906, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August, 1923, on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,23,336 and an annual revenue of about Rs 8½ lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraj of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevi Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar.—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 308 square miles, a population of 65,126 and an average annual revenue of about Rs 4 lakhs. The present Ruler, H H Raja Patangshah, alias Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 105,320 and an annual revenue of about Rs 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla.—This important State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,48,068 and an

average annual revenue of about Rs 24½ lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Major H H Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K C S I, is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

Sachin.—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan I. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Janhar in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohammed Nawab Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Farnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa, a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Hazari" and the "Mahu Maratab". The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohammed Halder Mohammed Yakut Khan, who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a member of the Princes' Standing Committee.

Sant.—This State has an area of 39½ square miles, a population of 94,257 according to the census of 1941 and an annual revenue of about Rs 4 45,420. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipat branch of the Puar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,384 9 10 to Sindhia. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Joravar-sinhji Pratapsinghji was born on 24th March, 1851 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

His Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Shri Pravin Singhji.

Acting Dewan.—N J Davecha B A, LL B

Rewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It consists of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus, especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, *i.e.*, Kadana and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animistic Bhils, Dhankas, Kohis and Naikdas.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

The Dangs consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujarat States is also *ex-officio* Political Agent of this Agency, consist of—

Political Agent—J. S. H. Shattock, MBE, ICS.

Assistant Political Agent for Rewa Kantha Agency.—D Y Fell, ICS.

Deputy Political Agent for Rewa Kantha Agency.—Kumar Shri Mohammed Sadiq, BA, Bar-at-Law.

Assistant to the Political Agent for the Dangs.—H P W Davis, BA, BSc, IFS.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are, however, larger and more important, and are included in the list of electorates to representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

This Residency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States—

Kolhapur.	Miraj (Senior).
Janjira.	Miraj (Junior).
Savantvadi.	Kurandwad (Senior).
Mudhol.	Kurandwad (Junior).
Sangli.	Ramdurg.
Bhor.	Aundh.
Jamkhandi.	Akalkot.
Phaltan.	Savanur.
Jath.	Wadi Estate.

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Lt.-Col P Gaisford.

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—Captain J E A Bazalgette.

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—S Subraman.

Kolhapur.—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,229.5 square miles, population 1,092,046 and a gross annual revenue of Rs 1,27,09,558. On the death of His late Highness Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb on the 26th November, 1940, leaving only a daughter, His Highness Shri Pratapsinhrao Bhosle of the Khanwatkar branch of the Bhosle family (the descendants of Sharifu, the uncle of Shivaji the Great) has been recognised as the successor to the Kolhapur *qadi*. His Highness was born on Nov. 24, 1941 and his adoption by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahib is expected to take place shortly. Dynastic salute 19 guns. The Ruling House is descended from a younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. There are nine Feudatory Jaghurs under the

Darbar, of which the most important are the four major Jaghurs of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal Senior and Ichalkaranji, the remaining five (*viz.*, Kapshi, Torgal, Kagal Junior, Himmat Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur) are called the minor Jaghurs. Their holders enjoy their estates by virtue of *Thalis* or documents of Investiture which define their powers. Kolhapur entered into Treaty relations of an important political nature with the British Government in 1812, by which, Kolhapur was guaranteed against attacks of foreign powers and its integrity assured. The State pays no tribute and supports a Military Force of 845 men of the Rajaram Rifles and 450 men of the 50 (K) G P Tpl Coy.

Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Talukas and 3 Mahals. Kolhapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity as the "Southern Benares," and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples. Its hill-forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The principal articles of production are rice, jowar, sugar-cane and tobacco, and its principal manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil-seeds, pottery and hardware. The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest aluminium bauxite deposits in the world in very large quantities. The Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Sugar Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with Branches, Cinema Industries, as well as full grade Arts, Law and B T College, testify to the growing importance of modern Kolhapur.

Janjira.—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Mahrattas. The British, on succeeding the Mahrattas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the

administration of the State. The State enjoys plenary civil powers. It also has plenary criminal powers excepting over British subjects. The ports of Janjira proper have the rights of British Indian Customs port. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with the title of Nawab, and has a *sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law. It pays no tribute. But it receives from the Junagadh State an annual "Khandani" payment on Una Mahal of 360 Mosambigiri Ryals equivalent to Rs 500. The last ruler, H H Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G C I E, died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. His Highness the present Nawab Saheb was invested with ruling powers on the 9th November, 1933. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 117,382. The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories.

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 2,52,200. The average revenue is Rs. 6,42,504. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. The late Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant *alias* Bapusaheb Bhonsle, K C S I, having expired on the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son, His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisaheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of

the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.—The State has an area of 369 square miles, a population of 62,832 and an annual average revenue of about Rs 4,76,884. The present Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairav Sinhl Malojirao Ghorpade—is a minor. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Ramasaheba as Regent. The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th November 1937. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Sangli.—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 293,498 and an annual revenue of Rs 16,80,244. The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K C I E, was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1903 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundiraj Chintamanrao Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

Bhor.—Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild, beautiful and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 156,074 and an annual revenue of about Rs 8,83,000. The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv. The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1927 and 1936 respectively. The Raja Saheb became a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1910 and has made a K C I E in January 1941.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency —

State.	Name of Chief	Area.	Population. (1941 Census.)	Revenue. Rs	Tribute to British Government. Rs
Akalkot ..	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja of	498	103,903	6,80,000	14,592
Aundh ..	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Raja of.	501	88,723	3,22,000	No tribute
Bhor ..	Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, K C I E, Raja of	910	156,074	8,83,000	4,654
Jamkhandl	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of	524	126,272	9,08,000	20,840
Janjira ..	H H Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira	379	117,382	8,06,000	No tribute

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*cont'd.*

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population, (1941 Census)	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
				Rs.	Rs
Jath..	Lt. Raja Shrimant Vyasa- sinhrao Ramrao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Dagle, Raja of.	980 8	107 108	3,45,000	11,247
Kolhapur ..	His late Highness Lt-Col Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatra- pati Maharaj, G C S I, G C I E, died on 26-11-1940 (The question of his succe- ssor is under considerations)	3,217 1	1,092,205	52,03,701	No tribute
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandra Rao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of.	182 5	52,552	2,20,000	9,610
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Raja Shrimant Ganpat- rao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb Patwardhan, Raja of (2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Taty- saheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of.	116 02	46,609	1,83,000	No tribute.
Miraj (Senior).	Raja Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao <i>alias</i> Taty- saheb Patwardhan, Raja of	342	108,621	5,22,000	12,558
Miraj (Junior).	Raja Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, K C I F, Raja of.	196 1/2	46,338	3,12,000	7,389
Mudhol ..	Raja Shrimant Bhairavsinh Malojirao Raje Ghorpade, Raja of (minor).	369	72,624	3,21,000	2,672
Phaltan ..	Major Raja Shrimant Malo- jirao Mudhojirao <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb Naik Nimbhal- kar, Raja of	397	71,473	15,44,000	9,600
Ramdurg ..	Raja Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao <i>alias</i> Raosaheb Bhave, Raja of	169	40,114	1,68,000	No tribute.
Sangli ..	Capt H. H Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundi- rao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Pat- wardhan, K C I E, Raja of	1,136	293,498	16,80,000	Do.
Sawantwadi.	H. H. Raja Bahadur Shri- mant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of (minor).	930	252,170	6,40,000	Do.
Savannur ..	Major Nawab Abdul Majid- khan Saheb Dilafr Jung Bahadur, Nawab of	73	22,500	1,65,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	2,022	9,000	Do.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency, and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta, viz.

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur, has the following States in Political relations with it —

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur, has the following States in Political relations with it —

Bestar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kayardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Saranagarh, Surguja and Udaipur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta, has Political control of the following States —

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz. Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns.

Cooch Behar.—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur. Area 1,318 square miles, population 639,898, revenue about Rs 38,50,000. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 15th December 1916, succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April, 1936.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 513,952. Revenue (including Zemindaries), Rs 37,54,613. The present Ruler is Captain His Highness Bishama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha Sriyukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Varman Bahadur, K.C.B., who was born on 10th August 1908, and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet.

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archaeological finds that have come to light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Marhatta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Marhattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1820.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj, being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Seraikela.—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

Patna State.—Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Ara dynasty. In the times of the Moghul Emperors as well as during the ascendancy of the Marhattas, the State maintained its independence and sovereignty. It was taken under British protection in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier

States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2,511 sq miles and a population of 682,229 souls according to the Census of 1941. It lies between North Lat 20°9' and 21°4' and East Long 82°41' and 83°40'. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes an X-ray and Electro-therapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital.

Ruler.—Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.

Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonsi, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sonapur, Talcher, Tigiria.—These States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who actually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria, Nayagarh. It is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Chhangbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.—These States are scattered round the Chhattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated between the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Madras Pres-

idency, and is in the Eastern States Agency. The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire, its area being 13,725 square miles. The late Chief of Bastar whose son is the present Maharaja, was a Rajput lady. She was the last direct descendant on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mohammadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the late Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mohammadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved, and the cultivated area is about 886,000 acres. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur (population in 1941 census 11,304) on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles from Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency by motorable road. The population of the State numbered 633,888 at the 1941 census and by far the greater number of the inhabitants are aboriginals. Murias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatrias, related to the Gond race. The State is at present under administration by the Government of India owing to the minority of the Maharaja. The principal exports are rice, rape-seed, tona oil, cattle, timber, lac, myrobalam and other forest produce. The principal imports are cloth, yarn, salt, kerosine oil, and domestic hardware. The State income for 1941 was over 13 lakhs.

Surguja.—With an area of 6055 Sq Miles Surguja is the 2nd largest of the States in Chhattisgarh Agency. Its early history is obscure but according to local tradition Maharaja Bishnu Pratap Singh an Arkshel Chandravanshi Rajput of Bhojikutpur, first invaded the tract in the year 194 A.D. and defeating the Dravadian Chief Sammi Singh established his kingdom. In course of time the Rulers of Surguja became the overlords of the present States of Udaipur, Jashpur, Korea and Ching Bhikhar. Thereafter they maintained their independent position till 1758 when a Mahratta army in its progress to the Ganges overran the State and compelled the then Chief to acknowledge himself as a tributary of the Berar Government. This suzerainty of the Mahrattas over Surguja was, however, of a nominal nature. In the year 1818 when the Mahratta power was broken it was announced that the State had been ceded along with its dependencies to the British Government under a provisional agreement concluded between that Government and Maharaja Madhoji of Nagpur. In 1820 Maharaja Amar Singh was recognised as Ruler by the British Government. The present Ruler Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo C.B.E., ascended the *gadi* in 1917 and has recently been admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Maharaja has already contributed about a lakh towards the War. He is a keen sportsman and an enlightened Ruler. Rai Sahib H. L. Varma M.B.E., retired Deputy Commissioner, is the Minister of the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 445,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism early in the eighteenth century. In the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in

Dec 1917, and K.C.S.I. in Jan 1934. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States.—These small states, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,700 square miles and a population of 180,000, are under the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative. The States have treaties or engagements with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, the Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES.

Rampur State—Area 893 sq miles; Population, 476,912, Revenue Rs 59,39,021. The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammed Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Syed clan of Bareilly in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghul Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratab, i.e., the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had then passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government and placed his entire Cavalry of 2,000 strong, at their disposal in 1778 during the war against France.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur spared neither men nor money in helping the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed on behalf of the British Government, in charge of the administration of Moradabad and neighbouring districts. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction.

Nawab Sir Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur was an Oriental scholar of great repute and during

his rule the Court of Rampur was surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghul and Oudh Courts. Rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures were collected and preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. The years of the rule of Nawab Sir Syed Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur may rightly be called a period of rich renaissance for Rampur State.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, father of the present ruler, maintained the traditions of his house for devotion to the British Crown and the Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost of upkeep of the Hospital Ship 'Royalty'. During his rule Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life.

The present ruler Major His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D. Litt., I.D., succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands Rampur State has made great progress. A State Council consisting of the Chief Minister as President and three ministers as members has been responsible since 1914 for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibilities of each member. The Council is primarily responsible for the administration of the State under the guidance of His Highness and deals with all matters except a few that fall within

the prerogative of the Ruler. The Ministers and the Secretaries enjoy defined powers and have scope for initiative. His Highness has fixed his Civil List which is distinct from the State Budget, which is controlled by the Council.

A number of experienced officers have been borrowed from the United Provinces Government to help to achieve the same standard of efficiency as obtained in British India and to train local men so that on the return of the lent officers they may be in a position to take over charge successfully. The Finance and Revenue departments have been under the control of an I C S Officer since 1935.

A High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges with powers to exercise original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction was established. The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State. Legal qualification is a condition precedent to the appointment of a Judicial Officer.

The Legislative Committee consisting of eight officials and six non-official members usefully worked since 1935 and passed 29 Acts. The New Legislature has come into existence from 1st May, 1940, with greatly increased Legislative powers and a substantial non-official majority. It consists of 34 members, 22 of whom are non-officials. Statutory Advisory Boards which include non-official members have also been provided to assist various departments.

Education is free throughout the State. There are now 12 upper primary and three middle schools in the city and 105 vernacular schools including 5 middle schools in the Tehsils. There are 5 girls schools located at the headquarters of the Tehsils. A training school to impart training for the rural area teachers has also been opened. The City High School has been raised to the Intermediate standard.

Each Tehsil has been provided with an up-to-date hospital and the Sadar Hospital, the largest in the State, has been completely altered and renovated at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. A special ward has been added for Tuberculosis patients. The operation theatre has been brought up to modern requirements by alterations in the building and provision of shadowless lamps, high pressure steam sterilisers and modern anaesthesia implements. The Rafat Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre was started in the city in 1934 and six branches have since been opened in the city and in the rural area.

Settlement and Record operations have been carried out and rent rates on the basis of unit values and soil classification have been framed. The State demand on account of rents has been reduced from Rs 32,22,253 to Rs 26,40,326. The rents now represent one consolidated demand which is made on the tenants for their holdings. Occupancy rights have been conferred under the Rampur Tenancy Act.

The State holds investments to the value of Rs 1,55,13,570 which are being increased annually to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs. All the superior services have been given grades and their promotions and increments are regulated by time scales. The system of pension has been introduced and the employees have also been given the benefit of a General Provident Fund. Travelling Allowances and Leave Rules have been introduced and the Local Audit of the various departments is done periodically.

The budgetary system has been revised and brought into line with the system prevailing in British India. A highly beneficent scheme for the conversion of the General Provident Fund into Life Assurance has, recently been sanctioned. Besides life cover the employees will get a better yield on their G P Fund contributions, or on ordinary life assurance.

The Agriculture Department has extended its activities throughout the State. Improved seeds and implements are distributed on *Sawai* basis, and seven Seed-Stores are working in the State.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns. Rampur State does not pay any tribute to the Crown.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mahommadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district), founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Ghet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains within which the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the *perganas* of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh. Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1939.

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
1	Patiala ..	Captain His Highness Maharaja Dhiraaj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, G B E.	7-1-1913	5,942	1,936,259	17+2 local	24-3-1938	Rs 1,41,00,000
2	Bahawalpur ..	Lt-Col His Highness Nawab-Ali-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G O S I, G O I E, K O V O, L L D	30-9-04	16,434	1,341,209	17	4-3-1907	1,21,30,000
3	Khairpur ..	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6,050	305,781	15+2 local	26-12-1935	24,75,000
4	Jind ..	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G O S I, G O I E	11-10-79	1,299	361,812	Q 15	7-3-1887	26,02,000
5	Nabha ..	Lieut His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur	21-9-19	947	40,044	13+2 local	19-2-1928	28,31,000
6	Kapurthala	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G O S I, G O I E, G B E.	24-11-72	599	378,380	Q 15	5-9-1877	33,95,000 (including Oudh estates)
7	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt-Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K O S I, L L D	3-8-98	4,500	397,369	11	25-4-1913	18,51,000
8	Mandi ..	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K O S I	20-8-04	1,139	232,593	11	28-4-1913	11,81,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lt His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur	10-1-13	1,046	156,259	11	13-8-1933	8,67,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	26-1-13	453	110,336	11	18-11-1927	2,98,000

PUNJAB STATES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles)	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
								Rs
11	Bashahr ..	Raja Padam Singh, C.S.I. ..	1873	3,439	111,459	9 (personal)	5-8-1914	3,48,000
12	Malerkotla ..	Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur .. Sherwani, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E.	10-9-81 1870	105 276	88,109 52,780	11 ..	23-8-1908 18-9-1911	8,65,000 2,10,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur) ..	Raja Jogendar Singh ..	13-9-25	186	27,713	..	....	1,72,000
14	Keonthal (Junga) ..	Raja Hiteendra Sen (Minor) The State is under Administration ..	29-1-15	638	199,283	11	23-12-1918	17,00,800
15	Faridkot ..	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Har Indar Singh, Bahadur, K.O.I.	8-12-24	3,127	168,908	11	7-12-1935 13-10-1919	9,81,000 2,56,000
16	Chamba ..	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh (Minor). The State, is under Administration ..	1894	392	71,092	..	25-7-1908	3,50,000
17	Suket ..	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen ..	30-10-02	192	67,393	..	30-11-1917	1,44,000
18	Kalsla ..	Raja Ravi Sher Singh ..	17-3-10	53	21,520	..	30-10-1926	1,29,000
19	Pataudi ..	Nawab Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur ..	23-3-11	226	27,892	..	21-7-1925	1,45,000
20	Loharu ..	Capt. Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-daula ..	20-11-12	100	30,666	..	4-10-1922	98,000
21	Dujana ..	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur ..	14-3-09	120	27,529	..	29-4-1910 30-12-1911	6,39,000 1,50,000
22	Baghal ..	Raja Surendra Singh ..	12-10-1888	274	28,538	..	24-8-1914	63,500
23	Jubbah ..	Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra, K.O.I., Raja of ..	16-9-01	33	11,022	..	..	79,000
24	Baghat (Solani) ..	Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E. ..	1895	84	13,963	..	..	43,000
25	Kumharsein ..	Rana Vidya-dhar Singh ..	27-1-28	94	16,474	..	17-12-1934	..
26	Bhøjju (Sunli) ..	Rana Rampal Singh (Minor) The State is under Administration ..	5-10-21	49	8,631	..	..	..
27	Mahlog (Patta) ..	Thakur Narendra Chand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PUNJAB STATES—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and Name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns.	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
								Rs
28	Balsan . .	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Jandaive	Jan 1905	57	6,649	..	20-5-1936	50,000
29	Dhami (Halog) ..	Rana Dally Singh . .	6-11-08	28	5,114	..	4-1-1920	30,000
30	Kuthar . .	Rana Krishan Chand	23-8-05	21	4,970	..	4-10-1923	42,000
31	Kunihar . .	Thakur Hardeo Singh . .	26-8-08	7	2,399	..	7-10-1905	17,000
32	Mangal . .	Rana Sheo Singh . .	1898	14	1,325	..	15-2-1920	3,600
33	Bija . .	Thakur Lakshmi Chand . .	21-3-16	5	1,058	..	7-6-1939	13,000
34	Darkoti . .	Rana Raghunath Singh . .	1898	5	632	..	24-9-1918	1,700
35	Tharoch . .	Rana Surat Singh . .	4-7-97	86	5,363	..	14-7-1902	60,000
36	Sangri . .	Rai Raghbir Singh . .	27-11-08	21	3,839	..	10-5-27	10,000
37	*Khaneti . .	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	3,173	..	2-2-1916	..
38	Delath . .	Thakur Devi Singh . .	1878	8	1,673	..	1929	..
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti) .	Rana Raghbir Chand . .	1865	44	9,721	..	10-7-91	..
40	Theog . .	Thakur Padam Chand . .	1895	31	7,397	..	1909	..
41	Madhan . .	Thakur Randhir Chand . .	1897	23	4,403	..	31-12-05	..
42	Ghund . .	.	..	9	1,939	..	..	..
43	Ratesh . .	Thakur Shamsheer Singh . .	1903	2	542	..	..	..
44	† Rawlin (Garh) ..	Thakur Kidar Singh . .	1877	16	982	..	18-8-04	..
45	Dhadi . .	Thakur Dharam Singh . .	1868	7	282	..	16-10-05	..

* Tributaries of Bashaht.

† Tributaries of Keonthal.

‡ Tributaries of Jubbal.

Q Inclusive of two personal

States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October, 1936

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area: 5 942 square miles. Population 1,892,889. Gross income Rs 1,63 00,000. Its history as a separate State begins from 1762. Its Ruler, Captain His Highness Farzan-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inghishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-i-Rajgan Shri Yadavindra Singhi Mahendra Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan GBE LL.D. was born on the 7th January, 1913, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1938, on the demise of Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Singhi. In 1930 His Highness accompanied His late Highness to England in connection with the first Round Table Conference; received Police Training at the Police Training College, Phillaur, held various appointments in the State administration, and rendered memorable service to sufferers in the Quetta earthquake of 1935 reaching the town a few hours after the disaster. His Highness the Maharajadhiraj enjoys a personal lute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting *Nazar* to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity.

The principal crops of the State are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of it is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jamna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. 135 miles of broad-gauge railway line, comprising two sections— from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E I Railway, the B B & C I Railway and the J B Railway traverse the State.

His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry, four battalions of Infantry and one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college for boys and a second grade college for girls at Patiala. A second grade college for boys has recently been started at Bhatinda, one of the prosperous towns in the State. Primary education is free throughout Patiala. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D., it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions, such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War 1878-79, and the Tirah and N.W.F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of Great War I His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one

camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, the State contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N.W. Frontier, His late Highness was mentioned in despatches. His Highness the present Ruler, true to the traditions of the House of Patiala, volunteered on the occasion of the crisis in September, 1938, to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of war. The offer was renewed in August, 1939, and His Highness has made a notable contribution to the war effort by making large payments towards various Funds organised in connection with the war, in addition to placing two Infantry Units and one Cavalry Unit at the disposal of H.E. The Crown Representative for active service.

In July-August 1941, His Highness made a tour of Malaya.

His Highness has inherited fine qualities of sportsmanship and achieved distinction as a sportsman.

His Highness is a great sportsman. He captained the All-India Cricket side against the Australians and played for India against the M.C.C. and Australians in the Test matches. His Highness is a member of the re-constituted Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory

and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Lt-Col Dr Al-Haj His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula-Nusrat-i-Jang Saifud-Daula Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlisud-Daula, Munud-daula Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V, GCSI, GCIE, KCSI, LL D, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rais-ul-Wuzra, Khan Bahadur, Mr Nabi Bakhsh Mohammad Husain, MA, LLB, CIE, a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr F Anderson, CSI, CIE, a Home Minister, Rafi-us-Shan, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Lt-Col Khan Bahadur Maqbool Hasan Kureshiy, MA, LLB, CIO, CIO, a Household Minister, Aminu-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, CIO, and Major Shamsuddin Mohammad, BA, Minister for Education.

The chief crops are cotton and wheat. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North-Western Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined Infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources Rs 1,32,21,656, population 13,75,000. Language spoken Multani, or Western Punjabi.

Resident for the Punjab States—The Hon'ble C L Corfield, CIE, CIO, ICS.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10' and 27°-46' North Latitude and 68°-20' and 70°-14' East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 4"-0". The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 305,787 of whom 83% are Muslims. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. The Muslims are mainly Sunnis, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. The State's income from all sources for 1940-41 was Rs 27,77,131. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chaniho"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government. The Ruler is a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

Present Mir His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the *Gadi* on 30th April 1936.

Resident for Punjab States The Hon'ble Mr C L Corfield, CIE, CIO, ICS.

Minister Khan Bahadur S Ijaz Ali, MBE. (Retired Collector, United Provinces).

Jind—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 3,61,812 souls and an income of about Rs 30 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great-grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887 and was invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bajendra Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, etc.

Nabha—Nabha, which became a separate State in 1763, is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 States, it claims seniority owing to its Ruler claiming descent from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion

comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amloh, the second portion forms the Nizamats of Bawal in the extreme southeast of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana, this Nizamats of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3,40,000. It maintains a Field Service Unit consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme, 1939, and a State Service Unit of one full Company Strength. The total strength of the state Forces is 1,600. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 500 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N.-W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamats of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley; to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton, carpets, and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, who was born in 1918, was invested with ruling powers on 5th March 1941. In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a cabinet of Ministers. The Prime Minister General Sardar Shirdar Singh, is a premier local Sardar.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in 1924 in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itiqad Daulat-I-Inglisla Raja-I-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.O.S.I.

(1911), G.O.I.E. (1918); G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeeded his father, His Highness the late Raja-I-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. The Maharaja's third son, Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, O.I.E., I.A., served with the Indian Army in France. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer: The Hon'ble Resident for the Punjab States.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal)—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas, but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Col. H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level. The State is in political relationship with the Residency of the Punjab States.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of Bias river, which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat. and 76°-22' East Long., and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1840.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K. Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born on 7th December, 1923.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Sirmur (Nahan)—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political Control of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British,

and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is Lt. H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but another Corps was formed which replaced it in the field.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni, came to India and settled at *Malir*, the old capital of the State, in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were engaged in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwan, methil, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Faridkot.—The Faridkot Rajas belong to the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Brar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The present Ruler, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain His Highness Raja Sir Harindar Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 29th January, 1915, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1915, and was invested with full ruling powers in October, 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother, Kanwar Manjitindar Singh.

and an efficient cabinet of three Secretaries, headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A. the Chief Secretary. His Highness is a member of the National Defence Council. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,99,283 and has a gross annual income of 17 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The State Forces consist of a Field Company of Sappers and Miners (237 men plus a depot now called Training and Maintenance Unit 125 strong and a reserve of 100 sepoy) and His Highness's Body Guard. For the duration of the war a State Service Company 260 strong, a Faridkot Militia 633 strong and a Camel Corps of 215 have also been raised. Faridkot, the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicles have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Raja, Surajtansi Rajput, who built Brahma, the modern Barmaur, Chamba was founded by Meru Varma (650) and the town of

Chamba was built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Strong C.I.E.), Vice-President (Diwan Bahadur Madho Ram) and Revenue Member (Rai Salib Raghulur Singh). The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town on the right bank of the Ravi contains a number of interesting temples of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century is the most famous.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas, the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers; and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,471 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northward to the high Karakoram mountains where three Empires meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz, the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 40,21,616.

History.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul

Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was annexed in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from

1867 to 1885 He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd September 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time

Administration—For some years after the accession to the *gadi* of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios This system continued until January, 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of over 10,000 troops Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance—The financial position of the State is strong The total revenue, including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000, the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt

Production and Industry—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat Oilseed is also an important crop Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities The State forests are extensive and valuable The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir The most valuable forest lie in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Illaqa A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Shardu and lead in Uri The silk culture in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir Zain-ul-Abidin, who ruled from 1421 to 1472, is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier maché and wood carving of the State are world famous The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 where the Kashmir Court earned the name "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted

many visitors An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous, are displayed His Highness's Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir Recently attention has been directed towards the development of tourist traffic

Communications—Great efforts have been, and are being, made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh Internal village communications have also been much improved

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North-Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State

Public Works—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar, and it is hoped that an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon Good progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907 The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur, which was completed in 1905 at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India

Education—According to the last census of the State, there were over 264,000 literate persons in the State including over 42,000 females The number of educational institutions is 1780 There are two Aits Colleges and one aided Oriental College The number of scholars in 1940-41 was 1,14,096 In Municipal aits education for boys was made compulsory in 1929 More schools including high schools are introduced every year and a campaign for adult education has been started recently in the State There are at present 4,253 Adult Literacy Centres and 23,109 adults including 1,851 women were granted literacy certificates, during the year ending October 1941 About 62,000 adults were receiving instructions at the close of the year

Reforms—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British Indian lines. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness's Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturists' Relief Act designed to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As signs of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. About 40 newspapers are in existence in the State.

His Highness announced further reforms on the 16th of February, 1939, by a proclamation, the main features of which being (a) an elected majority in the Praja Sabha, (40 elected members in a house of 75), (b) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President, (c) appointment of four non-official members of the Sabha as Under-Secretaries to assist His Highness's Ministers and (d) submission of proposals for the appropriation of the Revenues and other monies in any year for expenditure on items which are votable (the non-votable items being specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha the form of demands.

The Kashmir Constitution Act was promulgated in 1939 and made provision for the appointment of a Board of Judicial Advisers and the creation of the post of an Advocate-General. The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as lie to His Highness from the High Court of Judicature.

War Effort—With the declaration of the war in September 1939, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur offered to His Majesty the King Emperor his personal services and placed the resources of the State at his disposal.

At present 5 Units of the State Army are serving outside the State. For maintaining the troops sent out at full strength it has been

necessary to increase the number of recruits under training. The officers and men of the State Army on active service are receiving their pay from the State and their ration allowance is being paid to their families.

In addition to the grant of Rs 52,52,000 for expenditure on the Army in the year 1939-40, a special War Budget of Rs 8,81,500 was sanctioned. The War Budget for 1940-41 rose to Rs 12,96,000.

The Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery achieved great distinction in the battles of Keren (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria) and His Highness was the recipient of messages of congratulations from H E the Viceroy and General Auchinleck for the bravery displayed by the State troops.

His Highness presented 18 completely equipped motor ambulances for war purposes. He has placed the Kashmir House at New Delhi at the disposal of the Government of India. His Highness paid a visit to the Middle East in October last year. He made a number of gifts for the Indian Soldiers' Club and contributed £2,000 for the provision of comforts and amenities to the forces in the Middle East. He also contributed £1,000 for the relief of the suffering and the homeless in England. Early this year (1942) he placed his Lock-heed plane at the disposal of Government of India.

An influential War Aid Committee was set up with Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba as president to raise funds. The total receipts of the Committee to the end of February 1942 amounted to Rs 4,12,598, out of which Rs 3,05,995 was spent on contributions to various war funds and on materials purchased for working parties to provide comforts and amenities to troops.

Her Highness has organised Ladies' Working parties and Her Highness personally attends its meetings both at Jammu and Srinagar. The Committee has sent a number of parcels for use of forces overseas.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves, as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Composition of Chamber—As the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of

Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee, under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States' Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them. Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A further opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His late Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the late Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

His Highness the Jam Sahab of Nawanager succeeded His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and continues to hold office.

Attitude to Federation—The question of accession to Federation was fully considered by a Committee of States Ministers convened by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. The Hydari Committee closely examined the draft Instrument of Accession, which, it was claimed, revealed differences relating to certain specified subjects, such as the protection of treaty rights and the rights of administration by

the States of certain Federal subjects. After considering the opinions of legal advisers, the Committee unanimously adopted a report raising objections to certain points in the Government of India draft and left it to the Princes to take such action as they might think necessary to safeguard their rights.

These recommendations were considered at a Conference of Princes and Ministers held in Bombay in June, 1939, under the chairmanship of His Highness the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, the Chancellor. The Conference passed a resolution stating that the Princes found the revised draft Instrument of Accession unacceptable, two of their main reasons being that the form in which it seeks to protect their treaty rights is held to be inadequate for the purpose, and secondly that the orbit of federal authority and jurisdiction has been extended beyond that contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Revised draft Instruments of Accession were then drawn up and circulated among individual Rulers. These elicited diverse comments and suggestions for further modification. While the negotiations were in progress, the war broke out. (A fuller account of the various stages in the discussions of the Federation will be found in past issues of this book).

The efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate the federal part of the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of the war. While affirming that federation remained the objective of His Majesty's Government, His Excellency said in September 1939 that "we have no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for Federation."

Internal reform in States—The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last few years owing to the introduction of provincial autonomy in British India, the approach of Federation, and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress.

A new factor in the accession of the State to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress which had all this while opposed the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposition since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces. What were merely unofficial resolutions passed at public meetings and Congress conferences became the considered judgments of these Governments. They also induced their respective legislatures to pass specific resolutions protesting against the federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935, affirming their determination to resist its inauguration and setting out in detail their objections to the proposed federation. One of the principal objections was the anomaly of "forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the States of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to

the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many States could not escape the influence of autonomous adjacent provinces.

Numerous States announced their Rulers' intention to liberalise their constitutional machinery and to improve their administration. Many actually introduced reforms. A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it. Many Rulers announced progressive schemes of administrative reform in their respective states.

An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mr. Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Sahab of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee. The Viceroy intervened and Mr. Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, which went in his favour. But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to Mr. Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr. Gandhi eventually recanted and declared that his fast had been coercive in character. He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State. Later Mr. Gandhi announced a "new technique" for agitation by States' subjects, in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the States.

His advice and direction was followed in almost every Indian State where previously the air had been thick with strife. In some cases the response was quick, while in others the local leaders were inclined to be resentful of this sudden brake on their activities. Eventually, however, quiet was restored on the "States front," although stray "incidents" continued to engage the attention of the local public and of Mr. Gandhi himself.

As recently as October 1941 Mr. Gandhi declared "I am convinced that in the new world order which is bound to follow the insensate butchery, dignified by the name of war, the Princes will have place only if they become true servants of the people, deriving their power not from the sword, but from the love and consent of the people." Mr. Gandhi advised the people of the States to cultivate patience and prepare themselves for the responsibilities that would devolve on them, by doing mute constructive work. That did not mean submission to active and acute tyranny of which so many accounts had reached him. That the victims must resist in the best manner they could. "I would like the Princes to accept my claim to be their true friend. As such, I would like to tell them that the way to read the signs of the times is to realise the utter helplessness of the sword. The Biblical saying is going to prove true sooner than we had expected. For all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Princes' War Effort—From the beginning of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse, the Princes of India have devoted their whole-hearted energies exclusively to activities connected with war effort. Every one of them concentrated his attention on how best he and his State could aid Britain in her struggle against the forces of tyranny. They rose to a man, ranged themselves behind the banner of His Majesty and vied with one another in the supply of men and money to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. There was hardly a meeting of the Princes or the States Ministers at which war effort did not figure prominently on the agenda, indeed, it is true to say that every other subject took a second place at their deliberations.

The Chamber of Princes met in March 1941 when the entire proceedings were devoted to a discussion on how best to intensify the States' war effort.

There was comparatively little activity on the part of the Indian Princes during the year 1941-42, except in respect of war effort to which they continued to devote their attention with undiminished vigour. Early in the autumn, two committees appointed by the Chamber met in Bombay. One of them discussed questions relating to the regular publication of information about the war effort and administrative activities of the States. The other examined the items which should, ordinarily, be charged to the Rulers' Civil List and the reasonable basis on which it should be settled where it had not been separated from expenditure charged to the State administration. This was evidently in response to public opinion and the suggestions made by the Viceroy.

About the same time, a number of prominent States Ministers met together and appointed special committees for the consideration of rules for the settlement of boundary disputes in Indian States, the question of release of information affecting the States, extra-territorial rights exercised or claimed by the Government of India with respect to certain categories of persons in the States, and certain matters connected with the claims of heirs of deceased persons in Indian States regarding savings banks deposits.

Other matter considered by the Committee related to the acquisition of residential and non-residential property in British India by ruling princes, the definition of the term 'direct heir', expenditure incurred on the use of British Indian or State troops in the States, representation of the States on the provincial advisory committees for supply and the desirability of ensuring a liaison at the Centre between the representatives of the States and the Supply Department of the Government of India, share of the Indian States in the surcharge of petrol, prospecting and mining leases within the territories of States, formation of transport boards in Indian States and certain points relating to the Crown Representative's Police Force Law.

An idea of the States activities to help the war effort was provided by an official document

which recorded that four regiments of Cavalry, five Batteries and one section of Artillery, four companies and one section of Sappers and Miners, 23 battalions of Infantry, one Camel Corps unit and three companies of Animal Transport left their States for service under the Crown during the period from April, 1940, to April, 1941.

The States also provided during this period 11 general purposes transport companies raised by 18 States, who will also probably undertake their reinforcement and the training of recruits, two labour companies raised by two States, and three ambulance units raised by three States. A large number of signallers from the States forces were offered for transfer to the Indian Army, and 173 have already been accepted.

The report continued. The States have been vying with one another in their offers of units for service with the armed forces of the Crown, and in raising reinforcements and replacements for those accepted. In almost every State training and maintenance establishments have had to be expanded and reorganised. States factories are busy turning out clothing and equipment, including dummy rifles for the training of recruits.

"Gifts of money by the States as contributions to the war effort, during the year reviewed totalled Rs 2,29,76,000 non-recurring and Rs 37,61,000 recurring.

"On its side, the Crown has provided the States with the necessary arms and equipment for their new units free, on loan or at cost price, has borne the cost of the mechanisation of two cavalry regiments, has presented 3,000 horses free of charge, has refunded customs duty on oil and petrol used by the States forces, and in other ways given what help may be needed."

Princes' Outlook—Speaking at a joint meeting of Indian Princes and States representatives in August 1941, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes accorded support to the plea that India should be made as far as possible a self-contained unit for defence purposes. The Jam Sahib revealed that the States would have an informal liaison of a few select rulers with the Commander-in-Chief relating to the progress of the war. All the States were doing their best in aiding the war effort, he added, and rulers of leading Indian States had, at his instance, agreed to participate in a scheme for pooling all expert advice available in the States for the development of war industries.

In particular His Highness welcomed the Secretary of State's assurance that an agreement between the major political parties of British India would not be enough for the settlement of the Indian problem, but that the main elements in India's national life included not only political organisations and great religious or cultural communities but also geographical and administrative elements, the provinces of British India and Indian States. He added that there need be no slavish fetish for imitating the British system of party parliamentary government as the only method suited to India.

he American and other systems of government, suited to the needs of countries concerned, and proved equally effective and progressive

The desirability of finding an enduring and honourable basis for the future constitution of India, be it federal or confederal, be it a United Dominion or the United Dominions of India or anything else, transcended any stubborn adherence to accepted formulae for the mere sake of constitutional purism; and he for one would welcome and advocate a fair and dispassionate examination of all "bona fide" suggestions which might promise a solution of their problems, with due and effective protection of the legitimate rights of the various elements in the national life of India and the upkeep of treaties and pledges

This attempt, His Highness stated, should not be shirked merely because it involved adoption of unorthodox basis which might be suited to the special needs of India

Annual session of Chamber:—The annual session of the Princes' Chamber was held about the time of the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps. The Viceroy's inaugural address described the part which the Princes were playing in the war effort and the part they must play for their survival in Indian policy, and referring to Sir Stafford Cripps as "a friend on whose fairness India can rely" His Excellency welcomed the re-election of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Maharaja of Bikaner as Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, recalling the English proverb that it was unwise to change horses in midstream

The Viceroy pleaded earnestly with the Princes to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing currents "to achieve not only their own healthy development but also, if I may strike a graver note, their survival as valued and respected elements in the new Indian policy which has yet to be evolved" The Viceroy re-emphasised the need for a pooling of sovereignty by smaller States and announced a new plan to "safeguard standards achieved under minority administration

The Viceroy also expressed confidence that the Princes would forego, temporarily, prerogatives and privileges should they in any way impede India's war effort and commended the action of certain Eastern States in authorising the Resident to make decisions on their behalf in matters affecting the military situation. The Chamber checked the Viceroy's faith in final victory. The Viceroy invited support to the national war front of the Princes whom he described as hereditary wardens of India's martial traditions, and hoped the national war front would derive its strength and vitality from the patriotism of private citizens and public-spirited leaders. Finally, the Viceroy referred to Sir Stafford Cripps's mission, and was sure the Princes would give wholehearted co-operation in the discharge of Sir Stafford's great responsibilities

The Princes' reaction to the Viceroy's stirring address was given in a resolution which promised every possible assistance for the successful

prosecution of the war and for the defence of their motherland to ensure victory and vindication of "sacredness of treaties and covenants"

In their reply to the Viceroy's address, the members of the Princes' Chamber said that notwithstanding the Chamber's obvious limitations, it had justified to a large measure the purpose and the lofty ideals which were set before it. Referring to their war efforts, the Princes said. "At this juncture we wish to assure His Majesty the King-Emperor that we stand determined to spare or stint nothing, within our power, till the war is won"

The Chamber adopted an important resolution on the Prime Minister's statement on India and the then impending visit of Sir Stafford Cripps. It reiterated its demand that "any scheme, to be acceptable to the States must effectively protect their rights arising from treaties, engagements and sanads or otherwise and ensure the future existence, sovereignty and autonomy of the States thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their subjects" The resolution authorised its representatives to carry on discussion and negotiations for the constitutional advance of India with due regard to the successful prosecution of the war and "the interests of the States, and subject to final confirmation by the Chamber, and without prejudice to the right of individual States to be consulted in respect of any proposals affecting their treaty or other inherent rights"

To carry on discussions and negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps within the framework of this resolution, the Standing Committee of the Chamber set up a small committee consisting of the Chancellor, the Maharaja Jam Saheb, and the rulers of Bikaner, Patiala, Rampur, Dewas (Junior) and the Prime Ministers of Hyderabad, Baroda and Travancore. The result of these negotiations was to be subject to final confirmation by the Chamber

The Chancellor, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, who moved the resolution, declared that the Princely Order was not unmindful of the fact that in this total war, India, as much as other Allied countries, must put in its total effort, so that a speedy and final victory may be achieved. "We realise that such a total effort can come through wholehearted collaboration of all the main elements that go to make the national life of this great sub-continent" he added. He explained that the Princes had on several occasions publicly associated themselves with the general desire to secure for India the fullest freedom and the highest status under the aegis of the British Crown. On behalf of the Chamber, the Jam Saheb declared that they should lend to the latest proposals of His Majesty's Government the consideration to which they were entitled. He concluded "Let us put our shoulders to the wheel to serve and save India today without prejudice to the right of pressing our respective points of view in the ultimate constitution which we shall ourselves frame on the basis of a free India"

The Maharaja of Bikaner, seconding the resolution repudiated the insinuation in certain quarters that the Princes stood in the way of the constitutional advance of the country. He cited his own efforts in 1917 in support of his contention that the Princely Order had urged for a generous measure of constitutional reform for India. His Highness declared that the constitutional advance of British India should not be at the expense or the detriment of Indian States. Subject to those reservations, the Princely Order would be prepared to make on this occasion too their fullest contribution.

The resolution was supported by the Rulers of Sangli, Mandi and Dewas (Junior) and passed.

The next resolution, which was moved by the Chancellor and seconded by the Nawab of Rampur, related to the extension of time for appeals, etc., by the Ruler or the Government of the States in cases where limitation expired during the continuation of the war.

The Viceroy promised to have due consideration given to the resolution.

An interesting part of the annual report of the Chancellor, which gave figures of progress in popularising the system of administration in States and claimed that the States were not anachronisms and that their administrations were based "on a rule of law associated with growing beneficent activities." The Chancellor explained that much solid work was done in co-ordinating and where needed in stimulating the war effort of the States. He quoted percentages to show the economic, educational and political progress of the Indian States. He claimed, for instance, that the general incidence of taxation in the States had been lower than in British India. Primary education was free in almost all the States and the laws of the States which were members of the Chamber had been modelled generally on the lines of British Indian laws. Arrangements had also been made to examine the Central or Provincial legislation affecting the States. The Jam Sahib invoked the Viceroy's good offices to resolve the few points of doubt or difficulty relating to the application of the British Indian Income-Tax Law to the Rulers and subjects of Indian States and certain questions relating to the resolutions on courts of arbitration.

The Future:—On the eve of the publication of the Cripps Scheme, His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir issued a public statement which set out the States' outlook on India's future. He said "On the part of the States, a considerable factor in the Indian policy and an important party to be satisfied, there has been a tendency, even within recent weeks, to give prominence to the credo of 'relations to the Crown'. These relations have so far been maintained through, and effected by, a department set up by the will of the Crown, the policy and practice of the department being determined by the Crown's functionaries. Logically, therefore, it would seem that the Princes cannot object to having dealings with a central Government of India which the Crown may constitute. Nor have they any reason to assume that they would

not get a square deal from such a Government. In any case, it is the duty of the Princes to show themselves patriots and that they desire that their countrymen should feel themselves the equals of nationals anywhere in the world.

"The Princes are justified in assuming that in a self-governing India every autonomous unit will share equally the fiscal and financial advantages accruing in such an India as well as the responsibilities and burdens entailed by the maintenance of peace and order and the provision of beneficent services and public utilities in the territories administered. And it should not be forgotten that these territories may have problems peculiar to their populations as well as to their physical conditions.

"In the India of tomorrow such of the Princes' prerogatives as enable them to afford a better life to their subjects and to ameliorate their lot must remain. Other privileges, which may be merely matters of honour and glory shedding effulgence on their personalities are of comparatively small account when set beside other considerations such as the safeguarding of resources necessary for an up-to-date government and the relief of burdens borne by the States alone.

"In promising to support the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chamber of Princes added the proviso that the support would be without prejudice to the right of individual States to lay their case before him and generally without prejudice to the 'inherent, rights of the States'.

"These rights it is not easy to define or catalogue when one considers the effect of political practice inaugurated in 1860 and since maintained with the aid of 'usage and sufferance'. In any case there is a piquant irony in the contrast between the Princes' reiteration of the phrase 'treaty rights' and the Viceroy's suggestion that all Princes, for certain purposes, should voluntarily abdicate in favour of the political officers accredited to their courts.

"When at the Round Table Conference the Princes assented to the working out of a federal constitution, they were prepared voluntarily to delegate some of their sovereign powers to a federal government. In the India of the future it is possible that the matters committed to the Central Government would be far fewer than those recited in the table of federal matters appended to the Act of 1935.

"Unless, therefore, the proposals entrusted to Sir Stafford Cripps are fundamentally adverse to the interests of the Indian States—and this is unthinkable—there is no reason why there should not be ample common ground between the States and the rest of India. 'Freedom' must be our watchword—freedom from crippling restrictions and strangling control, freedom from the subordination of India's interests to the interests of other parts of the Commonwealth."

The representatives of the Princes' Chamber and some prominent States Ministers met Sir Stafford Cripps, but details are not available at the time of writing either of their demands or of the final decision of Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government.

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribution are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay Cash Contribution of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims Cash Contribution from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty.

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty.

	Rs.		Rs.
Jaipur	4,00,000	<i>Bengal.</i>	
Kotah	4,34,720	Cooch Behar . . .	67,701
	(of this sum	<i>United Provinces.</i>	
	Rs 2,00,000	Benares	2,19,000
	has been	<i>Punjab.</i>	
	suspended)	Mandi	1,00,000
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200	Other States . . .	13,307
Jodhpur	2,13,000	<i>Madras.</i>	
	(of this a	Travancore .. .	7,96,480
	sum of	Mysore	24,50,000
	Rs 1,15,000	Cochin	2,00,000
	has been	<i>Western India States</i>	
	suspended)	Those paying cash contribution	
undl	1,20,000	to His Majesty include —	
Udaipur (Mewar) . .	2,66,000	Bhavnagar	1,28,060
	(includes	Cutch	82,258
	contribution	Dhrangadhra	40,671
	to local	Gondal	49,096
	corps)	Junagadh	28,394
Other Rajputana States	1,11,575	Nawanagar	50,312
Joara	1,37,127	Porbandar	21,202
<i>Assam.</i>		Rajkot	18,991
Manipur	5,000		
Rambrat	100		

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be Nazarana payments on successions

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagarely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar

Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese the State of India.

The Portuguese Empire consists of besides Portugal, Azores, Madeira, Cabo Verde Guine, S. Tome e Principe, Angola e Congo, Mozambique, India, Macau and Timor which occupy together an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal itself, which together with its colonies make up over 2 million square kilometers. Portuguese India has an area of 3,783 square kilometers

GOA.

Goa, derived from Govem or Gova, forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts and sea. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the South, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 3,806 square kilometers and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543, and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century and early in the 19th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagod is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal nine—Mandovi, Zuari, Tiracol, Chapora, Baga, Sinquerim, Sal, Talpona, Galgibaga—which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the Western India Portuguese railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built

there and the trade is considerable, being chiefly transit trade from British territory. The harbour has been leased to the W I P Ry and in recent times much work has been done for its development, and large sums of money have been spent. The railway lines carry a large entrepot trade. At the outbreak of the war some German and Italian ships took refuge at Marmagoa, and their cargoes have been the object of litigation. Most of these cargoes either came from or to British Indian merchants. With the outbreak of the war the railway and port traffic of Marmagoa have dwindled very considerably.

The People.

The total population of Portuguese India was 579,970 of which 279,398 are males and 300,572 females in the 1931 census. The recent census of 1941 is expected to reveal a higher population, about 6½ lakhs of inhabitants, with a population ratio definitely in favour of Hindus. Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 593 villages in which reside 127,180 families. The density of the country is about 153, the highest being in Bardez with 468 inhabitants per square kilometer and lowest in Sanguem with only 21 inhabitants per square kilometer. The country presents many interesting demographic problems relating to the distribution of population, birth and death rates, average span of life, density, etc. The *Velhas Conquistas* are thickly populated and offer the highest contingent for emigration and its inhabitants are to be found in almost all the parts of the world, including British India where there have settled about 75,000 Goans in various walks of life.

In the *Velhas Conquistas* the majority of the population is Christian. In the *Novas Conquistas* Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few hundreds and they speak Konkani as well as Hindustani. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos, Sudras and low castes, which generally do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one half of the total population are largely Marathi and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkani district of Bombay. All classes of the people with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. Many emigrant families at Bardez and Salsette speak the English language. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns.

as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic faith and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to suppress all religious Societies which, it claimed, were interfering with the political affairs of the State. As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State under Dr Oliveira Salazar, a deeply religious statesman, has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country. All religious Orders are now freely allowed and several of them have established Convents and Schools in the country, including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Panjim. A number of nuns have also come to the country. A new Seminary is being built and a new religious Order is proposed to be started in Goa. The relations between the Church and State are very cordial, though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced. At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasury. The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India. But there is censorship of the press and only one political party, the Uniao Nacional, supporting the Government, is in existence. A new administrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralization is in force, both financial and administrative.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The present policy of the Government under Governor-General Col Jose Cabral is to bring as much land under cultivation as possible. For this purpose, technical and agricultural experts have been appointed to carry on propaganda and to demonstrate to the farmers modern methods of cultivation. Statistics are being organised referring to agriculture, rice and coconut production, area under the plough, etc. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas areas, as a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would

be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits, the most notable of which are the famous alphonso mangoes and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez and Salsette where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to Europe.

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most distant villages of Goa into close and intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is easy to cover the whole country in a motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas. All the principal roads are asphalted. A number of new bridges have been built which have made easy inter-district communication. There are cheap bus services throughout the country at regular intervals. These have quickened communication with British India and have enabled the district of Salcete and Bardez to import a larger quantity of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables from the adjoining British territories. The Bombay-Goa road, when completed, will shorten substantially the distance between these two places and establish a regular bus service. Due to the present system of petrol rationing which came into existence soon after the outbreak of the war bus services have, however, become limited and work by rotation.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs 141 lakhs and exports to about Rs 30 lakhs in 1937. The deficit is met from the remittances sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found in British India and other parts of the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment

exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. The Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, copra, betel-nuts, mangoes, cashew nuts, bamboos, salt-fish, etc. No reliable statistics are available of the country's balance of indebtedness and of its invisible exports which are considerable and mainly responsible for the favourable terms of trade which the country enjoys.

The only industries are soap-making, tanned food products and cashew-nuts.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The W I P Ry, now run by the Madras and Southern Mahratta, has, due to the suspension of coastal ferry service between Bombay and Nova Goa, recently experienced increased traffic, both passenger and goods, and has yielded enormous profits more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed rate of interest, even a surplus is left over which is paid regularly into the Lisbon treasury every six months. The Portuguese Government have, in the past, lost considerable sums in the payment of the guaranteed interest. Considerable expenditure has also been incurred in modernising the facilities in the Mormugao harbour. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with British India with which it maintains close commercial relations. About 65 per cent of the imports of the country are from British India which also receives most of its exports but in recent years these have shown remarkable fall due to the suspension of steamer services to Goa. Among the most important imports are rice, textiles, sugar, cereals, petrol, kerosene oil, all kinds of machinery, foreign liquor, etc. There is a large entrepot trade running into about 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year, which is generally cleared by the port and railway of Mormugao.

Taxes and Tariffs

The finances of the country showed chronic deficits for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war increased them to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were initiated by the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes". Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 13 *per capita*. The income tax is

paid only by those merchants who make large profits and by Government servants. The average income from other sources is not fixed. There is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, interest on loans, excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants—all persons, Goan and non-Goan at the time of their leaving Goa,—which yields to the State about Rs. 40,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nett yield. The State has established in Bombay an institution called *Instituto Indo-Portugues* with an annual subsidy of forty thousand rupees from Government and Rs. 30,000 from Santa Casa de Misericordia and Hospicio de Sagrado Coracao de Maria to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goans residing in British India and British East Africa. The proceeds of the emigration tax have been earmarked for the subsidy to the Institute. The additional sum of thirty thousand rupees from Santa Casa and Hospicio is derived from the profits of the Goa Lotteries which are now, by a notification of the British Indian Central Government, banned in British India.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price. The tariffs were again revised last year, and the import duties on foreign goods were generally increased. The preferential duties on Portuguese wines, spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference even more effective. Sugar imported from Mocambique enjoys effective protection, though its import is done through British India. But there are no exports from Goa to Mozambique.

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues between 1914 and 1940 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with other special funds, make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portuguese India. The total surplus for the last decennium amounts to about 90 lakhs of rupees, of which about 61 lakhs are constituted

into a reserve fund. Recently all the different special funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve ear-marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. The duty on imported rice which was introduced towards the end of 1938 has now been withdrawn. The tax on rice was levied with a view to give protection to the local production but when Government saw that the price of paddy was soaring high, it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice. Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers. A notification in the Government Gazette says the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs 9 per candy of 160 litres with the exception of *Corgut* variety which will be sold at Rs 9-14-0 per 98 kilograms. The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies. The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies. The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 100 lakhs, but its active note circulation did not exceed 65 lakhs of rupees. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of British Indian currency. There was, during 1940-1941 a considerable repatriation of funds from British India, which resulted in an expansion of the note circulation of Banco Nacional Ultramarino to over 80 lacs of rupees. There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits. The heavy demand for Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being demanded for their conversion. But the Banco Nacional Ultramarino offers all reasonable facilities for transfer and conversion of notes, at present, only to its customers.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India situated on the banks of the Mandovi, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral at Velha Goa and various

churches, the viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The electrical supply of the country has been reorganised under the auspices of the Municipality and an excellent system of lighting, public and private, is now in force. Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of buildings have come up on *Alinho* which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim. A decree has been published calling upon all houseowners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water-supply. This decree has so far not been enforced, due to lack of water-supply.

The population of Nova Goa, according to the latest census of 1940, shows 20,291 inhabitants, 10,747 males and 9,544 females. There are 1,020 British subjects, 5 Germans, 6 Chinese, 3 Iraqians and 1 Yugo-Slavian. There are 4 up-to-date hotels with all comfort catering to the needs of visitors.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the *Velhas conquistas*.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties and by encouraging intermarriages between the Portuguese and the Indians. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and was the seat of the Inquisition which was a religious power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry on

his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranés of Satari in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranés joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranés again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appeared to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There was no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This was chiefly due to the fact that under the old regime the natives of Goa enjoyed complete equality with the natives of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa, as was the father of Dr Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa were also Dr Almeida Azêz, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr Alberto Xavier, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance. The new colonial policy of Portugal is based on racial distinctions and on a classification of citizens into full-blooded and assimilated. The *Acto Colonial* is now the corner-stone of Portuguese colonial legislation and its preamble states that it is the historic function of Portugal to own and rule colonies. This function is called its *organic essence*. Colonials are debarred from entering the ranks of military officers and are not allowed to join military and naval colleges of Portugal. Thus racial discrimination in the fundamental statutes of the country has given rise to discontent and has led to many representations to the Government of Portugal. A recent Governor-General of Portuguese India, General Cravinho Lopes, voiced India's feelings at the Colonial Conference of Governors when he stated that Portuguese India was hurt by such legislation.

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of central-

isation, financial and administrative, has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor-General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government. A press law controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear. Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphlets. The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions. A system of periodical conferences has been established, made up of all the colonial Governors now suspended due to the international situation. There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members to the National Assembly. Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor-General. The economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times. Prices and production have fallen, unemployment has increased, national dividend has dwindled down. There is a widespread demand for a commercial treaty with British India.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3206, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos 7008 and 7030, dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 8,090 of 5th May, 1937 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct control of the Governor-General.

Assisting the Governor-General in the administration are the Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works Secretariats. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. R. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Administration

and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Felhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court: the Deputy Chief Health Officer: the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works: the Deputy Director of Finances: the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Land-owners and Farmers of the District; and one advocate-member elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in Portuguese India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Sessions Courts at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca,

Bicholim, Quepim e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Pondá, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

A new Administrative Code has been introduced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally responsible for all their actions. No public servant can profess communism and has to make a declaration to that effect before he is appointed. The Governor has wide disciplinary powers over the public servants subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Court of Discipline at Lisbon. The Judiciary has its own autonomy independent of the Governor of the colony as regards promotions, discipline, punishments and dismissal subject to general supervision and control by the Minister for Justice. The whole Portuguese Empire forms one judicial district directly under the Lisbon Government.

There are over five English teaching High Schools recognised by the University of Bombay from which students appear for the Bombay Matriculation.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south Aguada Bay, on the left bank of Zary River in Lat. 15° 25' N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible to shipping all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance as is necessary.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which

is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres near the Harbour. The scheme of "free" port did not produce much commercial development. No new industries were established. But with the increase in the railway traffic to about 9 crores of rupees by sea and rail the harbour was visited by several vessels, before the outbreak of the present war.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay and four hours run by rail from Bombay Central Station. It is composed of two portions, namely Daman proper lying on the coast and the detached part of Nagar-Aveli separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1931) of 19,741 of whom 1,675 are Christians. The number of houses is 4,095. Nagar-Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1931) of 33,269, of whom only 401 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,039. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their

permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal. The language spoken here is Portuguese and Gujarati. There is an English School recognised by the Government of Portuguese India.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile especially in Nagar-Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar-

Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a

Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with the help of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogola, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for

its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1931, is 16,688, of whom 251 are Christians. Most of the Goan convicts sentenced for transportation for life have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal settlement. Formerly all prisoners undergoing the sentence of transportation were sent to Mocambique island but now the convicts are sent to the island of Diu.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 1st July 1911 of 323,295. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Campagnie d'Orient*, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment, he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village,

which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1683, by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Shah, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenolr, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanam, on the coast of the Northern Circars was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur Lomin (Louis). The French establishments in India have rallied to the French Movement under the leadership of

General de Gaulle He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupam, Modeliarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvané, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadon, Tirnoular, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and Criminal courts, courts of first instance and a Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also a scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangères, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running *via* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest

of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, six of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

There were in 1937, 67 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 353 teachers and 13,803 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1942 Rs 3,082,480). The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,932 looms and 87,524 spindles, employing 6,786 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1940-41 (for the year ending 31st March 1941) the imports amounted to Rs 4,583,495 and the exports to Rs 6,714,951 to these two ports in 1940, 122 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 240,957. Before the war Pondicherry was served by French steamers, sailing monthly between French and Indo-China via Colombo, Madras and Singapore and also fortnightly by the British India Steam Navigation Co. Steamers which plied between East Coast Ports and the Straits Settlements. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to March 1941.

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union with British India came into force. As a result, all goods exported or imported into the Ports of Pondicherry and Karikal are liable to the same duties as are levied in other British Indian ports.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in 1936 was 187,870. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the

British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul-General accredited to the French Government, who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry, ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Duplex, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1941) 38,284. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator, who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 98,055, in 1891, 75,526, in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; in 1936, 60,447 and in 1941, 60,555, but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aides, Nedungadu, Cot-Kéry, Neravy and Tirncular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which having a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are properly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was so expensive the Government of India was seriously embarrassed the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwals, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Tribal Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Malikhs, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser grey beard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other

Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zalka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Wazirs, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Wazirs, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his son father Abdurrahman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribal Territory, causing the Zalka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards, the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. *Ind.*

its success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-anarchic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself crushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dakka, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the years of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to verset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribesmen, who began to attack and loot the retiring

convoys and the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coming, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hisar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjeff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Portugal but it had been desir-

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case.

German Influence—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the

Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubiyan Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B B B"—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war of 1914-18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B B B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrain, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh

Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war, however, the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *débâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power. The aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot, this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayet to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brussels Line.

France and the Frontier—It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price

of abstinence. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. With the collapse of France in the second world war, however, both Indo-China and Siam were thrown on the mercy of Japan, who joined the Axis powers against the Allies in December, 1941.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Know-

ing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearwards and given them infinite trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier, their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan,

as far north as Ladhā, and linking these with our military bases, and particularly at the terminus of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladhā. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan, Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37, a trouble which has not yet been flattened out. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there are far from settled. The trouble there is not yet over and its extent has resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

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en said before it will be seen of this discussion of Indian that the external menace has d. No part of the frontier is influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the super-session of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages in the waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and enough Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Woonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing at Shargah. These events stirred the British Government

to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. Since that date the Persian Gulf has become the "Air Suez Canal" of the Empire, the main Imperial line of air communications running down its Arab littoral, and an important oil field has been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein. The Company is a branch of the Californian Standard Oil Company and bring American-owned has introduced the U.S.A. into the political complex of the Gulf. Another branch of the same Company has struck oil in Hasa—a portion of Ibn Saud's Arabian Kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and a British company is prospecting with success in Koweit. Those who desire a more complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government



in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed *via* the Far East and America. On his return home *via* India the Sheikh concluded a new treaty with the representatives of His Majesty's Government in 1938.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai,

Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for the trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Manama and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But, in spite of this, the trade of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence, which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

The importance and wealth of these islands has been immensely increased by the development of the Bahrein oil fields referred to above.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their holdness and hardihood. As mentioned above there are good prospects of the development of an oil field in Koweit territory.

Khoramshahr (formerly Muhammerah).

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Khoramshahr. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

Iraq.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basrah is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway and is also an important air port on the Empire air route. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kerman-shah and Hamadan. Baghdad is the Capital town.

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia, under British Aegis under the sovereignty of King Feisal I. He was, on his death, succeeded by his son, King Ghazi, who died in a Motor accident in April, 1939. His three-year old son, Amir Feizal, was then proclaimed King, and Amir Abdullah, uncle of the new ruler, was appointed Regent. When the Great War was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a

mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

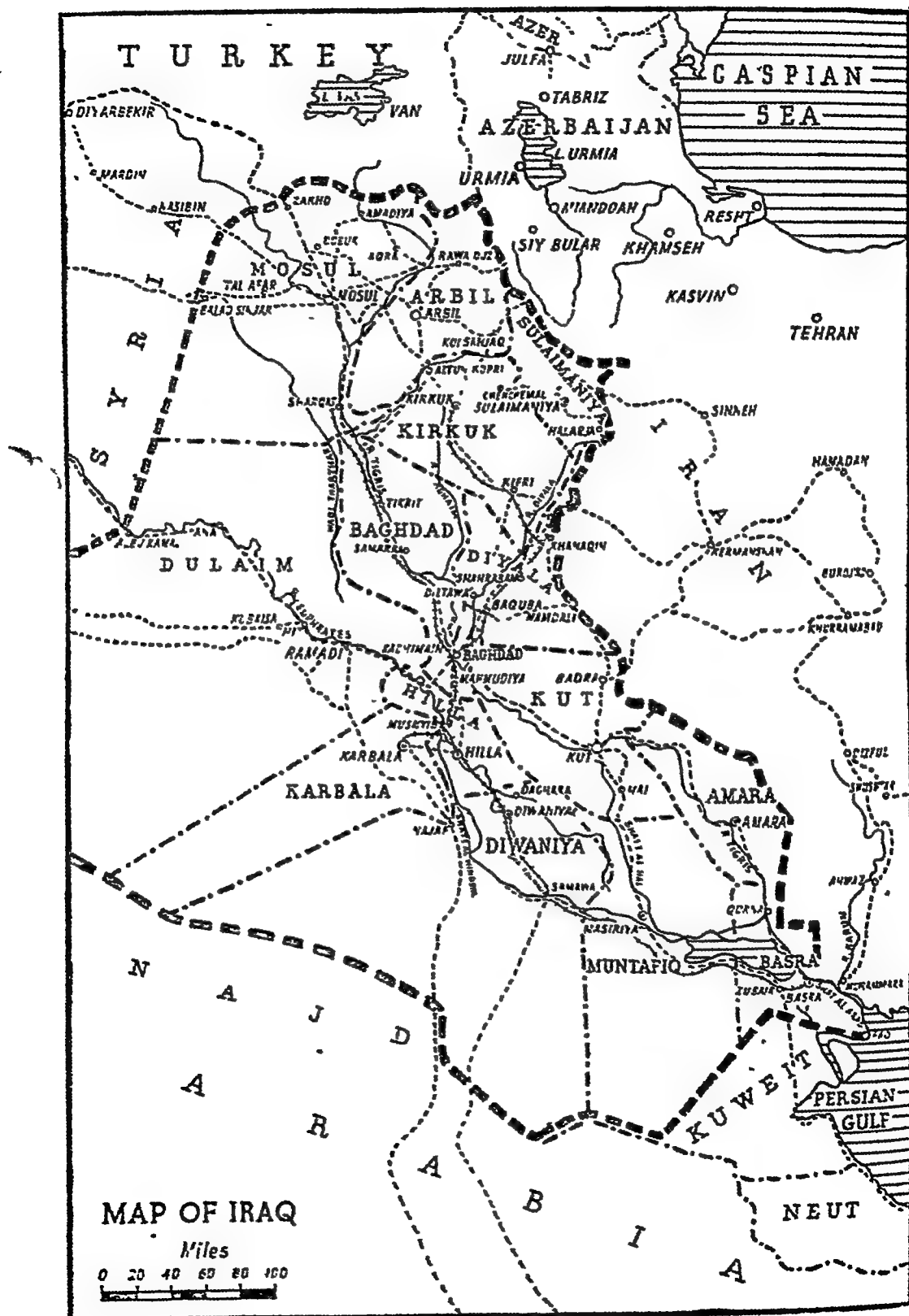
The announcement is as follows —

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties and the Kingdom of Iraq for that object shall be their mutual aim. The present Treaty shall expire on the day of the expiration of the period of four years from the date of the ratification of peace with Turkey.



It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Faisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the

competence of the Council. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made

subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government.

Iraq's alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Noori Said Pasha, in April, 1939. Broadcasting to the nation, General Noori said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States, coupled with sincere friendship with Turkey and Iran, were two principles on which Iraq's foreign policy was based.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September, 1939, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britain, but for several years the German minister in Baghdad had been working against British influence. As Hitlerism went from strength to strength German influence in Iraq grew in volume and intensity, until, when the war began the expulsion of the German minister by the Cabinet threw into sharp relief the pro-German sympathies of the army leaders and the younger ambitious men who fawned upon them. Later the Cabinet fell and was succeeded by ministries backed by Rashid Ali and the army. When Italy entered the war, this cabinet took the first step in breach of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance by refusing to break off diplomatic relations with Italy, with the result that the Italian Legation in Baghdad became an active centre of Axis propaganda and espionage. In April, 1941 a *coup d'état* put Rashid Ali into power. The administration that followed turned openly hostile to the British, demanded that no more British troops should be landed to protect lines of communication through Iraq and, when this demand was refused, began hostilities in the hope of Axis support. Iraqi forces shelled Habbaniyah, the British aerodrome, and rounded up British residents in Baghdad. The rebellion was quickly quelled and the rebel leaders, finding their position untenable, fled the country. On May 30, 1941, the Lord

Mayor of Baghdad accompanied by Iraqi Army and police officers came to the British Commander to ask for an armistice, which was quickly arranged and legal Government in Iraq was restored with the return of the Regent.

The Iran Shore.

The Iran shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The Iranian Government has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port at the southern territory of the new Trans-Iranian Railway. The port facilities are inadequate and the site is malarious. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Iran authority. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Iran coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debal. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yazd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kishm, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrain was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development, in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of an Iran Navy.

II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfiyar and that where the frontiers of Persia and the Indian Empire meet on the open

sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart

the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time,

British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the Great War as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier and the establishment of railhead at Nokkundi 80 miles on the Indian side of the frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mous. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British-Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

III—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the Great War broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were—

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration,

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order.

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the Great War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own lookout, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspargh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration. The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden proclamation by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

In July, 1941, Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the danger of allowing German tourists in their country. A large number of German technicians and commercial agents had been infiltrating into Iran. The Iran Government's reply being

unsatisfactory, the British and Soviet representatives made a new *Demand* to Iran in June, 1941, without any result. On one point, however, the Government of Iran made a concession to British feelings, that of restricting the activities of Roshid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively co-operating with Axis representatives. The British and Russian *Demand* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran. On the Iran Government's failure to do so in August, 1941, the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action. The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 4 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for temporary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet. It assured the Iran Government that those measures were in no way directed towards Iran. The Soviet had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran. They also assured the Iran Government that as long as the danger threatening them was purely a Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Tehran presented a similar note simultaneously.

Following on the Allied plan of action Persia and India were entered Iran at three points. The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus. The Allied forces met with a slight setback at first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government turned to their forces the olive branch, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Ali Forutan. It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should undertake the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia. Iran agreed to the closing of German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian legations. Further German nationals were handed over to the Allies. The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones. In September, 1941, the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pahlavi, abdicated in favour of his Crown Prince, Shahpur.

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded plains, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom

Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingled. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Afghanistan, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the

raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our Imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy

frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Wazirs broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were aided by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own

doing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which, the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage

of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Wazir militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

Now comes the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India

from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable

medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which even hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1898. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view

of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt was, in fact, within India "... It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that the tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism... A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more... We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,000 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one sense at least, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was

a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of the Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, stating that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute. Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwckai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Takli Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built connecting Fort Sandeman via Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwckai-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kanigram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only dispute connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionaries, Government, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a standstill, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W.F.P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organized in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, who acknowledge that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930— This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which represented of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An

elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assailed Sorarogha, in the valley of the Takli Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Ala Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the opera-

tion of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it alive. Policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshawar-Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanal into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkal in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanal Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Mial and up the

Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The net result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalana and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalana road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair

failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under during leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught and continues a troublesome influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. The faqir of Ipi, however, assisted by several notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan, particularly the North in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air and have not yet succeeded in restoring normal conditions. In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it does a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, has provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1938. Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operation was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of His Excellency the Governor of the N.W.F.P., in his capacity as A.G. for the tribal areas. Sporadic disturbances have continued into the period of the second world war and the Fakir remains a disturbing influence.

Waziristan Outrages 1939—During 1939 Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The list of offences committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year mounted to over fifty cases of major outrage. They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder. The situation became intolerable and necessitated military operations. Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements and clear it of offenders and outlaws.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the pre-occupations of the war.

VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khofak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925

up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier. A first-class military road sometimes double sometimes treble also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1870, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission, which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885, determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. This frontier has since been reinforced by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribesmen, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman, when distrusted British policy up to the day of his

death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him, certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan

revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka, Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbie. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the Great War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Soviet Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Russians. These astute propagandists had converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics. The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, the ex-King. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on

February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows —

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Governments. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced

a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1923, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanullah returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Muradpa Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil: the co-education of boys and girls was permitted; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrears.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in that train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangai clansmen of Kohistan. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings—Events moved rapidly in 1929. Anonymous north Afghan bad-mouthees, Bacha-i-Sagqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discomfited as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial

Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanullah and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanullah on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Sagqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant fights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new King's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Sagqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohistan, Bacha-i-Sagqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £500,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah.—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the

same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people. A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and

Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State are Muhmad Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) and Shah Muhmad Khan, two surviving brothers of Nadir Shah, and the King's uncles. With their help the stability of the Afghan Kingdom has been successfully maintained. Their policy has remained not unfriendly to Britain and India, and they have adhered to the Saadabad Pact with Turkey, Iran and Iraq. All the great European Powers and Japan maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments.

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their establish-

ed suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1890 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjjeff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjjeff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjjeff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjjeff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1901.

In view of these conditions the Government of India treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional question proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with

an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the

suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meanwhile the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisurely stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against the action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley

stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China, and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

It will thus be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our

relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., I.O.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese subsequently tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without being able to persuade the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and not until 1939 were the Tibetans able to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred. In the meantime a British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1936-37, spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relationships with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Sir Basil J. Gould, I.O.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India.

The boy Dalai Lama was installed in Lhasa in October, 1939, with traditional ceremonials. The British Government were represented at the event by a delegation led by Sir Basil Gould, and gifts were exchanged between him and the Lama.

Political Officer in Sikkim—Sir Basil J. Gould, I.O.S.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, there is a narrow strip of territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (*q.v.*); it is almost the only important Indian State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who makes excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then comes the

long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is independent, and the British Minister at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaja Dhiraaj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power rests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Majors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The rulers of Nepal have given conspicuous evidence of their attachment to the British Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. In recent times, Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been

raised to a strong bulwark of India. It is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Blichhakhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Daffas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis residing between the administered border of

Assam and the external frontier of India, in this region drawn by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N E Frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area on the Burma side occupied by the Nagas runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagas are a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously practised by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills are a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. From the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma and since the separation of Burma is no longer India's concern.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been

clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister

On the demise of H.H. Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojawi Rajanya, Projwala Nepal Tara, Atul Jyotirmaya Tri Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G O B, G O L H, G O L, G O S I, G O N T, G O S S M L, G O I E, G K R K, Yitang Paoting Shun Chiang Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Honorary General, British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the Insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H.M. The King-Emperor. With grim determination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and has evolved a better and more beautiful Katmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remote suburbs can now be reached from the town in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an urgent and long felt want, a new and larger electric installaton giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufacture and craft all proclaim his many sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country links up Jayanagar on the B.N.W. Railway with Janakpur, the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the Insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding General Kaiser Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, the Maharaja's nephew and son, for H.M. George VI who also represented the independent Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present

regime though still young, has been fruitful indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphe, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj, which has been extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Katmandu to Bratnagar and Jhapa, the easternmost part of the Nepal Terai. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000, the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains on inscribed pillars. *The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in involving Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra to Nasarich, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-el-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction

of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kocheh, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run, north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run a road motor service linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kocheh. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

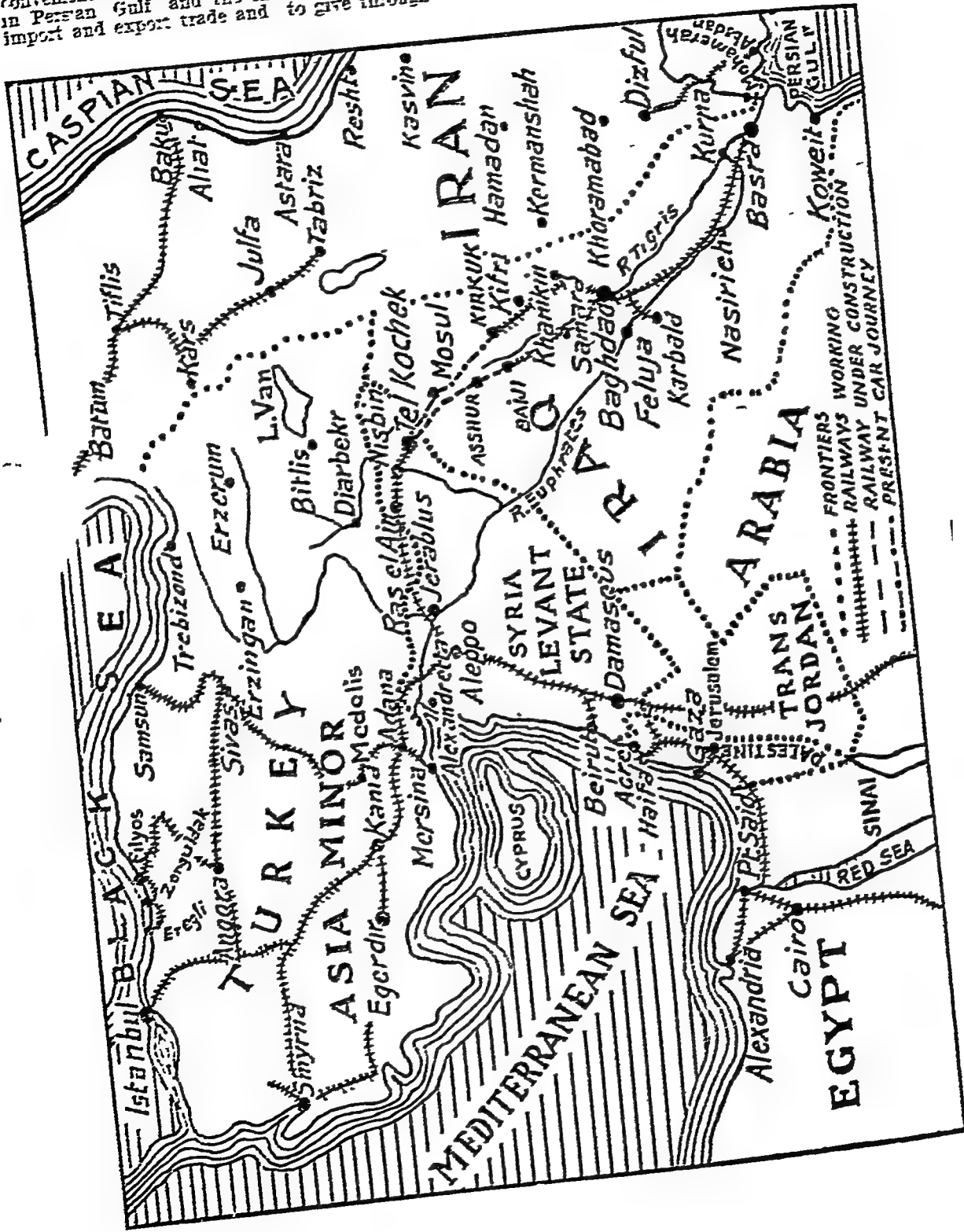
The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Indian and the Russian systems has again assumed considerable importance after the Germans attack of Russia and the alignment of Britain, India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U.S.A. against the aggression of Germany and Japan. With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese, the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia can take is via Iran. The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the last Great War upto Duzdap (or Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This is again being set in order but it is not known upto the time of writing whether through rail connections are being arranged to the Soviet front in Caucasia from either the Persian Gulf or British Baluchistan in India.

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Map of the Baghdad Railway.

The main interests behind Iranian railway connections between the different countries all round Iran. The Iranian railways have, however, assumed special importance this year on account of supplies from the allies to U.S.S.R. in Persian Gulf and the interior to develop import and export trade and to give through



The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company, but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1651 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers, similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of

English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindbia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindbia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French, Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was

organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Allwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chillianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Ujjerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops, in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Mahomedans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports

that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the

introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organisation the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November, 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

The Chatfield Committee.—In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by His Majesty's Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, His Majesty's Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report.

Modernised Re-equipment.—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency.

The types of modernised units will be as follows—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance,

Indian cavalry armoured regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured cars,

Indian cavalry motor regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of the personnel who will be normally on foot,

British and Indian field artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns;

Sappers and miners units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanical power tools;

British and Indian infantry battalions—armed with rifles, Brens and 2 in mortars and fully mechanised first line transport;

Units on the North-Western Frontier will retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

It therefore recommended a thorough-going scheme for re-equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals is the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops.

With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide equal security with fewer troops, though it has to be recognised that the maintenance costs of a modernised unit are higher. The Committee carefully considered these factors in relation to the defence requirements of India and to the need for keeping the maintenance costs of the Army within the compass of what India can afford.

The total reduction of British troops as measured with the establishment on July 1, 1938, is approximately 25 per cent. A reduction in the number of units is also involved, and in this connection it has to be remembered that while the reduction of British units on the Indian establishment implies their transfer to the home establishment and consequently their retention as part of the available combatant forces, the reduction of Indian units must be absolute, except in so far as they can be employed at the cost of non-Indian revenues, in overseas stations.

The Committee's recommendations in regard to air forces and the Royal Indian Navy will be found elsewhere in this section under the respective headings.

Supply of Munitions.—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for re-organising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

Defence Gift to India—His Majesty's Government have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved, which has been estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs 45 crores. Accepting that this capital expenditure cannot be found out of the resources available in India, His Majesty's Government have offered to provide it from the Home Exchequer. The sole condition attached to this magnificent gift is that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

It is estimated that a period of five years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread over this period. Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one quarter would be advanced by way of a loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years, thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions. Hitherto the principle has been accepted that India should be responsible for the "minor danger" of the maintenance of internal security and for the defence of her land frontiers, while Great Britain would be responsible for the "major danger" of attack by a great Power upon India, or upon Empire through India.

Modern developments have, however, clearly shown how vulnerable India is to attack in other forms than those that were envisaged when the principle was first laid down. Such attacks, if they should ever mature, would so vitally affect India's own well-being that they would demand her immediate co-operation in effective measures for her defence. In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co-operation in the defence of points outside India strategically essential to her security.

Thus the Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security," and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India. The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it has been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it is estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed. From this main principle it follows that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint res-

pensibility are used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges should continue to be borne by India.

The margin for external defence suggested is one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government, in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme. Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief.—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell, KCB, CMG, MC, who succeeded General Sir Claude Auchinleck in July 1941. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section

26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, -1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No: 1551 of 1918

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British Armoured, Artillery and Infantry divisions of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British Infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. This of course does not apply in war time. Various units of the Royal Armoured Corps also carry out tours of duty in India.

The Indian Army.

The Indian Army is divided into numerous arms of the service, in just the same way as the British Army.

The Indian Armoured Corps—Was formed from the Indian Cavalry Regiments, and many new Regiments have been raised. The Regiments are organised in a variety of ways, depending on their role. They are provided with heavy, medium and light tanks, armoured cars and carriers and trucks.

The Indian Artillery.—Is divided into a number of branches, the most famous of which is the Mountain Artillery. There is also Field Artillery, Anti-Tank Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Artillery and Coast Defence Artillery.

The Corps of Indian Engineers—Is normally divided into the Sapper and Miner groups and the Military Engineer Service. There are now many other branches, such as Bridging Units and Bomb Disposal Units. There are three Sapper and Miner groups. Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Indian Infantry—Is composed of a number of Regiments. They are—The 1st Punjab Regiment, The 2nd Punjab Regiment; The 4th Bombay Grenadiers, The 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, The 6th Rajputana Rifles, The 7th Rajput Regiment, The 8th Punjab Regiment, The 9th Jat Regiment, The 10th Baluch Regiment, The 11th Sikh Regiment, The 12th Frontier Force Regiment, The 13th Frontier Force Rifles, The 14th Punjab Regiment, The 15th Punjab Regiment, The 16th Punjab Regiment, The 17th Dogra Regiment, The 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, The 19th Hyderabad Regiment, The Madras Regiment; The Assam Regiment, The Bihar Regiment, The Mahar Regiment, The Marhbi and Ramdasa Sikh Regiment and ten Regiments of Gurkha Rifles. The number of the Battalions in each Regiment varies and at present is increasing rapidly. The system of indianising certain Regiments has been abandoned and there are Indian Officers in every Battalion.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. The Officers for the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, and by transfers from both British and Indian units. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps has expanded during the war to many times its previous size.

Medical Services—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations—

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India.

(b) Officers and other ranks of the Army Dental Corps

(c) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment

(d) I. M. S. (Dental Branch) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) Assistant surgeons (B. C.) and (ii), Assistant surgeons (I. C.)

(e) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

(f) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service.

(h) The Auxiliary Nursing Service The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department (B. C.) and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops, while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department (I. C.) and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Auxiliary Nursing Service and the Indian Hospital Corps serve both organisations.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps.—This Corps is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in the British Army. It deals with the issue and repair of arms, ammunition clothing and equipment generally.

Veterinary Services in India.—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, R. I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches—

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are "Civil" troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier.

Air Forces in India.

The Air Forces in India are controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding, Air Forces in India, is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieutenant-General in the Army.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics, therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated, are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution, both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible, that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the Air Forces in India.

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October, 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers are now serving with the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force is undertaken in India on a large scale at the School of Air Force Technical Training in Ambala, which was started in November, 1939. It caters exclusively for the Indian Air Force and through it is now passing each month a constant flow of airmen from all parts of India.

The Indian Air Force has been in action on numerous occasions on the North-West Frontier, and has also been taking part in operations against the Japanese in Burma.

Indian Army Expansion.—The Government of India announced their decision, in June, 1940, to expand the Indian Army by an initial increase of 100,000 men, subsequent increases

to be governed by the military situation and the capacity of the authorities to equip those recruited. The 8 unit—or rather the 21 unit—complete Indianisation scheme was abandoned and the whole Indian Army is now being supplied with officers, Indian and European, wherever they can be obtained. Since then various other expansions have been announced and the total of India's armed forces now exceeds one million.

During 1940 the financial settlement with His Majesty's Government enabled the mobilization and development of India's resources for war to be expanded with the utmost rapidity and the cost to the Indian taxpayer, according to the Finance Member, represented no more than a fair charge to India for her own requirements. In addition to her contributions to the conduct of the war on many fronts, India reached the stage when virtual self-sufficiency in matters of local defence was no longer a distant dream. When the war began India's main assets were an enormous supply of man power and an abundance of raw materials. In the first twelve months of war she became a producer of a great range of manufactured stores.

Schemes for the expansion of the armed forces had to depend on the availability of supply both from the United Kingdom and other overseas sources and from the development of Indian industries, but by November 1940 the Finance Member was able to announce that the country was engaged in producing as a first step and in a comparatively short time an army of close upon half a million men of all arms, properly trained, equipped and mechanized according to modern standards.

Schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and in the use of new weapons were vastly increased. The number of men undergoing instruction at the Armoured Fighting Vehicles School was by the end of 1940 more than five times what it was in August 1939. The Signals School had more than trebled its numbers. New officers' training institutions were formed and mechanical transport schools were on a tremendous scale for the training of men capable of driving and maintaining motor vehicles. Expansion in the training of Sapper and Miner and other technical troops was equally striking.

Recruitment for all arms proceeded steadily throughout the year and at a rapidly increasing tempo as the facilities for training and equipping the men increased. By the end of 1940 over 60,000 troops had proceeded overseas and over 100,000 men of all arms had joined the colours. Specialised ancillary troops raised and trained included railway construction companies, railway operating companies, engineering workshops, base depots for stores, field survey companies, bridging sections, excavating machinery establishments, signals units of all kinds, ordnance workshop companies and many other units. Expansion of the medical services was planned on the fullest scale and provision made for no less than 19 new general hospitals having in all no fewer than 200 sections. Casualty clearing stations, field ambulances, ambulance trains and hospital ships were also provided and equipped.

The Royal Indian Navy started from very much smaller beginnings than the Army. Its growth and development was even more striking. When war broke out provision for local naval defence was purely on a peace-time basis, but sloops of the Royal Indian Navy were quickly assisting the Royal Navy in Indian waters, and Indian ports and harbours were watched over by a large and growing fleet of minesweepers and anti-submarine patrol boats. More new sloops of the latest pattern were under construction in 1940 in the United Kingdom while powerful and well-armed minesweeping craft, corvettes and patrol boats were being built in Indian yards and overseas. With this expansion in the scale and activities of the Royal Indian Navy there was also a notable increase in the number of ratings of all classes, officers and warrant officers.

Difficulties to be overcome in the expansion of the air force were much greater than in the case of the other services. In addition to the expansion of the Indian Air Force, Coast Defence flights of the I A F Volunteer Reserve were established, and a scheme started for the training of 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics to form a reserve for the air forces in India. Work in connection with the enlargement of aerodromes for the most modern types of aircraft proceeded rapidly. The expansion of the I A F is proceeding rapidly, the only factor being availability of training machines and instructors. The squadrons of the I A F are being equipped with the most modern machines.

The development of India's equipment position was phenomenally rapid. The basically important article in a mechanised army is the motor vehicle of various types, planned and adapted for military needs. Before the war India had something like 5,000. By the end of 1940 there were actually in service or on the way approximately 30,000 and by 1941 it was expected that these numbers would be doubled. Most of the difficulties in the way of producing a suitable armoured fighting vehicle in India have been successfully surmounted. Armour plate, which had never been produced in India before, was successfully manufactured during the year. A suitable type of chassis was selected by experts and plans were prepared for an output of something like 3,000 armoured fighting vehicles in 1941 for India's own requirements. With the successful harnessing of civil industry to the task of war production many new items of supply which had previously been imported from overseas, were produced and the country was by the beginning of 1941 in a position to produce far more than her requirements of many classes of lethal and ordnance stores as well as of clothing and other military equipment. The requirements of His Majesty's Government enabled Indian ordnance factories to be maintained at full blast. In the first 15 months of war over 100 million rounds of small arms ammunition were sent overseas and nearly 400,000 rounds of gun ammunition of various kinds. Large quantities of explosives were despatched. These included 100 tons of cordite and a quarter of a million detonators. India also sent overseas over 1,330,000 pairs of boots, 1,500,000 blankets, more than 10,000,000 yards of khaki drill; 1,200,000 cotton shirts and 2,500,000 pairs of socks.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the Great War, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to go through a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the term of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

To meet the emergency created by the present war a bill was introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India in June 1940, empowering the Governor General to conscript European British subjects in India.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineer, infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enroll in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Member-

ship of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

Expansion Scheme—Indian Territorial Units have rendered meritorious service in connection with internal security and other duties since the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The force being primarily a peace-time organisation and not liable for service outside India in the absence of special legislation Government have decided to invite the territorials to volunteer for new regular units which are being formed, *inter alia* to provide representation in the Army for those classes and provinces which had remained unrepresented or not well represented in the Indian Army so far. There had been universal desire on the part of an overwhelming majority of territorials to join the Regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of people the opportunity to show their keenness for service and their worth for army service.

The scheme is purely voluntary without any element of compulsion and it is hoped, especially by the Commander in Chief, that response to it and its results will be such as to encourage the conversion of the entire Territorial Force into regular units. The present territorial units will continue their existence but only in skeleton otherwise for all practical purposes they will cease to exist during the present war. The scheme has been remarkably successful and the vast majority of Officers and men of the territorial units are now in Regular units.

An interesting feature of the scheme is the special provision for certain classes of Sikhs and Mahrattas not normally recruited to the Regular Army.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

Officers.

There are three main categories of officers in the Indian Army, those holding the King's Commission, those holding Indian Commissions and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources in peace time from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquired at first-hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in peace time in three ways: (1) By Qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations used to be held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection men-

tioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for commissions in the Army through the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Emergency War Commissions for Indians.—The present war has accelerated progress in this direction, and recruitment of Indians for emergency war commissions in the Indian Army is proceeding apace.

Indian Military Academy.—In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It provides officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

A few years ago, how to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, was under consideration. A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Cassels. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed.

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianisation of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive; that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments; that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced; that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities; that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded; that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College; and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with.

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers—Since the earliest times Indian officers have been a link between Indian ranks and British officers. These Indian officers hold Viceroy's Commissions, as distinct from the King's Commissions held by British officers and Dehra Dun graduates. They are for the greater part promoted from the ranks. The highest rank is subadar-major in the infantry and artillery regiments, risaldar-major in the cavalry.

Their brilliant full-dress uniforms have one particularly distinctive decoration. The aiguillettes, or gold cords upon the shoulder, are made to a pattern chosen by Edward VII in 1903 for the King's Indian Orderly officers alone.

For this supreme honour, officers are hand-picked from all branches of the Indian Army, specially selected by the Commander-in-Chief himself.

Inheriting a record of service which dates back to the early days of the East India Company, long-serving Indian officers regard these four annual appointments as the supreme honour. The first Indian officers associated with the Sovereign were in command of detachments sent to London for Queen Victoria's Jubilees in 1887 and 1897. It was then realised that some personal link should be maintained between the King-Emperor and the Indian Army.

On January 1st, 1903, the Viceroy issued a General Order announcing certain favours and concessions to the Army in India in connection with Edward VII's Coronation, among them the annual appointment of Indian Orderly Officers.

Six Indian Orderly Officers were appointed in 1903, a number reduced to four in 1904. These four are appointed each year for the London season, from April to August. They attend the King at Courts and Levees, standing near the throne, at all reviews and at such ceremonies as Trooping the Colour. Upon these occasions they appear in full dress. For garden parties and similar engagements they are dressed in grey coats of knee length.

For their services in London, the Orderly Officers receive the Royal Victorian Medal, a souvenir of their supreme honour.

Army in India Reserve of Officers—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commissions in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (Includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in a possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Various castes provide large numbers of recruits to the fighting services. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are normally twenty complete battalions, which during the war have been considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwals and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see *The Indian Year Book*, 1920 on p 152, *et seq*

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD.

The Indian Soldiers' Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Indian Army. It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War. Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters demanding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organisations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies. There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Berar (C P), Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir North West Frontier Province Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President. The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North-West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organisation to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. It was found, for instance, that Boards in areas where recruitment had, temporarily at any rate, stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards, mostly drawn from active battalions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station. Reorganisation was therefore undertaken in 1936. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for

the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed additional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas. Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab, U. P., Delhi, Bombay and the Central Provinces, to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers' Board business.

The whole organisation shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers' Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement, namely, the increase in the prestige of the ex-soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on.

In May 1940, Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole-time Deputy Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas covered by a fixed number of District Soldiers' Boards. Three such officers were appointed for the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province. These were subsequently replaced by Civil Liaison Officers. In the other provinces four Deputy Military Vice-Presidents remain.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards:—

- (a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes,
- (b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family;
- (c) To demonstrate the benefit of and to promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials,
- (d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration,
- (e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

As regards item (e), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below:—

- (a) To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers' children;
- (b) To communicate information regarding employment, facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment,

- (c) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare;
- (d) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests;
- (e) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine;
- (f) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependents in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc.;
- (g) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension-paying branch post offices, especially in hilly districts, and, if and when there is a need for more such offices, to bring the fact to notice;
- (h) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance;
- (i) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Another leading development has been the institution of the "Welfare Scheme," the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers' Boards, etc., acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers' Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian Army obtains recruits in any number for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially looked after. The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental measure Rs 10,000 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural

Reconstruction in military villages in the Punjab. The third and final grant of Rs 10,000 was paid in 1939.

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers' Boards is to find employment for ex-soldiers. The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex-soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 85,512 individuals between the years 1922 and 1939. The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullundur, Lucknow, Ajmer, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat and the Secretary of the Indian Ex-Soldiers' Employment Bureau, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, can supply reliable Indian ex-soldiers for most kinds of civil employment, especially guards of all descriptions, motor drivers, peons, chaprasis, drill and physical training instructors, roughriders and polo orderlies (Personal servants cannot be supplied). Applications should be sent to any of the above officers. Employers should, when applying for labour, furnish particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and state the length of time the appointment can be held open. The various district soldiers' boards also maintain lists of reliable ex-soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts. In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs 17,11,200, bearing an annual interest of Rs 59,892.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1-30th Garhwal Rifles—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous

bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then

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went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Lance-Naik Lala, 41st

Officer C

Havildar (then Lance-Naik) Lala, 41st
 Dogas—Finding a British Officer of
 another regiment lying close to the enemy,
 he dragged him into a temporary shelter which
 he himself had made, and in which he had
 already bandaged four wounded men. After
 bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the
 Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying
 in the open severely wounded. The enemy
 were not more than one hundred yards distant,
 and it seemed certain death to go out in that
 direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted on
 going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl
 back with him on his back at once. When
 this was not permitted, he slipped off his own
 clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer
 and stayed with him till just before dark when
 he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried
 the first wounded officer back to the main
 trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher,
 carried back his Adjutant. He set a magni-
 ficent example of courage and devotion to his
 officers.

Sepoy Chattha Singh, 9th Bhawal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chattha Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until daylight he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Narik Shahamad Khan, 56th Punjab.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our left line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenchment. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-feeders, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-feeders held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself remained and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shotels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Defender Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry —
For most conspicuous bravery and devotion
to duty in thirce volunteering to carry messages
between the regiment and brigade head-
quarters, a distance of 14 miles over open ground,
which was under the observation and heavy fire
of the enemy. He succeeded each time in deli-
vering his message although on each occasion
his horse was shot, and he was compelled to
finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Babadur Raza, 5th Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Rifleman Karan Babadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bunker and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing debris with his hands, twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day, and when a withdrawal was ordered, assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Risaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan. On reaching the position Risaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and at entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when continuing on the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and distinction were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobard Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion 29th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs and entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy (Now Subadar Major and Honorary Captain) Ishar Singh, 25th Purbajah, devotion and bravery "quite beyond praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he managed to his feet, called to his assistance two men and charged and recovered the gun, returned it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood.

2nd-Lieut. Premidra Singh Bhagat, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners January 1941
For courage and endurance while clearing mines from the road during the advance from Gallabat into Abyssinia

Subadar Richpal Bam, 6th Rajputana Rifles, posthumous award February 1941
For the greatest gallantry in leading his Company during the attacks in the Acqua Column at Keren on 7th and 12th February.

Up to the end of March 1942, the following awards have been made to the Indian Army for services in action during the war —

Victoria Cross	3
Distinguished Service Order	26
Military Cross	53
Distinguished Service Cross	2
Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class)	63
Indian Distinguished Service Medal	152

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Oslander), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows—

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	..	1892—1934
Royal Indian Navy	..	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the port in which Indian Naval activity is chiefly centred. In the winter of 1940-41 Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean, North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was

necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R. I. M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, R. I. M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R. I. M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all troopship carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of

Royal Indian Navy.

4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1931, the Bill was re-introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1931 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy.

The Chatfield Committee's report presented in February 1939 made far-reaching recommendations in regard to the Royal Indian Navy as well as other branches of the armed forces. Shortly before the war permission was given for the establishment of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve. With the outbreak of hostilities a large-scale programme for expanding the R.I.N. was taken in hand and in the past 21 years the increase in the number of ships, training establishments and personnel has been rapid.

Already in 1940 a senior boys' training establishment, H.M.I.S. BAHADUR, had been started at Karachi. In February 1942 a similar establishment for junior boys aged 14 to 15, H.M.I.S. DILAWAR, was opened in the same town. Boys who have completed their training in DILAWAR enter BAHADUR to which there is also direct entry from civil life.

Most of the men however enter the Navy as "special service ratings", enlisting for five years or less as sufficient for Active Service and thereafter being transferred to the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve for a further five years. They are trained in H.M.I.S. DALHOUSIE. So are Officers of the Reserves those belonging to the Executive Branch taking short but intensive

courses in seamanship, gunnery, signals, and other subjects. Part of this early instructional period is spent at sea. Having completed their training Reserve Officers are posted for service afloat. Those who have shown aptitude in a special subject may be brought back for a "long course" in it thus becoming specialist officers. There are also special courses for Reserve Officers of the Engineer and Accountant Branches.

For officers of the permanent commission a cadre as distinct from the Reserves a limited number of vacancies continue to be filled at examinations held by the Federal Public Service Commission. These "regular" officers as they are called, are as in the past trained in the United Kingdom.

A Mechanical Training Establishment was opened in 1938 for the instruction of engine room ratings. Men for the Communication Branch learn their work in the Signal School which has been greatly expanded, while ratings in the Seaman Branch qualify as gunners and for anti-submarine defence in the Gunnery and Anti-Submarine Schools respectively. In these three schools Reserve Officers are also instructed.

The growth in the number of the R.I.N. has been remarkable. On the outbreak of war a large programme of construction was initiated, the result has been a striking stimulus to the Indian shipbuilding industry. A large number of ships and small craft have already been completed, and many more are on the stocks. In July 1941 was launched H.M.I.S. TRAVIS CORE, the first vessel for the Royal Indian Navy to be built in Indian yards followed in October by H.M.I.S. BAPODA. Ships of this class are admirably fitted for minesweeping and patrol duties. Naval construction for India is also in progress in the United Kingdom and Australia. Two ships completed in the British Isles H.M.I.S. JYMSA and STILEY, have already seen much service in the Battle of the Atlantic and in Eastern waters, the JYMSA in particular destroying four Japanese bombers and the Dutch East Indies.

Ships of the Royal Indian Navy have played their part in widely separated theatres of war since September 1939. Some of them took part in the operations that led to the downfall of the Italian Empire in East Africa taking part in the reoccupation of Berbera and the capture of Massawa. During the brief campaign that followed Nazi intrigues in Iran the Royal Indian Navy helped to convoy troops support the shore and seize German and Italian vessels. When Japan entered the war, R.I.N. escorted convoys and fought hostile aircraft in Far Eastern waters and later during the Burma campaign. Along the Indian coast they have been active in patrol escort duties and in

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges. Even in the plains, the cultivation of the common crops of temperate countries is practised during the cold weather season while more truly tropical crops are grown in the same areas during summer. Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non-irrigated tracts.

The total area of culturable land in India, excluding Burma, is about 353 million acres, which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, is roughly 245 million acres. Of this vast area, 187 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for India's human population of 388 million and her animal population of 380 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. In the south of India, which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, the climatic and rainfall conditions are different. The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February. Conditions are more truly tropical, especially on the West coast and the sub-division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said to exist.

In South India, rice and millets are the main food crops. Rice, millets, maize, hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season, in the northern parts of the Peninsula, with cotton, jute and groundnuts as the main cash crops. Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India.

Soils.—Four main soil groups can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring, broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of a more effective land utilization. A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the country, both as regards their classification as well as their crop producing power. Of particular interest is the examination of land with reference to the introduction of specialised farming with new and often complicated systems of cropping. Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the "soil-profile" or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation. A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane growing. The work has revealed that some of the *regur* soils are highly suitable for such intensive farming practice. However, in Bombay Province, recent scientific work done on *chopan* soils has shown that, within a certain limit of alkalinity and with proper precautions, these soils are capable of being successfully utilized for sugarcane growing without any artificial reclamation. In fact, cane growing itself has a beneficial effect of improving such soils.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and

the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. The sands of these deserts are mainly derived, according to Blandford, from the old sea coast and the transport of the sand into the interior of the country is due to the South-west wind. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces, *lalar* in Sind, *rahhlar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *kari* in Bombay Province. Such soils are characterised by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation. Additional knowledge has recently been acquired regarding the soils of India as a result of investigations conducted in the United Provinces and Bengal. The cultivated soils of the Kumaun Hills, mainly under orchard cultivation, have been shown to belong to the well-known "brown earth" group and considerable new information is now available regarding the characteristic "pan" formation in the coastal soils of Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

Finance.—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years, very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent years of depressed agricultural prices however, it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motor-bus as the commonest means of human transport, the great bulk of agricultural produce is still taken to market in bullock carts. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements.—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some

districts but the demand has decreased on account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *balhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country, most of which are simple, cheap and efficient under local conditions. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut and gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private business and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas. In 1937-38, however, it is calculated that over 22,500 improved ploughs, 28,000 fodder cutters, 2,300 iron cane mills and 20,500 other types of better implements and a very large number of spare parts were sold to cultivators through the agency of Government Agricultural Departments in British India and Indian States. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Cultivation and Tillage.—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry-farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great importance.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The main object of tillage methods for *rabi*, *i.e.*, cold-weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seed. To achieve these objects, the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings, which produce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. For *kharif*, *i.e.*, hot-weather, crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements, *e.g.*, the sickle, and very little wastage occurs in the processes. The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the improvement of cultivation and tillage is largely concentrated upon (a) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (b) research work on the improvement of indigenous agricultural implements and the distribution and extension of such improved types in the rural areas. The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and, in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds, where the work is done on a contract basis by private agencies.

Irrigation—The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include practically the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces except the sub-montane regions, Sind, a large portion of Bihar, most of Madras and the Bombay Province, omitting the coastal belts, and portions of the Central Provinces. The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, *e.g.*, sugarcane, can hardly be grown without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind, barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system (excluding Burma) is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 246 million acres, about 55 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area, 29 million acres are irrigated by canals, 13½ million acres by wells and 12 million acres from tanks and other sources. In 1937-38, the total length

of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 73,130 miles irrigating an area of over 40 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery-Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadli project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhritas*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel and the practice of composting is only being slowly developed. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with valuable crops such as sugarcane and tobacco. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, e.g., ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies. The approximate consumption of ammonium sulphate in 1937-38 was 63,274 tons as compared with 57,164 tons in 1935-36. Imports of phosphatic manures amount to about 16,000 tons annually and of potash manures, 4,000 tons. In addition, quite appreciable quantities of such fertilisers are produced and used in India. The general fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities since 1929 has undoubtedly hampered the wider use of artificial fertilisers which are mostly confined to irrigated areas and the planting industries.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 35% of the total cultivated area. It predominates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Madras. Excluding the area of Burma, which is now politically separated from the Indian Empire, the area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres and the yield about 27 million tons. In 1938-39, total area under rice was 73 million acres with a total yield of approximately 24 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. Rice is either broadcast drilled or transplanted. Broadcast rice is sown generally in low-lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rises grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into areas according to the level to regulate the distribution of water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The

area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres. Various schemes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board are in progress.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1938-39 were 1,340,385 tons, mainly from Siam and French Indo-China.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total output in India. This crop occupies, on an average, about 11 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the country. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Macaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 104 million tons. Recent crops have averaged 94 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Export of wheat amounted to only 1,760,000 tons in 1939-40. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practicable and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 1 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed a Standing Committee to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country supplying food for the poorer classes and for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum)

vulgare) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. In 1939-40, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 51 million acres. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rabdi* juar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer ariselinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton.—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and occupies a most prominent position in the list of exports. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1934-35 was 23.3 million acres and the average yield 4.7 million bales of 400 lbs each. During the five year period ending 1939-40, the average annual acreage increased to about 24.2 million acres and the average yield to 5.6 million bales. In 1940-41, the estimated area and yield were 22.9 million acres and 5.8 million bales respectively. The ascertained area under improved varieties of cotton in 1940-41 was about 5.4 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 3,617,000 bales in 1940-41. The principal export is of short staple cotton below $\frac{3}{4}$ " in staple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and long staple Indian cotton, of staple length $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1-1/16", such as Punjab-American. There is no Indian cotton belt. Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Borda, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly, in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre, and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports.—The figures for exports by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1935-40 are shown in the table below—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs each)

Countries	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
United Kingdom	456	610	395	411	473
Other parts of British Empire.	12	14	23	23	20
Japan ..	1,759	2,334	1,359	1,211	1,056
Italy ..	154	165	151	92	52
France ..	160	155	96	169	229
China (exclusive of Hong-kong)	109	63	60	103	681
Belgium ..	225	310	196	142	68
Spain ..	68	26	1	2	15
Germany ..	264	206	160	192	52
Other countries	184	257	277	268	296
Total	3,397	4,140	2,731	2,703	2,948

N B—From 1st April 1937, the above figures exclude exports from Burma. Details for 1940-41 are not available.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is now one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1940-41 is 3,559,000 acres as against a quinquennial average of 3,871,800 acres for the preceding five years ending 1939-40. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality, mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1938-39 was estimated to be 2,673,740 acres representing 82.32 per cent of the total area. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy 73.5 per cent of the area. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry

Protection Act of 1932 has given a great stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods and the number of such factories in different Provinces and States has increased from 57 in 1932-33 to 147 in 1940-41. The production of sugar direct from cane during the season 1940-41 totalled 1,082,500 tons as against 1,242,000 in 1939-40. This drop in production was due to compulsory restriction on outputs in U.P. and Bihar. The average extraction for the whole of India has shown a rise, it being approximately 9.75 in 1940-41 as against 9.29 in 1938-39 and 9.45 in 1939-40. The recoveries are high both in U.P. and Bihar in 1940-41. This was partly due to the excellent quality of the crop and partly due to the restriction on the output of factories by means of quotas. As the factories were debarred from crushing for the full season they arranged to crush their quotas during such part of the season when cane was available in the highest state of maturity. There were heavy imports in 1939-40 owing to the failure of the crop in 1938-39. The per capita consumption in India was only 6.6 lbs. in 1938-39 as against 7.2 lbs. in 1937-38 and 7.3 lbs. in 1936-37. The drop in consumption was due to the very high prices for sugar in 1938-39. The Bombay Province leads in consumption per capita, it being 17.0 lbs. as against 7.1 lbs. for U.P. and 2.8 lbs. for Bihar and Orissa, the two leading provinces in the manufacture of sugar. The Bombay Province is producing about one-third of its requirement at present in the Province itself, mainly in the Deccan Canal tract. On the whole India is now not only capable of providing her own requirements of sugar but can have a surplus for export if the quota system followed in U.P. and Bihar is removed.

During the year 1935-39 certain changes were introduced on the excise duty on Khandasari sugar, the rate and duty being reduced from Re 1 per cwt. to 8 annas per cwt. The exemption from duty hitherto enjoyed by concerns employing less than 20 persons was simultaneously withdrawn. With effect from 1st March 1940 the excise duty on factory sugar was increased from Rs 2 to Rs 3 per cwt.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1.5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. The area for 1939-40 was 8.2 million acres. The yield in 1939-40 was about 3.1 million tons of which 543,600 tons were exported.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield

varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs. of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. Area in 1939-40 was approximately 3,713,000 acres and yield 466,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports in 1939-40 amounted to 219,200 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with successive short harvests in the Argentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. In 1939-40 exports to Great Britain and the British Empire amounted to 203,000 tons.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1939-40, it occupied an area of 4,050,000 acres with a yield of 416,000 tons. Export amounted to 3,502 tons.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crops is about 5½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1939-40 was estimated at 1,120,000 tons of which 24,610 tons were exported. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—Jute fibre is obtained from two species of plants called *Corchorus Capsularis* and *Corchorus Olitorius* respectively. The conditions required for jute cultivation are (a) high temperature, (b) deep soil of fairly fine texture, (c) rainfall of over 40 inches so distributed that while the young plants have enough moisture to ensure good growth, the bulk of the rainfall takes place when the crop is mature and (d) sufficient supply of clear retting water. Its cultivation is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and to a small extent in the United Provinces.

The crop is sown broadcast during February to May, on well prepared seed beds. It is commonly weeded and thinned thrice. Four to five months after sowing, when the crop is about in flower, it is cut.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. The plants are submerged under water for retting, and when retting is complete, that is, in about ten to twenty days, the plants are removed. The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk, washed and dried, when it is ready for being converted into various uses.

India practically holds a monopoly of the production of raw jute. Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow jute, but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India.

Compulsory restriction of the jute acreage in Bengal came into force from 1941 and only 2,132,110 acres were put under jute during that year as compared with the previous years' figures of 5,668,750 acres. According to the Government forecast the total yield during 1941 and 1940 were 5,422,555 and 13,186,450 bales respectively.

The annual world consumption of the fibre in recent years varied from 83 to 125 lacs of bales of 400 lbs each, the average consumption being near about 100 lacs of bales. Trade conditions in 1940-41 deteriorated very much owing to shipping difficulties and other factors brought about by the war, which caused the consumption of jute in 1940-41 to fall to as low a level as 75 lacs of bales.

The fibre is largely exported abroad either as raw material or as manufactured jute goods. The principal markets for jute are the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany (until the outbreak of war). The chief jute manufacturing countries are India, the United Kingdom and Germany, India having more than half the total number of looms in the world.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. Exports in 1939-40 amounted to 57½ million pounds of which the United Kingdom took 16½ million pounds. The area in 1939-40 was 1,310,000 acres, as compared with 1,290,000 acres in 1938-39 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 476,000 tons in 1939-40 as against 50½,000 tons in 1938-39. The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Province and several thousands of flue curing barns have been installed in recent years.

Live-stock Census—The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of Live-stock in India, taken in January 1940, shows that there were therein British India (excluding United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa), 110 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 87 million heads of oxen and 22 million heads of buffaloes. The details shown hereunder refer to the 1940 census and are provisional and subject to revision.

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferbadi buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjab), Hansi (Punjab), Bhaganari (Baluchistan), Nellore (Madras), Anni Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U.P.), Malvi (C.I.), Khillar (Deccan), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangri (Konkan). Amongst the best milking breeds are the Sahiwal (Punjab), the Gir (Kathiawar) and Sindhi (Sind). On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. H.E. the Viceroy's "Gift" Bull Scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

Cattle Improvement—India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujarat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangri or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed, indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared. Then we have the many types of buffalo, the buffalo is at present, and will be for many years to come, the dairy animal of the country. The buffalo which yields fair quantities of milk with a fat percentage of from 7 to 9 per cent of butter fat cannot be beaten as a butter and ghee producer.

A large proportion of the cattle of this country depend entirely on grazing for their total food and nourishment, and considering that such grazing is only of value for about 5 months of the year, India has the material to breed very fine and profitable animals. The standard at present is low from a commercial point of view owing to neglect and sheer carelessness. The live-stock of India at present cannot compete with the cultivated crop, hence cattle breeding is relegated to those areas in which no crops can be grown. Immediate attention and large subsidies from Government will be necessary for many years to bring the standard of cattle up to a point when it will be an economical proposition to grow cattle on better land.

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress although slow, is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act," which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 70 villages in the Province. An Expert Cattle Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has recently reviewed the methods of cattle improvement and the development of this supply in rural districts. The Report of this Committee has now been published and the recommendations made in it were recommended to all Provinces and States by the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as a model to be followed. More money and staff is essential to accelerate this work in the interests of the farmer. It is now a generally accepted fact that the farmer who mixes his farming with cattle breeding has been better able to stand the depression now prevalent. In the Province of Bombay, large numbers of pedigree breeding bulls are now available in the villages as a result of the combined effect of the introduction of "premium bulls," breed registration and the application of the "Castration Act."

Dairying—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances to be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be Co-operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, and will be for many years, a cottage industry and each household producing a few pounds of milk; at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter), country butter, and Khawa, a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained.

These products could, of course, be produced by up-to-date methods, leaving the pure sweet milk for either home consumption or to

be utilised for making casein, skim milk powder and the like, thus giving the farmer a better return. The trade, however, has been purely a cottage industry, and co-operative societies would appear to be the only solution. Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A good deal of research is still necessary.

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing. Milk is now sold in sealed bottles, thus trade, however, is small. The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption, he has not learned to look after his milk. Consequently the producer has to be prepared to meet the customer's demand at any time of the day. Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day; this naturally makes milk more expensive. The consumer must be educated into the habit of the two-delivery methods if any progress is to be made in the organizing of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities. India is experiencing the same difficulties as other countries when milk was produced in the cities (i.e.) the destruction of cows and calves in the cities when dry.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The report prepared by Dr Wright on the dairying industry of India is a most useful and comprehensive publication and indicates clearly many avenues whereby improvement can be effected.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

Animal Husbandry.—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States. The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five, viz., one each at Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The chief research centre is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United

Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges.

In addition to research, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively.

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and Surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hemorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the glanders and fracy act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol. This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised.

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination. Rinderpest is by far the most important and is responsible for the major portion of the mortality among bovines in India. The discovery at Mukteswar that it was possible to attenuate rinderpest virus by "passage" through goats and that the attenuated virus produces only a milk form of the disease in cattle has led to the almost universal use of the goat virus as a prophylactic against the disease. Experiments carried out indicate that the immunity conferred by this method may last for at least five years.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease in India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. So far no treatment, either curative or prophylactic, has proved successful and the application of strict hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it. Fowl pox and Fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

The Live-stock of India are also subject to infection by a large number of parasitic disease such as parasitic gastritis, liver fluke disease, Amphistomiasis, schistosomiasis, etc. Of the external parasites ticks are important and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have recently started a scheme in the Bombay Presidency to test the possibility of regularly dipping or spraying cattle, its effect on the growth and health of cattle and on the thick population in village areas.

The castration of scrub bulls is an important feature of cattle improvement. The method most commonly used by the Departments is the Burdizzo method and it is quickly replacing the indigenous mulling operation.

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the "Live-stock Importation Act" at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by the Governments.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly

concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883, there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Morrison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector-General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture

with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled live-stock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Colimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Mukteswar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector-General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Mukteswar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements

and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 23 00 million acres. These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The recent reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr. Wright, who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India, carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, contain valuable and important recommendations for breaching the gap between the research worker and the cultivator. These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part

of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the

provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central-Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution issued on May 23, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the

Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European Business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Dept responsible for the administration of Agriculture, the Financial Adviser, I C A R and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs 25 lakhs, of which Rs 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs 7 25 lakhs, of which Rs 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but

should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State was admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and was allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States. The Gwalior State has also become a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs one lakh in not more than 5 annual instalments and has been allowed the usual representation.

By a Resolution of August 4, 1930, the Secretariat of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted a Department of the Government of India. This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15 1939 and connection between the Government of India and the Council Secretariat is now through the Department of Education, Health and Lands. In the same Resolution it was announced that the two Expert Officers of the Council would henceforth be designated Agricultural Commissioners with the Government of India and Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, respectively.

A measure of far reaching importance to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was the introduction by the Government of India in the Central Legislative Assembly of the Agricultural Products Cess Bill on March 1 1940. It was passed with certain amendments by Both Houses of the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General on April 15, 1940. The object of the Act is to finance the general research programme of the Council by levying a cess of 2 per cent *ad valorem* on the following commodities—1 Bones, 2 Bristles, 3 Butter, 4 Cereals other than rice and wheat, 5 Drugs, 6 Feces for brushes, 7 Fish, 8 Fruit, 9 Ghee, 10 Hides, raw, 11 Manures, 12 Oil-cakes, 13 Pulses, 14 Seeds, 15 Skins, Raw, 16 Spices, 17 Tobacco unmanufactured, 18 Vegetables, 19 Wheat, 20 Wheat four, 21 Wool, raw. The cost of the Council's office, Sugar cane research and work relating to the organization of the Marketing of Agricultural Products will continue to be financed directly from the Central Revenues as before. It is hoped that, placed in a more secure financial position and endowed with a larger and more stable income, which would comparatively be

unaffected by the financial vicissitudes of the Central Government, the Council would be able to plan and execute a long term research programme without being worried by financial difficulties. The proceeds of the cess are expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs.

Personnel—In addition to the 16 *ex-officio* members including 8 nominees of Indian States, the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1942 the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Hosain Imam, elected by the Council of State; Pt Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A., and Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly; R. Scherre and N. G. Apte, representing the business community; B. K. Badami and H. R. Stewart, elected by the Advisory Board, and the following members appointed by the Governor-General in Council—H. M. Hood, O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Second Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Madras; H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay; P. W. Marsh, O.S.I., C.I.E. Adviser to H. E. The Governor of the United Provinces; E. R. J. R. Consins, O.I.L., I.C.S. Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bihar, Sir Geoffrey Burton, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Adviser to H. E. The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar; Lt-Col W. F. Campbell, C.I.F., I.A., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of North-West Frontier Province; Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vyayayaghavacharya, K.B.E. and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker.

Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer—P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary—B. Sahay, I.C.S.

Chief Superintendent—S. C. Sarkar, B.A.

Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India—Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin), C.I.F., I.A.S. (Retired).

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India—F. Ware, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner—S. C. Roy, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Lond), Dip. Agr. (Wye).

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner—B. L. Kaura, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser—Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (Lond), I.C.S.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Calcutta—R. C. Srivastava, F.R.C., O.B.E.

Statistician—Dr. P. V. Sukhatre, D.S., Ph.D. (Lond).

Officer-in-Charge, Animal Husbandry Branch—K. P. R. Kartha, B.A.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with Provincial Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, which has recently been re-designated as the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1935, at Delhi with A. M. Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. After more than six years of useful activities in India during which period he was the guiding spirit of the marketing organisation all over India, he relinquished charge of his office on 17th March, 1941, and left for England. Pending the appointment of a successor, Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (London), I.C.S. Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser has been appointed to officiate as Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The staff now consists of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser (post held in abeyance), three Senior Marketing Officers, three Marketing Officers, one Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and fifteen Assistant Marketing Officers. With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for development work of a practical nature. Certain leading Indian States agreed to co-operate by appointing full time officers. In their States and over 200 States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions. A list of the Central Marketing Officers and Senior Marketing Officers in the provinces and States is appended. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown, the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staff of their own. They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staff in carrying out their work.

The marketing scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of five years and the new organisation was given the two-fold task of (i) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing of some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (ii) drawing up suitable grade specifications after examining the chemical

and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing their working under practical conditions.

Apart from the Report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi which was issued in 1937, all-India marketing survey reports in respect of wheat, linseed, eggs, tobacco, coffee, potatoes, grapes, milk, groundnuts and rice have been published, while the reports on hides and sugar are in the final proof stage. The report on lac was approved by the Indian Lac Cess Committee with some minor modifications and is being finally prepared for printing. Reports on skins, citrus fruits, coconuts, markets and fairs and co-operative marketing are in the press either in full or in part. A 'Hand-book on the Quality of Indian Wool,' which is intended to serve as a guide to wool merchants and persons interested in wool has also been prepared and printed. Copies of the same are expected to be released for sale shortly. To facilitate the fish survey, it was found necessary to prepare a Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish, Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing. This was issued as a priced publication in March, 1941. A list of publications issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is given at the end.

Survey work is still in progress in respect of a number of commodities, e.g., barley, gram, maize, mustard, rape seed and toria, apples, mangoes and certain other fruits, sheep and goats, wool and hair, ghee and butter, fish and cashewnuts. At the sixth annual Conference of Marketing Officers held at Delhi in October 1940, it was decided to undertake similar surveys in respect of 26 new sets of commodities such as millets, castor seed, pulses, oilseeds like sesamum, niger and cotton seed, poultry, animal fats, honey and wax, dairy products, fruits such as melons, guavas, pomegranates, etc., vegetables such as onion, garlic, chillies, peas and beans etc., and other miscellaneous products such as turmeric, ginger, cardamom, betel, arecanut, ram hemp, etc. Later it was considered desirable to take up the survey in batches of say 10 commodities and accordingly the seventh Marketing Officers' Conference held at Delhi in October, 1941, recommended that during 1942 fresh surveys should be taken up and completed in respect of 7 commodities only, viz. millets and castor seed in the Cereals and Oil-seeds Group, table poultry and honey in the Animal Husbandry Group and onion, garlic and chillies in the Miscellaneous Group.

With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruit, etc., certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N.W.R. cold storage wagons. All-India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view, however, of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of cold storage capacity, experiments and surveys on cold storage had to be postponed for the present.

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality, the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producer. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon. First, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruits, eggs, etc., on the basis of statutory standards and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds. The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 was passed in February 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to scheduled products. As a result of consultation with provincial governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the Schedule to the Act, which now includes fruits, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products, *ata*, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats), cotton, rice, lac, wheat, *sann* hemp, and sugarcane gur (jaggery). The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for *bura*, *sann* hemp and several varieties of rice and fruits have also been drawn up. Several Indian States have adopted similar legislation and are giving the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on." In the early stages, experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards, subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co-operative society or an association of primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution. By the close of the year 1941, the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was carried out commercially at 757 centres by 586 authorised packers. During 1941 alone, more than 140 lakhs rupees worth of produce was sold under the AGMARK as compared with 102 lakhs rupees in 1940 as may be seen from the details given below—

Name of Commodity	Value of produce graded	
	1940 Rs	1941 Rs
Ghee	42,13,677	55,13,080
Hides	16,28,751	16,82,346
Eggs	3,06,744	3,99,127
Tobacco	3,25,000	2,33,442
<i>Ata</i>	3,82,067	10,51,209
Rice	10,46,759	14,38,498
Groundnuts	5,000	480
Edible Oils	2,69,990	7,99,801
Sugarcane Gur	39,319	52,372
Cotton	17,00,000	18,09,527

Name of Commodity	Value of produce graded	
	1940 Rs	1941 Rs
Citrus Fruit Products..	3,500	66,458
Butter		3,73,632
Fruits and vegetables	3,44,960	4,60,592
Seed lac		1,28,790
<i>Bura</i>		21
Total	1,02,65,767	1,40,09,875

In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary letters of authorisation to inspect grading stations and graded produce. It is gratifying to note that so far the grading stations have been functioning satisfactorily and there has been no instance of deliberate and improper marking of produce. In order to control the quality of graded produce suitable arrangements have been made for the systematic collection and analysis of samples of graded produce. Over 6,000 samples of ghee and nearly 300 samples of edible oils were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore, during the calendar year 1941. Several samples of graded gur, butter and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, white *ata* samples are being analysed at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur and at Nagpur. The Government Rice Farm, Shelkhpura, Punjab, have also undertaken analysis of rice samples.

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these various laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers. It has not been found possible, however, to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way in the early stages before the grading of any particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved to be of real benefit. A small beginning was, however, made in respect of a few products and during the year 1941 receipts from the sale of AGMARK labels for ghee, edible oils, rice and creamery butter totalled about Rs 4,440.

The Standard Contracts terms for wheat and linseed, were finally agreed to at the Grain and Oilseeds Conference, 1938 and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939. While a fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis, unanimous support was not forthcoming, owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small futures trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and

linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade, an informal Conference of the representative of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941. Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged, slightly damaged and shrivelled grains, the Conference made 2 important recommendations, viz., that (1) 25 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction, and (2) that the Cwt should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation. In the case of linseed, the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under "Refraction" should be lowered. These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned, and they have been accepted.

In the case of wheat, it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above-mentioned recommendations.

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference, 1941, and several minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circulated to the trade interests concerned. As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell), the Contract terms agreed to at a Conference held in 1940, were further revised and accepted by 2 leading trade associations of Bombay. It is expected that the trading of this commodity will be conducted on the basis of Standard Contract from the 1941-42 season.

For most commodities the containers used in India are very variable in size. Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent. Every package, therefore, has to be examined at the time of sale and it is difficult for the buyer to quote with confidence a flat rate per package even for graded produce. Owing to their fragility and awkward shape of the ordinary containers they cannot be properly and safely stacked so that they occupy an excessive amount of space both in transit and in storage. To overcome these difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore, Bengal, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Assam, Rampur State, United Provinces, etc., with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruits. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers. The Marketing Staff in Orissa have also planned to conduct experiments on improved containers for packing 'gur'.

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 3,00,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0.52 per cent, as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1.77 per cent in the ordinary baskets. As a result of the experiments, almost the entire exports of eggs from the State to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941. This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies. In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0.5 per cent as compared with 2.5 per cent in the case of baskets. The experiments

conducted by the Rampur State revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent on the score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs 5½ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market.

The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States. Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore and Hyderabad and the question is under consideration in other provinces and States where no legislation already exists.

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March, 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939. The Act will be brought into force as soon as the necessary rules have been framed and the arrangements for the preparation of sets of the standard weights made. The provincial and State marketing staffs are also taking suitable steps to have similar legislation enacted by their respective governments.

The broadcasting of Hapur Market closing quotations in respect of wheat, barley, gram, peas, arhar and gur was continued. Steps were taken to make the weekly market report more comprehensive by including the prices of groundnuts and potatoes and to give it wider publicity through newspapers and journals. The dealers of milch cattle in different places were also kept informed of the daily prices, stocks, etc., at exporting and consuming centres. Particulars of the daily arrivals, despatches to Bombay and prices of buffaloes and cows in the cattle markets of Rohtak, Bahadurgarh and Delhi were communicated to the Buffalo Merchants' Association, Bombay, and particulars in regard to the rate of milk, arrivals of milch cattle and their prices in Bombay were intimated to the cattle markets mentioned above. Similar services were also in operation between Mehsana and Bombay and between Rohtak and Calcutta. At the instance of the local All-India Radio authorities arrangements were made for supply of a summary of livestock prices for the benefit of the listeners in rural areas around Delhi. The provincial marketing staffs have made similar beginnings in their respective areas.

As usual, efforts were made to keep the public informed of the activities of the marketing staffs by taking advantage of the various agricultural exhibitions in the provinces and States. Public demonstrations were given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies, prices and distribution of various agricultural commodities, together with grade discs, labels and grading apparatus. Arrangements were also made

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this country. The necessity for such an Institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry.

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology, by providing short course to technical men already engaged in the Industry, etc. The scheme has been sanctioned in the first instance for a period of 5 years.

An Advisory Board has also been constituted with the Vice-chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as Chairman and representatives of the different sections of the industry—cane-growers, sugar manufacturers and merchants as members.

The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (a) office work including general administration and, (b) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections, the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering laboratories, Sugar Research and testing station, Bilari, Bureau of Sugar standards and research schemes for manufacture of cattle feed from molasses and for manufacture of sugarcandy carried out at Bilari and Ravalgaon are also under the control of the Director.

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bilari are (i) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry, (ii) devising complete units, (iii) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes, (iv) undertaking research work for introducing improvements and (v) training of artisans.

The Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Sugar Standards includes members drawn from the associations of manufacturers, merchants and workers. The Indian Sugar Standards are being issued annually since 1935 and are revised periodically on the basis of experience gained in regard to trade requirements. The Institute maintains a Museum in which samples of sugar, *gur*, *rab* and allied products are exhibited.

"The sugar production Rules 1935" framed in accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932 came into force from 1st November, 1935. The Rules require Sugar factories in India to submit periodical returns in prescribed forms. The information supplied under the above Rules is treated as strictly confidential and where publication of data is considered necessary in the interest of the industry as a whole every care is taken to ensure that the names of individual factories are not divulged. The Government of India passed

orders that non-submission of returns to the Institute by the factories regularly and punctually as required by the Rules would be an offence punishable under Section 176 I P C.

Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, central and provincial governments, Indian States and others. The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are—(a) advice to promoters of new factories, (b) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories, (c) advice relating to improvements in working of plant, (d) advice relating to improvements in manufacturing process, (e) technical control of manufacturing operations, (f) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (g) investigations into special problems and (h) analytical work.

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the requirements of the sugar trade and industry in India.

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled "Functions and Activities". In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factories and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of "Sugar Notes". Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled "Scientific Reports of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology".

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them the highest and most complete training in their respective subjects. For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate. There are five regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, viz., Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sugar Bolders Certificates Course. Besides, facilities are provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are—(a) Chemical Control, (b) Bacteriology, (c) Pan Boiling, (d) Fuel and Boiler Control, (e) Statistical Methods (for research students), (f) Statistics (for sugar students), (g) Dutch language, and (h) German Language.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute runs an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of those seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States.	NET AREA.	
			According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,562,106	..	1,562,106	1,562,106
Assam	43,376,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	50,373,296	..	50,373,296	50,373,296
Bihar	44,327,205	..	44,327,205	44,327,205
Bombay	48,719,481	..	48,719,481	48,719,481
Central Provinces and Berar ..	63,004,800	..	63,004,800	63,004,800
Coorg	1,012,264	..	1,012,264	1,012,264
Delhi	368,557	..	368,557	368,557
Madras	79,799,556	..	79,799,556	79,799,556
North-West Frontier Province.	8,437,601	..	8,437,601	8,576,749
Orissa	20,582,576	..	20,582,576	20,141,921
Punjab	61,001,600	..	61,001,600	60,176,534
Sind	30,179,073	..	30,179,073	30,179,073
United Provinces	67,848,920	..	67,848,920	68,063,692
Total ..	520,592,395	7,890,560	512,701,835	511,901,518

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1939-40.

Provinces.	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Net area actually sown.	Culturable area included in "other uncultivated land excluding current fallows" shown in column 4.*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	46,981	647,567	472,473	167,746	227,339	..
Assam	4,166,269	4,577,400	18,689,408	1,412,955	6,638,768	..
Bengal	4,615,159	9,468,752	6,630,162	4,742,823	24,916,400	143,060
Bihar	6,606,998	6,148,162	6,801,745	6,778,600	17,991,700	..
Bombay	8,331,030	5,665,135	951,007	5,232,279	28,540,030	203,436
Central Provinces & Berar ..	15,861,408	4,892,156	14,040,108	4,085,887	24,212,756	5,150,688
Coorg	331,737	359,474	11,090	160,757	148,606	..
Delhi .. .. .	..	81,647	63,683	24,251	198,976	..
Madras	13,188,205	14,509,820	10,903,914	9,781,176	31,460,404	..
North-West Frontier Province	352,932	2,668,715	2,924,018	630,467	2,000,617	..
Orissa	2,637,753	6,211,600	3,177,386	1,680,006	6,434,576	47,300
Punjab	1,974,011	12,934,273	14,189,389	4,984,732	25,744,129	4,495,541
Sind	720,028	11,202,677	8,144,707	5,165,818	4,045,843	..
United Provinces ..	9,279,587	9,906,391	9,888,666	2,479,406	36,499,642	..
Total ..	63,112,098	89,313,775	97,188,356	17,327,503	209,959,786	10,010,625

* Figures given in this column represent areas definitely known to be culturable.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	AREA IRRIGATED.					
	By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	7,983	68,664	98	76,745
Assam ..	228	352,670	1,400	..	300,451	654,749
Bengal ..	233,904	283,097	1,009,982	39,193	485,126	2,051,302
Bihar ..	692,278	917,237	1,413,872	481,845	1,715,525	5,220,757
Bombay ..	283,025	78,234	108,004	720,470	25,316	1,215,049
Central Provinces & Berar ..	†	1,132,082	†	181,860	66,182	1,380,124
Coorg ..	3,124	..	1,329	..	..	4,453
Delhi ..	48,012	..	879	41,854	..	90,745
Madras ..	3,791,337	150,313	3,021,255	1,311,518	291,237	8,565,060
North-West Frontier Province ..	449,780	435,962	..	85,207	94,015	1,064,964
Orissa ..	350,195	52,365	249,938	8,430	737,040	1,397,968
Punjab ..	11,405,798	453,873	34,559	4,721,922	151,292	16,707,444
Sind ..	4,157,415	37,541	..	29,469	392,004	4,616,429
United Provinces ..	3,762,151	45,453	17,182	5,807,186	2,338,264	11,970,230
Total ..	25,177,247	3,938,827	5,866,383	13,497,618	6,596,550	55,076,625

† Included under "Private canals".

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED*				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Chowam (great millet)	Bajra or Corn (small millet)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	4,470	17,959	1,929	2,510
Assam	606,648	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,520,433	14,119	3,433	525	134
Bihar	3,593,307	320,866	213,001	2,001	1,501
Bombay	203,578	202,503	12,060	278,025	80,516
Central Provinces & Berar ..	1,154,734	63,112	1,333	1,210	..
Cooch	4,453	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1	23,103	11,687	1,247	3,548
Madras	7,702,841	2,687	9	438,069	319,021
North-West Frontier Province ..	53,378	652,601	55,068	21,205	8,822
Orissa	1,334,205	904	..	..	27
Punjab	781,712	5,737,219	374,234	200,037	550,590
Sind	1,215,713	1,268,794	21,953	417,424	225,518
United Provinces	372,028	4,640,459	2,118,153	70,395	20,070
Total ..	19,711,501	12,719,017	2,823,115	1,442,068	1,215,576

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED *						
	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	TOTAL.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Mer-Merwara ..	22,723	10,762	26	11,974	8,025	5,309	85,748
isam ..	..	354	..	8,539	..	9,208	654,749
ngal.. ..	6,010	53,203	34,037	125,123	778	11,717	2,073,002
ihar	69,414	634,720	141,807	152,360	1,711	89,039	5,220,757
ombay	22,683	82,453	99,138	187,177	40,910	198,549	1,407,705
entral Provinces and Berar	283	13,008	27,354	100,435	199	12,216	1,380,124
org .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,453
elhi	883	11,707	1,203	5,652	1,599	23,705	90,745
adras	2,332	1,027,606	120,369	318,590	209,914	504,979	10,655,537
orth-West Frontier Province	259,540	34,094	70,953	40,493	13,007	163,203	1,064,964
risa	1,362	190,083	29,175	22,483	834	7,873	1,507,242
unjab	553,817	1,308,031	352,407	357,431	2,466,219	4,298,804	17,046,510
nd	2,995	787,390	7,862	57,323	851,390	316,692	5,269,049
nted Provinces ..	427,378	2,650,502	1,358,072	430,156	302,958	550,808	13,153,590
Total ..	1,369,429	6,603,973	2,251,703	1,817,736	3,900,544	6,192,102	59,634,175

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet).	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	00	6,526	21,832	70,077	36,548
Assam	5,351,506				
Bengal	22,255,100	177,100	98,400	4,100	2,400
Bihaar	9,579,100	1,138,300	1,205,000	64,300	59,600
Bombay	1,860,474	1,686,055	15,610	8,041,627	4,258,227
Central Provinces & Berar	5,896,075	3,183,918	14,223	4,791,221	110,258
Coorg	85,192				
Delhi	1	42,462	23,010	17,635	63,127
Madras	9,884,316	13,173	2,797	5,052,465	2,796,073
North-West Frontier Province	36,423	931,373	145,645	73,595	97,632
Orissa	5,082,875	3,949	100	44,081	6,032
Punjab	976,552	9,565,976	730,274	778,294	3,060,717
Sind	1,328,713	1,270,563	21,954	432,129	484,158
United Provinces	7,764,757	8,109,101	3,822,617	2,307,093	2,387,633
Total ..	70,101,183	26,128,496	6,101,462	21,676,617	13,362,405

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Ragi or marua (millet).	Maize.	Gram (Pulse).	Other food grains and Pulses.	Total Food Grains.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	45,885	3,105	22,584	208,657
Assam				259,132	5,610,638
Bengal	4,100	68,000	309,600	1,254,900	24,173,700
Bihaar	583,200	1,481,000	1,454,100	4,061,300	19,625,000
Bombay	594,546	189,800	517,242	2,787,906	10,951,487
Central Provinces & Berar.	11,097	154,826	1,011,722	5,369,232	20,542,573
Coorg	3,213			1,378	89,783
Delhi	158	1,762	24,471	5,844	178,470
Madras	1,640,892	74,635	(a) 65,650	6,171,443	25,701,444
North-West Frontier Province		464,954	109,182	86,227	1,045,031
Orissa	296,366	31,769	(a) 8,668	690,778	6,104,618
Punjab	23,504	1,142,890	2,412,717	1,207,473	19,898,397
Sind	177	3,000	374,404	329,188	4,244,286
United Provinces	250,277	2,107,223	5,399,213	6,569,371	38,717,287
Total ..	3,407,531	5,765,746	11,690,074	28,816,766	187,050,270

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

a) Relates to Bengal gram.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	OIL-SEEDS.							
	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinja).	Rape and mustard.	Ground- nut.	Cocoanut	Castor.	Other Oil- seeds.	Total Oil- seeds.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Mer- wara ..	14	2,838	45	2	..	..	..	2,899
Assam ..	9,081	22,662	405,730	..	..	4,619	..	442,092
Bengal ..	157,100	180,200	764,400	2,900	13,100	100	27,600	1,145,400
Bihar ..	560,400	114,100	505,400	..	..	33,500	297,300	1,510,700
Bombay ..	123,235	158,253	20,866	1,515,893	28,671	40,526	620,915	2,508,359
Central Pro- vinces and Berar ..	1,263,032	471,672	68,657	228,023	..	29,512	327,760	2,883,656
Coorg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	..	1	16,744	..	..	..	126	16,871
Madras ..	2,416	734,496	1,746	3,617,600	605,607	266,051	56,610	5,287,526
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	40	2,921	91,606	..	..	..	103	94,670
Orissa ..	7,982	107,611	29,371	22,863	30,014	21,112	82,634	301,587
Punjab ..	32,246	91,682	1,106,926	27,996	..	75	2,704	1,261,629
Sind ..	71	5,936	230,419	8	22	2,172	51,276	289,904
United Pro- vinces ..	282,397	305,867	300,770	123,188	..	9,183	27,220	1,048,625
Total ..	2,438,014	2,198,239	3,537,680	5,538,473	680,414	406,850	1,494,248	16,293,918

Provinces.	Condi- ments and spices.	SUGAR.		FIBRES.			
		Sugar- cane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Total fibres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1,462	298	..	11,870	..	13	11,883
Assam ..	..	38,542	..	36,650	323,222	..	359,872
Bengal ..	168,300	315,800	67,400	57,800	2,503,800	43,700	2,605,300
Bihar ..	80,700	441,200	..	42,500	265,500	9,600	317,600
Bombay ..	246,781	100,090	1,238	3,721,799	..	83,801	3,805,600
Central Provinces and Berar ..	155,401	30,017	..	3,269,800	..	96,913	3,366,713
Coorg ..	8,508	16	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	568	1,212	..	1,635	..	278	1,913
Madras ..	686,158	137,633	90,518	2,196,284	..	223,733	2,420,017
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	11,274	70,983	..	17,351	..	420	17,771
Orissa ..	22,366	32,702	238	8,359	22,454	10,778	41,591
Punjab ..	73,103	416,947	..	2,641,105	..	46,032	2,687,137
Sind ..	4,318	7,582	284	854,390	..	224	854,614
United Provinces ..	148,981	1,876,937	..	484,807	3,953	259,194	747,954
Total ..	1,607,943	3,468,959	159,678	13,344,350	3,118,929	774,686	17,287,965

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1,446
Assam ..	..	..	..	438,351	..	14,432	..	..
Bengal ..	..	..	..	200,900	..	316,600	4,500	110,100
Bihar ..	700	..	..	4,100	..	112,300	..	30,700
Bombay ..	..	33	..	11	10	183,285	28,394	2,368,955
Central Provinces and Berar ..	2	66	..	..	..	10,128	195	491,739
Coorg ..	..	..	..	415	39,735	13	..	..
Delhi ..	17	1	..	..	..	1,521	..	39,810
Madras ..	30,386	1,681	..	77,863	55,546	307,172	151,365	453,533
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	37	..	..	..	18,952	3,144	140,894
Orissa ..	..	775	..	..	130	31,092	761	17,382
Punjab ..	4,563	13,448	1,304	9,328	..	82,549	1,106	5,045,695
Sind ..	..	664	..	..	..	5,938	113	137,891
United Provinces ..	1,576	572	5,834	6,611	..	97,484	2,414	1,628,541
Total ..	37,244	17,277	7,138	737,570	95,421	1,181,472	191,902	10,466,639

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1939-40 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Miscellaneous Crops.		Total area sown.	Deduct area sown more than once.	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non-food.			
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1,029	16,703	8,631	251,014	23,675	227,339
Assam ..	461,204	(b)	141,981	7,507,112	868,344	6,638,768
Bengal ..	817,900	223,400	79,100	30,228,400	5,312,000	24,916,400
Bihar ..	435,100	460,100	241,200	23,260,300	5,268,600	17,991,700
Bombay ..	210,624	1,310	7,690	29,413,873	873,843	28,540,030
Central Provinces and Berar ..	147,391	4,566	839	27,133,285	2,920,529	24,212,756
Coorg ..	10,746	....	....	149,216	610	148,606
Delhi ..	4,554	1,103	1,598	247,638	48,662	198,976
Madras ..	701,013	47,887	130,470	36,280,212	4,819,808	31,460,404
North-West Frontier Province ..	39,695	22,179	817	2,365,447	364,830	2,000,617
Orissa ..	136,051	59,797	196,848	7,005,958	571,382	6,434,576
Punjab ..	334,037	102,520	15,087	29,946,850	4,202,721	25,744,129
Sind ..	54,725	2,536	21,022	5,623,877	678,034	4,945,843
United Provinces ..	611,023	256,745	12,091	45,161,675	8,662,033	36,499,642
Total ..	3,965,092	1,195,846	857,374	244,574,857	34,615,071	209,959,786

(b) Included under "Miscellaneous non-food crops."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source.—Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India, 1939-40.
The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1939-40 —

Provinces.	Rice. (000 tons)	Wheat. (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (000 tons)	Tea* (000 lbs) (of 400 lbs each)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute* (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum. (000 tons)	Castor Seed. (000 tons)	Ground- nut (Unshell- ed.) (000 tons)	Barley. (000 tons)
Almer-Merwara	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	(f)	..	..	7
Assam	1,742	..	37	252,728	14	942	..	65	..	..	..	..
Bengal	8,471	40	526	112,290	26	10,806	30	142	33	..	..	31
Bihar	3,178	424	460	1,335	8	571	77	109	17	..	..	405
Orissa	1,374	1	65	..	1	92	1	5	14	2	7	(e)
Bombay	598	299	214	..	672	..	12	2	10	5	515	6
O. P. & Berar	1,453	614	44	..	734	..	109	11	35	5	66	3
Delhi	..	14	1	..	(e)	..	..	(e)	..	..	..	4
Coorg	50	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	4,467	..	380	38,872	(e)455	..	..	..	90	26	1,722	(a)
N.-W. Frontier Province	..	260	77	..	3	..	..	14	..	..	..	45
Punjab	..	3,760	318	2,807	1,017	..	3	148	8	..	..	260
Sind	432	316	15	..	309	..	..	24	(e)	..	..	5
United Provinces	2,398	3,167	2,129	1,721	146	..	171	589	126	3	..	1,216
Total	24,169	8,903	4,266	409,883	3,389	12,381	403	1,109	339	45	2,310	1,982

(c) Includes Madras States for which separate figures are not available. (e) Below 500 bales or tons (f) Below 50 tons (a) Not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (Figures in thousands of acres.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	*1938-39.	*1939-40.
Area by professional survey ..	513,495	513,020	512,196	512,100	512,212	511,512	511,961	511,704	512,004	512,702
Area according to village papers ..	511,678	511,208	511,581	511,722	511,735	511,022	511,184	511,302	511,877	511,902
Area under forest ..	66,713	66,365	66,632	66,908	67,029	67,333	67,164	69,001	68,184	68,112
Area not available for cultivation.	93,817	93,578	93,105	92,017	92,820	92,882	93,535	92,402	91,811	89,314
Culturable waste other than fallow	91,228	95,101	91,783	93,872	91,581	93,907	92,230	91,909	91,180	97,188
Fallow land ..	45,823	11,706	16,903	13,988	48,498	47,131	11,830	15,137	18,302	47,328
Net area sown ..	211,092	211,465	210,070	214,007	208,817	209,709	213,719	213,493	209,400	209,900
Area irrigated ..	18,226	47,320	48,163	48,910	49,018	49,881	50,158	52,833	53,730	55,077
Area under Food-crops—										
Rice ..	67,581	68,745	67,241	67,504	66,832	67,386	69,011	69,155	69,918	70,101
Wheat ..	24,703	25,279	24,961	27,556	25,608	26,088	25,189	26,033	26,781	26,128
Barley ..	6,603	6,495	6,405	6,724	6,587	6,178	6,531	6,811	6,200	6,101
Jowar ..	22,341	20,957	20,810	20,807	21,231	20,086	23,481	20,702	20,833	21,077
Bajra ..	13,698	13,942	14,007	13,138	13,102	13,069	11,451	12,498	12,770	13,362
Ragi ..	3,973	3,871	3,826	3,732	3,738	3,535	3,585	3,475	3,491	3,408
Maize ..	6,240	5,888	6,031	5,837	5,944	5,908	5,742	5,033	5,722	5,706
Gram ..	13,300	15,687	13,729	16,335	13,472	14,551	15,532	13,062	11,983	11,600
Other food-grains and pulse ..	29,348	29,715	29,898	30,028	29,429	28,831	28,791	28,303	28,853	28,817
Total Food-grains ..	188,030	190,570	186,911	191,061	185,943	185,595	189,346	180,762	186,257	187,050
Sugar ..	2,827	2,009	3,327	3,311	3,462	3,970	4,382	3,859	3,154	3,020
Area under other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops).	6,990	7,172	6,991	6,820	7,336	7,124	7,038	6,701	6,760	6,772
Total Food-crops ..	197,847	200,750	197,229	201,792	196,711	196,695	200,766	197,322	199,171	197,151

* Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in thousands of acres).

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Area under non food crops—										
Linsced ..	1,999	2,217	2,161	2,067	2,127	2,121	2,342	2,489	2,478	2,438
Sesamum (oil) ..	2,296	2,384	2,627	2,577	1,954	2,144	2,288	2,438	2,421	2,198
Rape and Mustard ..	3,292	3,503	3,519	3,317	2,811	2,916	3,313	3,001	2,977	3,538
Other Oilseeds ..	6,941	6,019	7,224	7,540	5,525	6,269	7,622	9,057	8,311	8,120
Total Oilseeds	14,528	14,123	15,531	15,501	12,457	13,450	15,565	16,985	16,187	16,204
Area under—										
Cotton ..	13,827	14,258	12,790	14,054	14,028	15,242	14,839	15,359	13,887	13,344
Jute ..	3,402	1,845	1,877	2,494	2,476	1,936	2,540	2,847	3,125	3,110
Other fibres ..	718	685	667	632	625	769	759	738	714	775
Indigo ..	64	53	60	42	60	39	43	38	37	7
Opium ..	43	42	31	18	10	10	10	0	10	95
Coffee ..	92	92	93	95	96	98	98	98	96	98
Tea ..	719	720	724	724	728	731	738	730	737	738
Tobacco ..	997	1,059	1,025	983	1,151	1,121	1,048	1,138	1,155	1,181
Fodder crops ..	9,095	9,389	9,728	9,972	10,079	10,544	10,573	10,411	10,371	10,467
Other non-food crops (including other dyes and tanning materials, other drugs and narcotics and miscellaneous non food crops)	1,584	1,506	1,530	1,552	1,534	1,163	1,213	1,179	1,092	1,067
Total non-food crops	45,069	43,772	44,051	46,067	43,244	45,103	47,426	49,541	47,413	47,124

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA—(Yields in thousands of)—
(Source—Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal crops in India, 1939-40)

Crop	Yields in.	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39.	1939-40
Yields in thousands of—											
Rice ..	tons.	27,055	28,799	26,201	25,730	25,719	23,209	27,824	26,699	23,909	25,364
Wheat ..	"	9,306	9,024	9,455	9,370	9,729	9,434	9,752	10,764	9,963	10,752
Coffee ..	lbs.	32,973	33,614	33,037	34,601	32,776	41,172	34,045	37,516	40,110	(a)
Tea * ..	"	391,081	394,084	433,669	383,674	399,251	394,429	395,151	430,250	451,861	452,596
Cotton ..	400 lb. bales.	5,192	4,003	4,618	5,057	4,797	5,867	6,234	5,722	5,051	4,909
Jute* ..	"	5,542	7,072	7,987	8,500	7,215	9,611	8,056	6,819	9,738	12,547
Linsced ..	tons.	377	416	406	378	420	388	420	461	442	466
Rape and Mustard ..	"	988	1,025	1,042	943	900	957	964	1,021	923	1,120
Sesamum (oil) ..	"	451	446	486	474	352	413	439	465	396	416
Groundnut ..	"	2,592	2,151	2,846	3,186	1,740	2,114	2,714	3,501	3,219	3,148
Castor seed ..	"	120	146	151	143	105	121	128	104	111	97
Indigo ..	cwt	13	10	11	8	10	7	7	7	6	5
Cane-sugar (Gur) ..	tons.	3,228	3,975	4,676	4,896	5,140	5,931	6,476	5,403	3,387	4,500
Rubber* ..	lbs	14,392	11,671	1,803	5,045	26,443	27,554	30,448	32,297	31,066	31,391

(a) Figures not yet available † Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision.

Note.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.
* The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. † Exclusive of Burma.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation, in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent, as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the

cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilisation during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes: Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works were provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 22½ million acres in 1937-38.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1937-38 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 24.52 and 2.82 million acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1937-38 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12.29 million acres were irrigated during the year, excluding area irrigated through channels which lie in the Indian states. The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7.56 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with an area of 5.16 million acres.

Capital and Revenue—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1937-38 to Rs 15,028 lakhs. The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1,351 lakhs and the working expenses 462 lakhs, the net return on the capital being, therefore, 5.91 per cent.

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 14.99 per cent. The return was 11.29 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province, 9.42 per cent in Bombay, 6.36 per cent in Madras, and 5.32 per cent in the United Provinces.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may, however, be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from

Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organisation satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces, to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved, to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces, and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

Hydro-dynamic Research—In the year 1937-38, the Government of India, at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation, took over from the Government of Bombay their Irrigation and Hydro-dynamic Research Station at Khadakvasla near Poona. This Station deals largely with hydro-dynamic problems of all-India importance, such as the behaviour of rivers, the protection of bridges and the like.

The authorities mainly interested in hydro-dynamic research are the Government of India, who administer small irrigation schemes in Baluchistan and Rajputana and have large railway interests and the Provincial Government with large irrigation projects in operation.

The Station was originally being maintained by the Government of Bombay from Provincial revenues and in 1934-35, the cost of running it was roughly 1.02 lakhs. With the separation of Sind from Bombay, the irrigated area in the Presidency proper was reduced to about 400,000 acres and the Provincial Government did not feel justified in keeping up from their own revenues, a research station, the results of which would be applied mainly elsewhere. They, therefore, asked the Government of India to take it over with effect from April 1, 1935 when otherwise they proposed to close it down. The Government of India decided to maintain the Station from Central funds for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 and in the meantime to consider the question of its future. Subsequently they decided to continue to maintain the Station for a further period of five years.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-35.	Area irrigated in 1937-38.
Madras	7,448,147	7,565,100
Bombay (Deccan)	352,809	458,900
Sind	4,225,031	4,849,000
Bengal	127,808	200,300
United Provinces	3,977,404	5,162,500
Punjab	11,007,776	12,291,500
Burma	2,105,354	+
Bihar and Orissa	857,405	1,047,000
Central Provinces	332,509	317,400
North-West Frontier Province	431,135	403,400
Rajputana	26,446	26,800
Baluchistan	20,760	22,000
Total	30,972,799	32,433,200

+ Figures not available.

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-35.	Area irrigated in 1937-38.
Madras	3,852,729	2,540,016
Bombay-Deccan	5,145	6,992
Sind	4,092,675	3,952,150
United Provinces	3,583,062	4,751,755
Punjab	10,295,230	12,245,752
Burma	1,461,310	+
Bengal	74,313	149,545
Behar and Orissa	395,172	553,545
North-West Frontier Province	231,241	207,754
Total	24,020,650	24,402,175

+ Figures not available.

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1937-38, Rs 11,142 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 855 lakhs giving a return 7.65 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1918-19 and 2½ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue, moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the gross revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Irrigation—Non-capital Works.

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Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the various periods were as below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1933-36.	Area irrigated in 1937-38
Madras	396,725	190,045
Bombay-Deccan	208,700	309,593
Sind	104,594	99,676
Bengal.. .. .	22,631	41,603
United Provinces	384,582	427,537
Punjab	712,546	754,515
Burma	572,197	†
Bihar and Orissa	490,849	411,671
Central Provinces	305,562	288,352
North-West Frontier Province	199,892	252,636
Rajputana	26,646	26,800
Baluchistan	20,760	22,172
Total .	3,445,686	2,824,600

† Figures not available

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36.
Madras	3,297,565	3,168,693
Bombay-Deccan	171,925	168,952
Sind	62,637	27,763
Bengal	24,179	30,865
United Provinces	21,748	9,757
Burma	68,145	71,877
Bihar and Orissa	2,484	1,387
Central Provinces	30,623	26,939
Total --	3,679,311	3,506,233

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1937-38 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

Provinces.	Area sown	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total area sown.	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1937-38. In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees
	Acres.	Acres.			
Madras	36,917,900	7,565,100	20.49	2,025	2,193
Bombay	28,591,100	488,900	1.71	1,077	243
Bengal	29,719,600	200,300	0.81	532	110
United Provinces	35,542,100	*5,163,800	14.53	2,940‡	2,239
Punjab	31,572,600	†12,291,800	38.80	3,586	4,032
Bihar	19,323,400	663,300	3.40	356	275
C. P. (excluding Berar)	20,658,000	317,400	1.50	679	90
N. W. F. Province	2,519,100	460,400	18.28	321	139
Orissa	6,447,600	384,000	4.68	330	128
Sind	5,441,000	4,849,300	89.12	3,001	1,028
Rajputana	392,600	26,800	6.82	35	8
Baluchistan	471,100	22,200	4.76	145	5
Total	217,593,400	32,433,300	14.68	15,028	10,494

* Excludes 24,500 acres in Indian States irrigated by the United Provinces Irrigation works.

† Includes Rs 242 lakhs on Hydro-Electric works.

‡ In addition 769,460 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals.

New Works.—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932 is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has been completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head-regulator for each canal. The extensive barrage works at Sukkur cost the Government over Rs 24 crores

from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs 33.31 crores. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres for perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery-Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the triennium, 1933-36. Its inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 737 lakhs. It has been framed with two main objects in view, first, to improve the existing fluctuating water supply for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and, secondly, to extend irrigation to a new area of 391,600 acres. The project involved—

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozpur, Sahiwalke, Is'am, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three Headworks, namely the Bikaner Ferozpur, Eastern Sahiwal, Bahawalpur and Qanpur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off

(i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mettur, the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to raise them down to the delta as and when required;

(ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Ancient canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery; and

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery delta.

A saving of Rs 74 73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30,000 acres on the Vadavar canal) second crop cultivation is

expected to increase by 175,000 acres. The potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power, an ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut tracts, and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery.

[Editorial Note —The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press.]

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. However, the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or *kacha* wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the *kacha* well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picotah*, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *talavi*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz; the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15.46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31.78 inches. The other

region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5.75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan, in April max temperatures varying between 100° and 105° and in May between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive belts known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest-heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° South, the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 80° - 35° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows

over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Icnasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advance from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is —

May	.	3.1	inches
June	..	7.9	"
July	.	11.2	"
August	.	10.3	"
September	..	7.0	"
October	.	3.3	"

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season viz. May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1891 to 1937 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Bay of Bengal	3		4	15	10	25
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	22	14	10	33	39	19

	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June
Arabian Sea	3	..	..	3	8	11
	July	Aug.	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
Arabian Sea	3	..	4	14	13	3

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The distribution throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region, fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875, to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing junctions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows —

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships. International

recommendations on these subjects are contained in Appendix IV.

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

(d) The issue to the public of up to date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. The duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (e.g., canal and railway engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals

(i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities

(j) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons, and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Air Forces in India International recommendations on this subject are contained in Appendix III.

(l) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilot's licences

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to Agriculture, on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made the recommendations contained in Appendix V

(n) Broadcast of weather data for the benefit of ships at sea, both naval and mercantile and of other meteorological offices in neighbouring countries as well as in India

(o) Issue of special weather reports to the A I R Stations at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for the regions served by them

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(p) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(q) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona

(r) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodikanal

(s) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

ORGANISATION.

Requirements for weather forecasts—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. First of all, it presumes that instruments have been indented according to special specifications, tested thoroughly on receipt from the makers and distributed to observers all over the country.

The mere distribution of the instruments does not see the end of the preliminary work. Sites for instruments have to be selected with care and observers everywhere have to be instructed how to read the instruments, record the observations, and prepare weather telegrams in code. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-Communication Convention, from which extracts of the most recent regulations relating to meteorological messages are given in Appendix VI.

Service to public—to ports and shipping—Whereas the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports and also print the heavy rainfall warnings and storm warnings, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Poona and Calcutta. The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals of varying degrees of danger, these signals being understood by men in charge of local craft as well as of the larger ships. In Bengal heavy damage is frequently caused by storms and nor'westers, particularly to small river craft and there is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day and also messages containing synoptic data which are issued as regional messages from Poona, Delhi, Karachi and Calcutta, and as an all-India message from Bombay and Poona. For the prompt issue of all these reports to ships at sea, the department is dependent upon the wireless services of the Indian Navy and the Government Telegraph Department. These synoptic reports are also welcomed by meteorological offices in neighbouring countries which use the data to extend their own daily weather charts.

Service to agriculturists and engineers—The Engineers in charge of rail roads, telegraph lines and irrigation works who are on the warning lists, receive warnings of heavy rain, high winds or untimely rain by special telegrams. Some of the Agricultural officers in British India and the Indian States and District Collectors together with their subordinates also get direct telegraphic warnings of heavy and untimely rain and low temperatures for the benefit of the agriculturists and the rural population in their areas.

The A I R stations at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras get special weather reports from the forecasting centres.

at Delhi, Calcutta and Poona for broadcast at lunch time and in the evenings for the regions served by them

Meteorological statistics—The department has to organise itself not only for forecasting but also to serve as the "Public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of the weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports as well as occasional papers dealing with long-term averages. These reports are used by, or in reply to enquiries from, industrialists, engineers, medical men and others.

Investigations and development—Investigations on instruments, on geophysics, on the physics of the weather from day to day and month to month have to be undertaken, partly in response to the ever increasing demands on the service and partly in response to enquiries from outside as well as inside the department. It is to be noted that outside the government agencies dealing with meteorology there are few in the world and none in India working on research problems in meteorology. The result is that practically all development and new lines of work must be evolved from within the official departments.

Requirements of airmen—Of all the major practical applications of meteorology, its service to aviation is the most recent, and has developed into a specialised and particularly designed organisation. For these reasons the service to aviators is described here in somewhat greater detail than the service to others. Aviators require detailed information about the weather, they wish to know winds at different levels aloft, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annex G of the International Convention of Air Navigation (see Appendix III). In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airways to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

Service for aviation—In India, the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to attain the standard recommended in Annex G of the International Convention. The network of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The

3000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by three forecasting centres at Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona, which also prepares two synoptic charts daily.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a 'routine' basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Forecasts for each section of the route are issued twice daily, at about 13-00 and 21-00 hrs, I. S. T., and are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned. The dissemination of the latest news about winds aloft and the latest "current weather" reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, ground wind, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement. The work starts each day some hours before dawn, when pilot balloons with lanterns attached are released and observed through theodolites for the computation of the upper winds. The watch on the weather continues all through the day, Saturdays and holidays included well on to midnight. The stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Barmer (through Karachi Radio), Jodhpur, Sikar, Delhi, Cawnpore (through Delhi Radio), Allahabad, Gaya, Haridwar (through Gaya Radio), Asansol (through Calcutta Radio), Calcutta and Chittagong. On the Bahrain-Karachi route, the distribution of upper wind and current weather reports by W/T takes place on days of flight of the British Overseas Airways Corporation Flying Boats.

On other routes, the method of supplying weather reports either in person or by landline telegram or W/T to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue, as wireless traffic with aeroplanes in flight is not yet fully organised on these routes. On the establishment of aeronautical wireless stations on the Karachi-Madras route, the routine system has, however, been partially introduced there, upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours being exchanged by W/T daily as a routine measure between aerodromes. The scheme of issue of special reports of current weather at any time to airmen on request, as well as of voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and improvements thereof has been introduced on the Karachi-Bombay section of the route. The routine system has been extended, though in a very limited form, on the Madras-Colombo route. On the Karachi-Colombo, Karachi-Lahore, Bombay-Delhi and Trivandrum-Trichinopoly routes, landline telegrams, containing news of current weather are exchanged between aerodromes and so to supplement the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations.

The abovementioned arrangements for issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather news from important points on the air route. The principal aerodromes on the route get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards.

General organisation of the department—In order to fulfil the various duties described in the preceding paragraphs the department is organised into a central office, 8 sub-offices, 37 pilot balloon observatories and 326 weather observatories of various classes* distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at New Delhi, Peshawar and Lahore, the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. The Upper Air Office at New Delhi is in charge of all pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. It is responsible for adequate liaison with other departments concerned. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodakanal specialises in the study of solar physics. Section III describes in somewhat greater detail the general duties of these different offices and Appendix II shows the number of posts as on 1st December 1938, under each category in the main offices and observatories of the department.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April, 1937, the Government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country, with its headquarters at Rangoon. The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over with effect from 1st July, 1937, the responsibility of issuing weather reports and forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma. It has also taken over with effect from 1st April 1939, the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burmese waters which hitherto was done by the Calcutta Meteorological Office.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

Headquarters Office, Poona (F U W)—The general administration of the department, including co-ordination of technical work and administrative and financial questions relating

to aviation, is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Central and southern India. It publishes the Indian Daily Weather Report, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and the annual volumes entitled the Indian Weather Review and also issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings, frost and untimely rain warnings for the whole country excepting north-east India and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through the A I R stations at Bombay and Madras. It issues through the Navy W/T Station Bombay, twice daily, synoptic data of selected land stations and ships for the benefit of shipping in Indian waters. Weather forecasts in respect of aerial flights, either routine or occasional over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office. Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India is issued daily to the press, and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country respectively to other subscribers. The headquarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It issues a limited number of long-range seasonal forecasts for the country. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and repairs of all meteorological instruments used in the department for supply of instruments and stores to the different observatories and for maintaining stocks of instruments.

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office. It collects and compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the international bodies. The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Section of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology, standardisation of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations on the correlation of the area and yield of crops with weather.

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight sections, namely, General (including Aviation sub-section), Weather, Observatories, Upper Air

* Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1939 was distributed as follows—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Number	10	11	22	22	22	22	110

India Meteorological Department.

Instruments, Marine, Agricultural Meteorology, Statistics and Library for the execution of the above-mentioned work.

Upper Air Office, New Delhi (U. W. S.)—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India and maintains more than 37 pilot balloon stations scattered over India and up the Persian Gulf. Many of these stations are on aerodromes and the Office is therefore in direct administrative charge of much of the weather service for aviation and for the efficient working of a large part of that organisation. It manufactures and supplies hydrogen to all departmental pilot balloon stations and to those in Burma as well. It is responsible for the design, specification, test, repairs, storage and supply of all instruments and stores required for the observation of winds aloft. Its workshop makes the meteorographs used in determining the temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper air. It is a principal centre of aerological research work and collects and scrutinises the data of all pilot balloon observations and also the sounding balloon data of Northern and Central India. There is a seismological observatory attached to the office.

Meteorological Office, New Delhi (F. P. W.)—This office was re-opened on 1st September 1939. It is primarily a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts for the Jodhpur-Allahabad section of the trans-India air route and for the flying boat route from Udupur through Gwalior to Allahabad. The office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through A. I. R. stations at Delhi and Lucknow. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues a condensed weather summary for Northern and Central India to local Government officials. It issues twice daily, through the short-wave aeronautical wireless station at Delhi, synoptic data of selected stations in its own region.

Colaba and Alibaz Observatories (W. I. S. T. M.)—These observatories specialise in Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism, seismology and atmospheric electricity. The Colaba observatory maintains a large number of self-recording meteorological instruments and is responsible for the time-ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy. It publishes an annual volume of the magnetic, meteorological and seismographic observations and issues a daily weather report during the months May to November every year. It is in administrative charge of the auxiliary centre at Juhu (Bombay).

Meteorological Office, Calcutta (F. P. W. S. T.)—The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warnings in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warnings in north-east India and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by gun to shipping at Whiting and by wireless to the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather system for north-east India is issued daily. This office also issues the special weather reports for the coast through the A. I. R. station at Calcutta. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to air and land in north-east India and in Allahabad. It is a centre of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum. It also maintains a north and south class observatory in north-east India and checks and compares observations of all stations in this area. It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W. T. station at Calcutta, synoptic data of selected stations in its area. It maintains a first class observatory and also a second class observatory.

Kodaikanal Observatory (Sp. W. S.)—The observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory. The observatory issues bulletins from time to time describing the results of its observations of the surface of the sun and of special investigations on the subject.

Meteorological Offices at Peshawar and Lahore (F. W. P. A.)—Officers-in-charge of these stations are responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts to the Royal Air Force pilots flying over routes in Baluchistan, Waziristan, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and the Punjab generally and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood.

Meteorological Office, Karachi (F. W. P. A.)—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 200-mile long section of the Trans-India air route extending from Karachi to Jodhpur on the coast and also all other routes in north-west India. This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report. It also issues a regional weather summary for north-west India. It is in charge of current weather stations in north-west India (excluding Karachi, India and Arabia). It is a first class observatory and also a second class observatory. It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W. T. station at Karachi, synoptic data of selected stations in its area of responsibility.

The Auxiliary centres (C) are situated at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Dum Dum and Juhu (Bombay). The Professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at each of these centres is authorised to add to the weather reports received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather and to issue the latest information available from his own local surface conditions and upper winds, also be obtained from him.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AS ON 1st APRIL, 1942.

Meteorological Office, Poona

Normand, Charles William Blith, CIE, MA, DSc (Edin), Director-General of Observatories
Binerji, Sudhansu Kumar, MSc, DSc (Calcutta), Superintending Meteorologist
Ramanathan, Kalpithi Ramakrishna MA, DSc (Madras), Superintending Meteorologist
Sohoni, Vishwanath Vishnu, BA (Hons), MSc (Bombay), Meteorologist
Pramanik, Sushil Kumar, MSc (Lucknow), Ph D (Lond), DIO, Meteorologist (On leave)
Sri Jnanendra Mohan, BA (Cal), BSc (Eng), (Boston Tech), Meteorologist
Roy, Amiya Krishna, BSc (Cal), BA (Oxon), Meteorologist
Ramdas, Lakshminarayanaipuram Ananthakrishnan, MA, Ph D (Cal), Meteorologist
Mal, Sobhag, MSc (Benares), Ph D (Lond) DIO, I R Met Soc, Meteorologist (Offg)
Barkat Ali, BA, MSc (Punjab), Meteorologist (Offg)
Desai, Bhimbhai Nichrabhai, BA (Hons), MA, MSc (Bombay), Ph D, DSc (Edin), IRS L, Assistant Meteorologist
Ramaswami, Chandrishekhara, MA (Hons), (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist
Puri Huns Raj, MSc (Punjab), Assistant Meteorologist
Ananthakrishnan Ramakrishna Ayyar, MA DSc, Assistant Meteorologist
Pendse, Chandrakant Gajanan, MA, Ph D (Cantab) Special Officer for Seismological Research (Temp)
Mallik, Akshay Kumar, MSc BSc (Ag) Assoc IARI, Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)
Nagabhushana Rao, Kokkarachedu, MSc (Mysore), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation)
Mohammad Asim MSc (Aligarh), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation)
Menezes (Arturo da Piedade) BA BSc (Bombay), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)
Iyer P R Chidambaram BA (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)
Mukerjee, Bhuvan Prasad BA (Cal) Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)
Pisharoty Pisharoth Rama MA (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)
Tandon Anurath MSc DPhil (Alld) Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)
Kipuri Purna Lal MSc Ph D (Cantab) Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)
Sarma, Sukumar Das MSc (Cal) Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)
Gangopadhyaya Muniraj MSc (Dacca) Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)

Meteorological Office, Bombay

Saxer Simbha Rao MA (Madras), Ph D (Lond), Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.

Sur, Nolini Kanta, DSc (Allahabad), Meteorologist
Lal, Shyam Suran MSc (Lucknow and Lond) DIO, Inst P I R Met Soc (Lond) Assistant Meteorologist
Sen-Gupta, Prabhat Kumar, DSc (Allahabad), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation)
Koteswaram Pancheti DSc (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)

Meteorological Office, Karachi

Sen, Sachindra Nath, MSc (Cal & Lond), Ph D (Lond), Meteorologist
Sreenivasiah, Bettidapur Narasimbalu, MSc (Cal), Assistant Meteorologist (On leave)
Malurkar, Sreenivas Laxminarasimha, BSc (Mys), MSc (Cantab), Assistant Meteorologist
Roy Chandrani, Sachindra Nath, MSc (Cal), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.

Ayyar, Appadwala Lakshmi, MA, DSc (Madras), Director
Das, Anil Kumar, MSc (Cal), DSc (Paris), Assistant Director

Upper Air Office and Forecasting Centre New Delhi.

Chatterji Gouripati, Rai Bahadur, MSc (Cal), Superintending Meteorologist
Kabraji, Kaekhashro Jehangir BA (Hons), BSc (Bombay), MSc, Ph D (Lond), Meteorologist
Bassi, Saradindu, MSc (Allahabad), Meteorologist
Das, Kusumeshu, MSc (Punjab), Ph D (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist
Venkateshwarin Sekharipuram Padmanabha Iyer, BA (Hons) (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (On leave)
Mithur Lakshmi Shriv, MSc DPhil (Allahabad) Assistant Meteorologist
Chatterji Nri mhu Prasad MSc (Cal) Assistant Meteorologist (On probation)
Ramakrishnan K P BA (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force, Lahore.

Krishna Rao Punadi Raghavendrarao MSc (Mysore) Meteorologist (Temporary) with the Air Force in India
Sen Sudhendra Nath MSc (Dacca), Assistant Meteorologist (Temp)

On Deputation to Burma Meteorological Department

Roy Sures Chandra, MSc (Cal), DSc (Dacca), Meteorologist
Das, Santosh Kumar MSc (Dacca & Lond) Ph D (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist
Ghosh Upendra Narayan MSc (Cal), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.						

Normal months		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Station.	Eleva- tion in feet.												
HILL STATIONS.													
Shillong	4,921	00.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	71.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	66.6	61.6	60.9
Darjeeling	7,432	17.4	17	55.0	60.8	62.6	64.7	65.5	65.2	61.4	55.8	50.3	58.4
Simla	7,221	47.5	48.4	56.5	66.3	73.6	75.0	71.3	68.7	64.4	58.4	50.1	62.4
Srinagar	6,205	40.8	43.5	56.2	60.6	77.2	85.4	87.3	86.6	83.3	63.3	47.9	67.7
Ootacamund	7,364	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
Kodumkal	7,688	62.0	61.1	66.1	68.2	67.9	64.2	61.9	62.4	61.8	60.7	61.6	63.6
COAST STATIONS.													
Karachi	13	75.6	77.3	82.2	85.5	88.8	90.5	88.5	85.7	85.8	87.2	78.2	84.2
Bombay	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	86.3	88.7	86.4	86.6
Madras	22	85.2	87.1	89.5	92.4	97.9	98.3	95.3	93.7	92.7	89.6	83.9	90.9
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS													
Calcutta	21	70.3	83.5	91.9	96.3	95.0	92.0	89.3	88.7	80.4	88.9	83.8	88.0
Patna	173	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	87.3
Lucknow	371	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	89.7
Delhi	714	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	88.6
Lahore	702	68.9	72.4	82.9	95.0	103.9	106.2	99.0	97.3	97.5	94.6	83.4	89.6
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	98.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	93.3
PLATEAU STATIONS.													
Nagpur	1,022	83.5	88.4	96.9	104.9	103.7	99.4	88.7	87.3	80.8	90.9	85.5	92.2
Poona	1,834	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	98.8	89.0	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	89.4
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,773	84.5	89.2	96.7	100.5	102.6	94.1	87.6	85.4	80.0	88.6	83.3	90.3
Bangalore	3,021	79.8	85.3	90.0	92.4	90.9	84.1	81.4	81.2	81.7	81.5	70.0	83.7

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Station.	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong	392	42.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.1
Deoplung	351	36.2	36.2	42.1	48.3	52.0	56.2	57.7	57.3	55.7	50.0	43.0	36.7	47.6
Sundar	152	35.6	35.6	43.1	50.3	57.1	59.6	58.9	59.2	56.3	51.1	43.9	39.2	49.2
Sunwar	270	28.8	28.8	36.7	44.1	50.8	57.4	61.9	63.2	53.7	40.2	31.1	27.1	43.7
Ootacamund	430	44.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1
Kotdumal	467	47.5	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.1	52.1	51.8	52.0	51.1	49.2	47.1	50.8
COAST STATIONS														
Kochi	376	60.7	60.7	63.2	74.2	73.7	82.3	81.0	73.3	76.6	73.6	66.5	59.5	71.1
Bombay	667	67.2	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.1	76.5	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6
Madræs	673	68.0	68.0	71.7	77.1	80.9	80.6	78.5	77.2	76.6	74.6	71.9	69.3	74.5
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Cuttack	341	59.1	59.1	65.5	75.2	77.1	78.3	74.3	73.1	77.8	73.8	63.6	54.6	69.0
Patna	109	54.2	54.2	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.1	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Lucknow	170	51.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.1	68.1	57.5	46.5	65.7
Delhi	179	51.7	51.7	61.6	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.0	67.5
Delhi	102	41.8	41.8	52.9	62.5	71.8	78.7	79.7	73.4	72.7	59.2	46.8	39.9	60.6
Hyderabad (Sind)	507	54.2	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Nasik	376	61.1	61.1	69.5	77.4	82.3	79.5	75.7	75.1	74.8	69.2	61.9	56.9	70.2
Poona	513	55.2	55.2	62.1	65.9	75.0	74.0	71.9	70.5	69.1	66.5	53.9	53.0	64.7
Hyderabad (Deccan)	506	66.2	66.2	68.4	75.2	79.6	75.1	72.6	72.0	71.5	67.7	61.7	56.5	68.1
Pune	506	59.5	59.5	64.1	68.9	68.7	66.5	65.6	65.1	65.1	64.7	61.6	57.9	64.9

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	..	0.33	1.20	1.93	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.48	14.95	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.19	83.92
Darjeeling	..	0.55	1.15	2.03	3.91	10.00	25.49	34.20	27.86	20.00	4.89	0.74	0.21	131.15
Simla	..	2.71	3.13	2.67	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.88	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57
Srinagar	..	2.76	2.73	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87
Ootacamund	..	1.51	0.58	1.24	2.65	6.64	6.55	8.83	5.59	6.17	8.17	5.79	1.84	55.58
Kodikanal	..	2.88	1.41	2.03	4.25	6.02	4.06	5.02	6.99	7.25	9.68	8.17	4.42	62.18
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	..	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.36	2.94	1.67	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Bombay	..	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.26	13.80	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.03	70.63
Madras	..	1.43	0.32	0.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.64	4.99	11.72	14.25	5.81	50.78
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Calcutta	..	0.34	1.12	1.44	1.89	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.20	62.56
Patna	..	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.55	8.33	2.54	0.28	0.09	48.53
Lucknow	..	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.26	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.89	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	38.57
Delhi	..	1.04	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.53	2.99	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore	..	1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.68	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.25	0.07	0.36	19.02
Hyderabad (Sind)	..	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Nagpur	..	0.42	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.83	5.96	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.10	0.71	0.54	48.97
Poona	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	3.66	4.84	3.74	0.99	0.16	27.11
Hyderabad (Deccan)	..	0.22	0.20	0.72	1.13	0.99	4.93	6.02	6.31	7.08	2.80	0.97	0.27	31.66
Bangalore	..	0.26	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.36	2.89	4.18	5.38	6.98	5.90	2.94	0.49	35.37

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals

MONSOON OF 1941.

The monsoon burst on the Malabar coast on the 22nd May. This outburst was followed by a severe cyclone in the Arabian Sea which struck Malabar and caused severe floods and loss of life and property there in the last week of the month. About the same time, a cyclone from the Bay of Bengal struck east Bengal and prepared the way for the advance of the monsoon in north-east India.

The monsoon strengthened in Malabar on the 1st of June and rapidly advanced into the interior of the country. By the middle of the second week, it had extended its sway practically over the whole of India. But this unusual vigour of the monsoon was short-lived, both branches of the current considerably weakened by the end of the second week and remained feeble practically till the end of the month.

In the beginning of July, the monsoon was exceptionally vigorous and caused concentrated and phenomenally heavy rainfall and disastrous floods in the coastal districts north of Bombay and in Gujarat. In the second week it gave further heavy downpours and more floods in Gujarat. Thereafter, the monsoon became feeble over the whole country and continued so till the end of the month.

In the first week of August there was good rainfall in the Konkan, Malabar, the Deccan and Mysore. In the second and third weeks the monsoon displayed its activity mainly in the west Central Provinces, Bihar, west Central India and Rajputana. While in the last week it gave extensive precipitation only in north-east India and the east United Provinces.

September was a month of abundant rainfall in north-east India, the Madras Presidency,

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 27.7 inches, 11 per cent below the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

Mysore, south Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. The first eleven days of the month were marked by copious rains in north-east India, the east United Provinces, Central India, the Punjab and Kashmir. During the third week and the beginning of the fourth there was more than the normal precipitation over most of the Peninsula. In the west Central Provinces and from west Central India to Assam.

The monsoon withdrew from north-west India, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country by the end of the third week of September. During the rest of the month its activity was mainly confined to Bengal and Chota Nagpur. It withdrew from the country finally by the 2nd of October.

Considering the season as a whole, the monsoon burst over the country earlier than usual but except in north-east India and Malabar it was characterised by spells of heavy rain with rather long breaks in between. The Arabian Sea current was generally feeble, being conspicuously so in the second fortnight of June and July and the last third of August. The regions which suffered most from the rigours of an unsteady or weak monsoon were Gujarat and the Konkan. Although the total rainfall for the season in Gujarat was nearly normal, most of it fell in short spells of exceptionally heavy downpours. The Konkan had abnormally deficient rainfall during most of the season.

The rainfall for the season was more than 40 per cent in defect in the Konkan and Sind. The only subdivisions which had an appreciable excess of rainfall were Kashmir, Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall was in defect by 11 per cent.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1941			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Assam	59.8	61.1	-1.3	-2
Bengal	70.5	68.1	+2.2	+21
Orissa	45.8	43.0	+2.9	+4
Bihar	46.3	43.6	+2.7	+6
United Provinces	27.1	37.5	-10.4	-28
Punjab	10.6	14.1	-3.5	-25
North West Frontier Province	1.1	5.1	-4.0	-80
Sind	2.7	4.7	-2.0	-43
Rajputana	13.1	19.8	-6.7	-34
Bombay	24.1	29.2	-5.1	-17
Central India	1.1	33.8	-32.7	-97
Central Provinces and Bihar	1.1	40.8	-39.7	-97
Hyderabad	17.6	26.2	-8.6	-33
Mysore	16.5	15.5	+1.0	+6
Madras	24.5	26.5	-2.0	-8
Mean of India	27.7	31.0	-3.3	-11

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness or absence of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but Western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine of 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties, it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons, but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery, whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced the first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 9½ lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900. It is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excessive mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved.

at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 8½ lakhs

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage 'is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort.' Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1½ crores, and loans given aggregating Rs 1½ crores. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1½ crores, of which Rs 1½ crores were subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute; it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiwar and was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the local population was thought to be immune, were

affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of interest-free loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expensive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Modern System

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops, programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Relief works are then opened, and if labour to considerable quantities is attracted, the are converted into relief works on a large scale. Poor houses are opened and assistance given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their homes. Advances are made to small traders for the purchase of food, clothing and other necessities.

the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant was famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, Provincial Governments were required to establish and maintain a Famine Relief Fund by annual assignment from their revenues. The provision of the annual assignment was optional when the accumulated total of the fund amounted to a prescribed sum. The balance at credit of the Fund was regarded as invested with the Government of India which paid interest on it and it was available for expenditure on famine relief, proper and on certain conditions on other objects prescribed in the Devolution Rules. The new constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, contains no provision for a separate Famine Relief Fund and it has been left to Provincial Governments and their legislatures to take the measures formerly prescribed for them. Provision for the establishment and maintenance of a new fund on somewhat similar lines and the investment of the balances thereof in securities of the Central Government has been made by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind. The Punjab Government have decided to continue the Famine Relief Fund but have considered it unnecessary to have an Act of the Legislature to constitute the new Fund. There is no Famine Relief Fund in Assam.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Govern-

ment activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often misnamed a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces particularly in the famine-susceptible tract of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose

that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagari, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class, poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further, the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It now stands at Rs 32,78,400. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States. Sir Cameron Bledsoe, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Auditor General of India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs 32,78,400 abovementioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investment—in Government securities—at the end of 1941 stood at Rs 2,200 (face value) and the cash balance at the same time was Rs 7,42,678.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport, communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure

of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact largely ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering.

During the period 1929 to 1938 demands upon the Famine Trust were more for relief of distress caused by floods and other calamities than for famine relief. The terms of the Trust fortunately permit of management on lines according to changing needs. In 1929 the amount of grants for famine relief was Rs 50,000, while that for relief of distress caused by floods was Rs 4,75,000. In 1933, 1934 and 1936 grants of Rs 1,30,000, Rs 1,50,000 and Rs 90,000 respectively were made for flood relief and no grant had to be given for famine relief. Grants of Rs 8 lakhs and Rs 50,000 were made for relief of distress caused by the earthquakes of 1931 and 1935 in Bihar and Orissa and Baluchistan respectively. The amount of grants made in 1938 was Rs 1,65,000,—Rs 70,000 for famine relief and Rs 95,000 for flood relief. Grants aggregating Rs 1,67,500 were made in 1939, in this year, however, the entire amount was for alleviation of distress caused by famine due to successive failures of rains in Rajasthan and parts of the Punjab and the adjoining provinces. Grants amounting to Rs 1,16,000 were made in 1940, in this year also the entire amount was for famine relief. The amount of grant made in 1941 was Rs 1,10,000—Rs 50,000 for famine relief, Rs 20,000 for flood relief and Rs 40,000 for relief of distress caused by cyclone.

The Trust is only supposed to supplement expenditure on relief measures undertaken from public funds by the Government or State concerned.

In 1939, large tracts of Kathiawar suffered from serious famine owing to the failure of rains. What would have placed them in a most dire plight was, however, averted to a certain extent by belated showers. Nevertheless, the very inadequate rainfall precipitated a serious situation. Its effects on cattle through lack of fodder were very serious.

Famine relief measures on a generous scale were undertaken by the Rulers of the various Kathiawar States affected. The Maharaja of Gondal made a gift of a crore of rupees for famine relief in Gondal, while the Jam Sahib of Navsari reduced his privy purse by 50% to meet the cost of famine relief in his State. In addition, a comprehensive system of relief was instituted for people who perished under the pest and fodder was made available to the distressed. As a result, the supply of food and fodder was maintained and the famine was borne with a minimum of suffering.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only using a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water. The water power so far actually in slight amount to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of

the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are —

- (a) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915
- (b) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. " " 1922
- (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. " " 1927.

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kaljan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Thor Ghat. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 H.P. or 64,300 H.P.

This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 K W (or 64,300 H P) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhilypur. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 K W or 117,000 H P. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co, and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd, the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B B & C I Railway for their suburban electrification, the whole of the energy required by the G I P Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Poona and Igatpur, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thane, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.35 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of

a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivsamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivsamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total normal capacity now stands at 69,000 H P. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 200 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to more than 50,000. Demands for very large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 23,000 H P and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production at the first instance of about 24,000 H P. The power station at Shimsha Falls was completed in June 1930 thus bringing the total installed capacity of Sivsamudram and Shimsha Stations to about 80,000 H P.

The transmission system consists of 216 route-miles of 78,000 and 77,500 volt lines with a total of 1,100 miles of circuits. The transmission system is now being extended into over 100 miles within the State which together with the appropriate distribution system will supply electric power to more than 200 towns and villages within the next 2 to 3 years.

Electricity in Travancore State.

Electric supply undertakings are of recent growth in Travancore. Although the first power station was in existence in the High Ranges as early as 1905, it was only towards the latter part of 1927 that Government created a separate organisation to carry out a programme of electrical development in the State. Electric supply was first introduced in Trivandrum in March 1929. The capital outlay on this undertaking till last financial year was Rs. 11.5 lakhs. The scheme has been paying a satisfactory return on its investment ever since it started working. The gross revenue during the last financial year was Rs. 2.75 lakhs and the total generation 1.59 million units. The number of consumers at present is about 2,800. There are 88 miles of L.T. overhead distribution lines besides 16 miles of 3.3 kV underground cables.

With the lead given by Government in the supply of electric power to the capital, two other undertakings worked by private agencies, one in Kottayam and the other in Nagercoil, were shortly afterwards inaugurated. The former came into existence early in 1932 while the latter was put into operation towards the middle of 1934. The Kottayam Electric Supply distributes power to nearly 800 consumers from a distribution net work of about 27 miles. The Nagercoil Electric Supply supplies power to nearly 600 consumers from a distribution network of about 26 miles.

A scheme to supply Quilon was inaugurated towards the middle of 1934. The capital expenditure on this undertaking is about Rs. 1.4 lakhs. Very rapid progress has been made in its operation during the last three years, the generation towards the end of the last year having reached over 2 million units per annum bringing in a gross revenue of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The supply covered about 20 miles of 11 kV lines, 45 miles of L.T. Distribution and 2½ miles of 3.3 kV underground cables and caters for about 800 consumers. Power was supplied from a thermal station of about 650 kW capacity till the supply was changed over to the Pallivasal Hydro Electric System in May 1940.

Quilon is an important industrial town and the power requirements have not been able to be met from this small thermal station to any appreciable extent. The total capacity of installed power plants in Quilon is well over 2,000 H.P. but as many of them are in a very unsatisfactory condition on account of their old age it should be possible to secure all these loads now that the Hydro Electric Supply is available from the Pallivasal system, the bulk of which is utilised by the Ilmenite Mining Industry, the Cotton Mills and the Ceramic factory at Kundara.

Pallivasal System

A preliminary survey of the hydro electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1919 by Mr. I. J. Jacob, the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department. But as a result of the subsequent investigations conducted in 1925 by Mr. K. P. P. Menon, the present Electrical Engineer, Government came to the conclusion that the development of a

power scheme utilising the falls of the Mndrapuzha river possessed great economic possibilities. Accordingly, detailed investigations were taken up and completed by 1933. The work was started in 1934. The scheme is very economical and will be self-supporting soon.

The first stage of development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was nearly completed by the beginning of 1940 and it was inaugurated in March when the supply was switched on by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar from the Pallivasal Generating Station. The scheme as now completed comprises of a temporary diversion dam, a pressure tunnel of 10,200 ft in length and 8 ft diameter section and two penstocks each 7,800 ft in length, the generating station and transmission lines extending up to Alwaye on the west and up to Kundara in the south. The power station has three 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator sets each of 4,500 kW capacity directly coupled to the pelton wheels operating at a head of 1,980 ft. The total effective capacity of the station is 9,000 kW. The third generating set will be used as a standby. Power is transmitted to the plains at 66,000 volts. The transmission system consists of 134 miles of 66 kV double circuit lines connecting the generating station with 5 major sub-stations at Kothamangalam, Alwaye, Pallom, Mavelikara and Kundara besides 26 miles of 33 kV single circuit line connecting Alleppey with Mavelikara and 3 miles of double circuit of 66 kV lines from Alwaye to the aluminium factory now nearing completion.

The mains distribution comprises of 174 miles of 11 kV single circuit and 10½ miles of double circuit lines and about 92 miles of L.T. distribution net work. Almost all the Municipal Towns coming within the network of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Supply have been provided with low tension distribution. Thus the first stage of the scheme covers a large portion of the north and central Travancore, and it has been so designed that extensions to the transmission system can be added easily to distribute power to other areas such as Peermade in the east and Trivandrum in the south.

The availability of electric power in most places in Travancore and the very low rates of tariff now offered are expected to open up great possibilities in the industrial and agricultural development in the State. By the end of the last financial year the system had a connected load of over 6,000 kW and 2,775 consumers distributed over 19 distribution centres. The peak load of the generating station had reached 2,500 kW and the generation 11.2 million units.

The Department has been keenly alive to the need of the agriculturists for electric power, the chief uses of which are for dewatering the punja fields, the crushing of sugarcane and lifting water for irrigation. All reasonable and is rendered to prospective consumers. Proposals for the supply of electrical machinery on hire purchase system were sanctioned by Government in September 1940 and the response from consumers has been so great that purchases of electric motors totalling nearly 2,124 H.P. have been arranged.

A satisfactory agreement was reached between Government and the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd, towards July 1940 whereby Government have agreed to supply 4,500 kW of power from the middle of 1941 and 7,500 kW by the middle of 1944 for an Aluminium smelter plant to be installed near Alwaye. The Company will be requiring another block of power aggregating to a total of 14,000 kW for bringing their factory to its fullest output. Government have agreed to make this block of power also available within one year after the company begins to take 7,500 kW. An agreement is also expected to be reached very shortly with the Cochin Government for the supply of power for the entire requirements of that State. The demand from this source will be about 3,500 kW.

The agreement with the Aluminium Production Co. has necessitated the full development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme so as to bring the generation and transmission capacity to cope with their large demand. This development will consist of the installation of 3 further generating sets of 7,500 kW each, 2 more penstocks and the provision of adequate storages in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzha river. Two more 66 kV transmission lines from Pallivasal to Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed.

Within the next ten years the maximum demand of the system will reach about 29,000 kW with an annual generation of over 200 million units. The total capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the last financial year was 148.79 lakhs.

Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme, an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 sq. miles.

The Scheme utilizes a fall of about 3,100 feet available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri District. The flow, though perennial, is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The topography, however, embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 kW continuous. The initial development utilizes the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 26 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is the first storage site.

Civil Works—Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1,000 feet long to a surge tank at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 inches, 24 inches and 21 inches in diameter and a total of about 9,300 feet in length.

Power Station—The initially installed plant comprises of three 6,250 kW, 3-phase, 600 R.P.M. alternator, coupled to 11,000 H.P.

pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 Volts, 50 cycles and stepped up to 110,000 Volts, by means of three 7,810 kVA 3-phase, 11 kV/66-110 kV transformers. The supply to Nilgiri District is at 11 kV from a 1,000 kVA 11 kV/11 kV transformer at the power station.

Transmission & Distribution—Power is transmitted to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre, by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line. 66 kV lines have also been extended to Erode, Trichinopoly and Negrapatnam a distance of nearly 200 miles from Coimbatore. But the loads at the latter places have recently been transferred to the Mettur Scheme, which came into operation in June 1937. Also the 66 kV system has been extended to Udumalpet, Sembatti, Madura, Virudhunagar, etc., a distance of about 130 miles. A 66 kV line from Virudhunagar to Kollipatti has also been completed.

In addition to the above main transmission lines, considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 kV distribution lines have been constructed or are under construction particularly in the Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. At all load centres step down substations have been constructed with the necessary transformers and switchgear. At Madura which is an important station two 3,000 kVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Pykara Scheme Extensions—To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madura and Ramnad Districts one additional penstock (two 12,500 kVA 600 R.P.M., 11 kV generators and two 12,500 kVA, 11 kV/110 kV transformers) have recently been added. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line has been changed over to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand. Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional generating units of the same capacity.

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1934 necessitated the early construction of the Mukurti Dam, which is the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme. This was sanctioned in January 1935. The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938. The Dam as completed with open spill way stores 1,400 million cubic feet of water but the capacity can be increased to 1,800 million cubic feet when required later.

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisfactory. The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a splendid investment to the State. The paid load on the system is 26,200 kW. The revenue was approximately Rs. 47 lakhs in 1940-41. The industrial development at Coimbatore accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total load and also the high load factor of the system.

The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mettur Stanley Dam, one of the largest dams of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and 1,100 feet long.

impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four cast-iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

The first stage of development providing 3 units of 10,000 kW each was sanctioned in 1935 and the power station construction commenced in the latter part of 1935. The station commenced operation in June 1937.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 feet. The average head will be 135 feet.

As the potential output of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge, three classes of load are adopted. These are

- (1) Primary power available at all times,
- (2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which can be made into primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later of the proposed Madras steam-station)
- (3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year.

The scheme supplies power to the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput.

Power House—The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam and in it are now installed three 10,000 kW, 250 R P M generator, coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis Turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head of from 60 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16,000 H P each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped up to 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres.

Transmission and Distribution System.—Power is transmitted to Singarapett in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the power station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand 66 kV lines have also been extended to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram a distance of about 140 miles.

Considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 kV lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to various places.

At all important load centres out-door transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11, 22 or 33 kV as required. At Trichinopoly which is an important station in the southern area, two $\frac{+2,500}{-2,000}$ kVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Mettur Scheme Extensions—The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 14,000 kW.

A 4th generating unit and the 3rd 12,500 kVA transformer have been ordered and are being installed for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies.

It is expected that these will be operating in 1943.

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and is expected to commence operation by 1943.

The scheme is to utilize the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevely District. A reservoir of 5,500 million cubic feet capacity is being created by the construction of a masonry dam across the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinnevely district.

The following are the main features of the scheme.

(a) A masonry dam 176 feet high constructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Kariar. The reservoir so formed will have a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 8½ feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control flow.

(b) A diversion weir located lower down the river near the head of the Papanasam Falls, which will provide a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation.

(c) Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks about 3,500 feet long. Only one pipe is being installed in the first stage.

(d) Four 60 inches penstock pipes, each 630 feet long leading the water down the hill slope from the headworks to the power station below. Only three penstocks are being erected in the first stage.

(e) The power house is situated near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. The gross head developed is 330 feet. Four 600 R P M, 7,000 kW, 11 kV, 50 cycle, 3 phase vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B H P. Only three units are being installed initially.

(f) A transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Kolpatti and Madura. It will incorporate the existing lines in the area. The system will be linked to Pykara at Madura.

Construction work on all the above is in progress.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilizing the river Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies

thirtyfour miles north-west of Srinagar. The headworks of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse-power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical water-wheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA, 3-phase, 2,3003 volt, 25 cycle generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW, generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the power load is building up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a number of power loads.

Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes. The Muzaffarabad hydro electric installation utilising the river Krishen Ganga and the Jammu hydro-electric installation. The Muzaffarabad power house has one 130 H.P. pelton wheel directly coupled to a 110 kVA 3300 volt, 50 cycle alternator. This serves Muzaffarabad town and Domel on J.V. Road. The Jammu power house employs five generating sets. Of these one 265 kW set is driven by a diesel oil engine whereas the remaining four, generating among themselves 1226.5 kW, are driven by water turbines.

In addition to the above schemes, new sources of power capable of feeding large-scale manufacture are, in view of the beginning of large-scale industries in Jammu and Kashmir State, being explored. In this connection Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., recently carried out a thorough investigation into the possibilities of generating more power. The State has already provided Rs. 10,05,000 from capital expenditure not charged to revenue for the improvement of the State electrical system. The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being urgent a provision of Rs. 6,00,000 has been made in the budget for the purchase of a thermal plant to supplement the power now available.

United Provinces Works

The Ganges Canal Hydro electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for

electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kW has been constructed. From 1938 no less than 27,000 kW in all has been available. A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6,000 kW is under construction. Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1,650 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 2,500 kW. The energy is being used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodhya and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a chain of hydro-electric power generating stations from the Jamna river in the Himalayas are under consideration.

Punjab's Hydro-Electric Project

The Uhl River Scheme—Perched on hill-tops 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, connected by means of a tunnel 15,000 feet long, are the headworks of the Uhl river hydro-electric project, supplying electricity to 19 towns in the Punjab, including important industrial centres like Amritsar, Lahore, and Ludhiana, and to the vast workshops of the North-Western Railway at Moghalpura.

A power house equipped with three alternators each of 12,000 kW capacity driven by 18,000 horse-power turbines operating under a head of 1,800 feet of water which are carried along the 3 mile long tunnel, convert the snow-fed waters of the Uhl river and its tributary into electric energy, supplying as much as 103,000 units of electric current to the consumers in the Punjab.

The tunnel is one of the longest in India, and the first steel mantled tunnel to be built in Asia. It measures about 2½ miles in total length and has a diameter of 9.25 feet.

The Uhl river hydro-electric project owes its origin to the need which had begun to be felt for conserving fuel resources in the Punjab some years ago.

The site was chosen in 1922, a detailed project prepared by 1923, and sanction given in 1926. Construction began in 1928 and was not completed until 1933. Though the cost of the scheme was originally estimated at Rs. 450 lakhs it finally amounted to Rs. 600 lakhs on 31st March 1934.

From the power station at Jogendernagar current produced at 11 kV is "stepped-up" to 132 kV for transmission—the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in India—and is conveyed 173 miles to Lahore by a trunk line.

supported on steel towers 80 feet high, set 1,000 feet apart in the plains and over 3,360 feet apart in the hills

There are also four travel lines totalling 232 miles in length on 50-foot towers carrying current at lesser voltage from Lahore to Ferozepore, Amritsar to Kartarpore, Kartarpore to Ludhiana, and Lahore to Lyallpur

Provision has been made for the expansion of the scheme in two stages according to requirements. The first of these contemplates the building of a dam about 270 feet high in the vicinity of the headworks, increasing the storage there. The quantity of water conveyed by the tunnel will then be doubled, four more generating sets installed in the power house, and the output also practically doubled. It will then be possible to cater for the needs of another half a dozen large towns

The next stage of development would be effected on different lines, for it is not possible to increase the capacity of the tunnel any further. This stage, therefore, envisages the construction of a second power house lower down, to which water from the tail race of the existing power house will be led by means of an open duct about 3 miles long with a fall of 1,200 feet

The new power house will generate another 48,000 kW, giving a total output of 118,600 kW, a quantity more than sufficient to meet the needs of the present generation in an area extending from Delhi in the north to Sialkot and Lyallpur in the north. In this stage over 50 towns in all will be served

The possibility of electrifying some of the railways in the Punjab, and, more important, of introducing tube-well irrigation adds to the interest of this project

The former would cheapen and quicken the transportation of passengers and goods. The latter would enable some 2½ million acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation, greatly increasing the food supply of the Province

So much machinery had to be used in the construction that it was found both convenient and economic to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations, one at Dholu near Shanon and the other at Thuji near the headworks on the Uhl. These stations were linked up by a 11,000 volt transmission line and their combined total output amounted to 1,080 kW

Despite the outbreak of war, 1930-40, the seventh year of the Commercial operation of the Scheme, has been a period of considerable progress. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining machinery and equipment, the project for installation of a Thermal Station at Lahore to augment the reserve of energy available from the Shanon Power House at Jogindernagar during the winter months when water supplies in the Uhl and Lambadag rivers are low.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) PROJECTS

The following is a brief description of the several hydro-electric schemes that can be developed in the State—

Tungabhadra Project—This project is across the river Tungabhadra, one of the large

tributaries of the river Kistna. The question of apportionment of waters between the interested States, viz., Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad, has been under consideration for some time. From the probable share of waters it will be possible for Hyderabad to generate 28,000 kW continuous of primary power by utilising three drops in the canal aggregating to 325 ft., and to irrigate 754,000 acres. Pending the agreement for the apportionment of the waters, the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have agreed to undertake, for the present, a joint scheme for the partial utilisation of the waters of the river. In the partial scheme now being drawn up, Hyderabad will be able to generate 15,300 kW continuous of primary power and to irrigate 3,60,000 acres. This project, besides giving a fairly large amount of power, specially for economical working of the extensive gold fields in Raichur District, will also safeguard this large tract from the occasional ravages of famine

The Devanoor Project—This project is across the river Manjira, a tributary of the Godavary. Near Bidar, the river takes a long loop round one of the intervening ridges, till it debouches into the Nizamsagar lake. It is proposed to construct a reservoir a little below Bidar, tunnel through the intervening ridge, drop the waters generating hydro-electric power, and let the tail race run into the Nizamsagar lake. This river is likely to give a dependable supply of 41,000 m.c. ft. and, with a canal discharge of 1,000 cusecs, it will be possible to generate 18,000 kW continuous at three different drops aggregating 265 ft. This site is situated almost in the centre of the State and nearly all the load centres already developed are close by. As a commercial enterprise, this project is likely to pay a handsome return

The Nizamsagar Project—Combined with Devanoor is the Nizamsagar project, where drops in the canal of about 30 ft. can be utilised to generate 1,500 kW continuous of primary power and 3,000 kW continuous of tertiary power for 9 months. The canal has already been constructed as also the Nizamsagar Reservoir. This scheme together with Devanoor project will generate over 22,500 kW continuous of primary power

The Godavary-Kaddam Project—The river Kaddam, a tributary of the Godavary, rises in Boath Taluq of the Adilabad District. About 7 miles below the crossing of the Nirmal-Adilabad road, it falls through a vertical drop of 107 ft., known as Somanagudam falls. Including the rapids above the fall, it is possible to concentrate a drop of 386 ft., to generate power. This scheme is proposed to be linked with the Godavary scheme. The Godavary river starts descending a rapid near Soan bridge and falls 500 ft. in 50 miles. It is proposed to construct reservoirs across the rivers Godavary and Kaddam, and on the tributaries of Kaddam. The total power that could be generated is expected to be 94,600 kW continuous primary and 9,600 kW continuous tertiary for 8 months. It will also irrigate 4,84,000 acres. Extensive deposits of iron ore are available on the banks of the Godavary and if a steel industry is established the power can be fully utilised immediately.

The Purna Project—The river Purna rises in the plateau of Aurangabad, and after traversing a distance of 250 miles, it joins the parent river Godavary near Kanteshwar. A little below the crossing of Jalna-Buldana road near the village Sawangi it offers a fine site for a storage reservoir. It is proposed to keep the sill of the supply sluice at a high level and to drop the water direct into the river from the reservoir. The average drop will be about 120 ft and it will be possible to generate 4,400 kW of primary power. In addition to this 1,100 kW continuous can be generated by constructing a lift dam lower down. This project is expected to be a very remunerative proposition. Besides being near the cotton centre like Nanded, Parbhani and Jalna, it can also irrigate 2,50,000 acres in Nanded District.

The Mannar Project—This project across the river Mannar in Sirilla Taluq of Kareemnagar district is a smaller scheme. The river descends into a rapids, after its junction with Kundlur and falls 207 ft in 6 miles. By constructing a reservoir above the rapids, a power channel can be taken and dropped 120 ft. The power generated will be about 700 kW continuous and irrigation of 17,680 acres is possible.

The Penganga Project—This is a boundary river between Berar and Hyderabad State. It falls through a height of 120 ft near Islampur, midway between Badgaon and Kinwat. The possibilities of generating power have so far not been investigated but, from the study of the features of the river it seems possible to construct a reservoir above the Sahasrakund falls to get a direct drop of about 100 ft. There are also possibilities of constructing a lift dam 70 ft high about 10 miles below the reservoir, an ancient 11½ miles below the lift dam, with a diversion canal which can be dropped by about 100 ft, and a reservoir near Hattighat village from which half the discharge can be dropped into the river by 70 ft and the other half drawn into the canal irrigate 1,39,000 acres in the Hyderabad territory. The total power that could be generated at the above four drops is expected to be 21,000 kW continuous primary.

The Lower Kistna Project—The river Kistna is proposed to be harnessed at a point after its junction with its tributaries the Bheema and the Tungabhadra. Soon after the junction, it cuts its course for nearly 110 miles through the Amaravati Nallamala hills. Just at the exit from these hills it is proposed to construct a high dam and generate power by dropping the water needed for lower delta irrigation into the river. It is expected to generate about 2,00,000 kW continuous and irrigate 10,88,000 acres besides safeguarding another 9,00,000 acres of delta irrigation in the British territory.

The Upper Kistna Project—The river in its upper reaches soon after entering the Hyderabad Dominions descends some 250 ft within a distance of 10 miles between the villages of Melreddy and Jamulpur. The drops known as Jaldurg falls aggregate to 130 ft within 2½

miles. By constructing a reservoir above the falls and taking a canal therefrom, it will be possible to generate about 21,660 kW continuous primary and 9,920 kW continuous tertiary and also irrigate about 7,52,000 acres.

The Bheema Project—The river Bheema rises in the Western Ghats and, after traversing a length of 370 miles in the Bombay Presidency, it forms the boundary of the State for a length of 45 miles and then after traversing 125 miles in the State joins the river Kistna. The river offers a feasible site for constructing a reservoir below its junction with Kagna. From this reservoir water will have to be let down for Lower Kistna project. This water can be dropped direct into the river and the fall, available for 8 months, from June to January, will be about 50 ft which will give about 5,000 kW continuous of tertiary power. This project will irrigate 3,34,000 acres.

The Dindi-Manpedda Project—A reservoir across the river Dindi, a tributary of the river Kistna, in Kalyakurthy Taluq, Mahabubnagar district is under construction. It will irrigate 16,300 acres. The irrigation channel from the reservoir is dropped at three places aggregating to 148 ft and can be utilised to generate 566 kW continuous of tertiary power for 8 months. This power can be linked with the power that could be obtained from the adjacent river Manpedda, draining about 220 sq miles. Before its junction with Kistna, it drops through a height of 600 ft in three miles. The river above the drop runs through deep and narrow rocky gorge. It is proposed to be banded up by a constant angle arch dam. The power canal will be taken with the sill 65 ft above the bed of the river right on to the banks of the river Kistna and the water dropped by 600 ft through pipe lines. The generation of power from this scheme can be so regulated as to give in combination with Dindi scheme, about 2,000 kW continuous of primary power.

It will thus be seen that the State is favourably placed for electric power owing to the large rivers of the Deccan, Godavary and Kistna, flowing through the Dominions. The power that can be generated from these two rivers alone will amount to 3,30,000 kW continuous, and there are possibilities of generating another 85,500 kW from their large tributaries, such as Tungabhadra, Manjira, Kaddam, Purna, Penganga and Mannar. In all, there is the possibility of generating over 4,21,500 kW continuous of 6,00,000 kW peak.

In addition to the electrical power, it will also be possible to irrigate more than three and half million acres and will also considerably accelerate industrial development of the State through rural electrification. The total probable cost of all these projects will be Rs. 85 crores and it is expected that on an average, a return of 6 to 9 per cent will be realised. At first sight the amount of investment required may appear enormous but this expenditure will be spread over at least half a century, if not more.

All these generating units will be connected up in one complete grid so that any deficiency or supply under a particular project can be easily supplemented from other schemes.

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919, and again by the India Act of 1935, was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been encouraging, but uneven. As the annual reports of provincial governments show, there are some towns which have shown a real sense of responsibility in civic affairs and have administered them efficiently. In a minority of cases, however, the local "city fathers" have signally failed to discharge their duties to the public benefit, with the result that they have been superseded and the conduct of municipal affairs has reverted to official control. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are, however, many encouraging signs of improvement.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—*tahsils*, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differs in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described (of which there are 700,000 in India) fall under two main classes, viz—

Types of Villages.—(1) The 'severalty' or *raiyatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government rests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and

order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *raiyatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambaridar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number'. It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the development of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a large degree of common village feeling and interest.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations.—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those

villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

These recommendations, however, were never implemented and the *punchayat* system, while it still exists in non-official form, is tending to decline. There is still the possibility that it may be revived. For present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village *Punchayat* Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

Municipalities—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees

of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day. As the population of most Indian towns rises, so does the number of municipalities increase. For the most part they display a lively interest in civic affairs and are actively engaged in improving the conditions under which their fellow citizens live.

District Boards—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees.

As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The boards are practically manned by Indians. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

The annual audit reports on the working of local self-government institutions in the various provinces reveal on the whole a disappointing record. There is a general reluctance to increase local taxation and several municipalities are conspicuous for their negligence in recovering rates. There are, of course, some honourable exceptions, in Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad and Sholapur furnish encouraging examples. In 1939 a Local Self Government Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Professor V. G. Kulkarni. The Committee made several recommendations to overcome the general reluctance to impose additional taxation. The Committee suggested that taxation by local authorities was likely to be better appreciated if it were associated with specific services rendered to the people, the idea was to earmark yields of certain taxes for definite purposes. The Committee also laid down the principle that citizens generally should understand that amenities can be provided only if they are paid for, thus a compulsory education cess was suggested to finance ambitious educational schemes.

In August 1940 the Bombay Government convened a conference of Presidents of all important local bodies at Poona to consider the Committee's report under the presidency of J. A. Mulla I.C.S. then Advocate General of Bombay Government. The conference was presided over by Sir J. J. Lawrence who put forward the following resolutions:—

judgment which had been brought to bear on the complicated problems of municipal administration. The conference discussed the recommendations of the Committee and there was unanimity of opinion on a large number of the Committee's proposals. These proposals, however, still remain to be implemented by the Bombay Government.

Improvement Trusts.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Lahore, Rangoon,

and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). (In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried on by the Bombay Municipality). Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital. This body has lately undertaken an ambitious scheme, costing many lakhs of rupees, for the abolition of slums and the re-housing of dispossessed workers.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust originated from a medical enquiry into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. Preliminary investigation continued for several years, and the Trust was instituted in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, providing open spaces and improved buildings sites, laying out or altering streets and for rehousing of the poorer and working classes. The Act provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and for local taxation or raising of loans to this end. It provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees of eleven members with a whole-time Chairman.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 1st March 1942:—C. W. Guiney, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman, Sailapati Chatterjee, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (ex-officio), Sudhir Chandra Ray (Chaudhuri), elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, Md. Rahque, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, J. J. N. Buch, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, F. Rooney, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Hari Sunkar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E., M.L.A., Rai Saheb Chandan Mul Karnani, J.P., Abdul Rahman Siddiqui, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., A. J. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I., appointed by the Local Government.

During the 29 years that it has now been at work, the Trust has carried through many improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburban areas which have changed the face of Calcutta wholly and beyond recognition. It has constructed over 67 miles of new roads, 37 public parks covering an area of about 304.8 acres and a large lake with 80.22 acres of water area.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary bustees have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue,

100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee, past Shambazar, to Raja Raj Ballav Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and has gained increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust has constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east and the clearing-up of an adjacent area in Chandni Chawk by the construction of a 40 feet road have been completed. The most important of the recent Schemes of the Trust is the approach road to the new Howrah Bridge from Dalhousie Square. The first section of this project, which has already cost Rs. 1,02,00,000 nearly, from St. Andrew's Church to Canning Street, is now complete with a 100 feet wide road from Dalhousie Square corner to Canning Street. Another 60 ft wide road has been completed diagonally from Royal Exchange Place to Lower Chitpur Road. This route is already functioning as a new avenue through the heart of the city, but its immediate importance up to the present has been rather in creating a thoroughfare from Olive Street to Lower Chitpur Road than in promoting traffic northwards from Dalhousie Square, as Canning Street at which it ends on the north is a street of very limited traffic value. It is also in the programme of the Trust to extend this road through Terrill Bazar, one of the still existing dirtiest spots in the heart of the city, to Circular Road near Sealdah Station. For the second section of the project from Canning Street to Strand Road, the acquisition of land is almost complete—cost of acquisition to January, 1942, is approximately a crore and a quarter. The work for the first section of the main roadway from Strand Road has just been started.

In the north of the City, two large and sixteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools.

and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been laid through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapatl, Scheme No. XXVII.

A 81 ft road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been constructed, which provides a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construction of a 60-ft roadway. Another important scheme which has been completed of late is the new 60 ft road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathurighat Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah. The completion of the widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments. Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeyed houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land was exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazar and other costly and thickly-populated commercial areas.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been laid out in various parts. In sanitary tanks have been filled up which required approximately 200000 cu ft of earth. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. A 100 ft wide East-to-West road from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chella Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link

up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been completed in the new section of the lake which is being attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The two lakes have been linked up by a concrete bridge constructed before the joining canal was excavated. The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd, have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Behary Avenue to Ballygunge Station. The "Lake Area," as it is now commonly known, consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutory open space in scheme No XXXIII, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its natural amenities. The Trust continues the policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and finds scope here for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city. The Swimming Pool, the origin of which was to attract youths from swimming in the main lake, continues to grow in popularity to such an extent that the large crowds frequenting it in mid summer tend occasionally to be a cause of some anxiety, and considerable expenditure has had to be met on security precautions.

The second section of the Southern Avenue on the east of Landsdowne Road Extension, has now been taken up and the extension of the 150 ft wide Southern Avenue upto Garlhat Road at the junction of Monoharpookar Road is approaching completion. This area with the large lake and its amenities has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up, relieving considerably the congestion in the main city. From the junction of Southern Avenue and Garlhat Road the work of widening Garlhat Road and Old Ballygunge Road upto Sved Amer Ali Avenue has been taken up now and the work in the section upto Old Ballygunge Road is complete and work in the second section is in progress. The Calcutta Tramways Company will extend their service through this widened road from the Park Circus.

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc. The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Lalbally has been completed and the Scheme providing the wide Avenue on its north has been taken up during the year.

The Trust pursues a liberal policy in the development of open spaces and recreation grounds. The public square created by the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 and a total of 100

about 96 acres In 1912, Bompas the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham But it must be pointed out that about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—over 300 acres

The Trust has so far added over 300 acres in open spaces Of this the Dhakuria Lake comprises the most important as well as the most popular feature The Eastern Park at Gorachand area, the Deshbandhu Park and Cossipur-Chitpur Open Spaces at the north of the city are the larger of the parks laid out, besides a large number of parks scattered throughout the city Among the less conspicuous but very useful activities in this regard is the adaptation of land acquired on alignments of future streets, which will not be required for the purpose for several years, as temporary recreation grounds These play-grounds, while for the most part individually small in area, are very popular with children

For the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes —

In the early stages three blocks of three storeyed tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for the poorer classes It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, e.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls The buildings, including land, cost Rs 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' x 12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front and opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for busters. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining

35 semi-detached houses This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing Scheme was sold by private sale in 1927

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success.

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of Scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road) and Schemes XLIX and LII on its North A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers

Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes

Bridges—The old bridges of Calcutta, which are hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, have almost all of them replaced by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements The new bridges of the city have traffic capacity comparing favourably with those of London. The new bridges at Maniktola, Behaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 80 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each.

The Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly's Nullah has been completed and transferred to the Irrigation Department and the last bridge taken up and completed is the Bairackpore Bridge The next bridge to be taken up is the Ultadanga Bridge, specifications and estimates for which have been completed A start would have normally been made by now, but has been somewhat delayed due to the present situation

Financial.—Capital charged during the year 1940-41 amounted to Rs 92.77 lakhs which included Rs 80.20 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs 10.55 lakhs on engineering work. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1940-41 was 20.1 crores To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs 4,17,50,000 Other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs 10.78 crores and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs 5.21 crores to Capital Works

Up to 1940-41 the Trust spent nearly Rs 16.42 crores on land acquisition and Rs 3.20 crores on engineering work

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal-bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1939-40 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table —

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3 55,93,950	3,30,79,802	21,28,63,833
Bombay	2,70,61,588	2,58,53,856	17,94,85,168
Madras	45,87,408	46,97,170	1,42,17,739
Karachi	73,40,574	65,59,044	3,85,69,000
Chittagong	8,91,724	6,48,225	(a) 43,39,507

(a) Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs 2 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs 2 lakhs, the fourth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs, the fifth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs, the sixth instalment of Rs 4 lakhs, the seventh instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, the eighth instalment of Rs 8 lakhs, and the ninth instalment of Rs 5 lakhs, of a loan of Rs 50 lakhs from Government

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY—Sir B Rama Rao, CIE, ICS (Chairman) Nominated by Government—Major-General F V B Wills, CBE, DSO, MC, Commodore A R Ratnay, RIN, PN Chandavarkar, GE Cusse, GC Laughton, CII, R R Bakhale, NV S Murli, ISR, MD Bhargava, ICS

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—W A Bell, R W Bullock, R C Lowndes, A McIntosh, G S Taunton. Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber—Sir Punshotamdas Thakurdas, CII, MBF, Behram N Karanjia, MLO, M A Master, S G Shrih Ramesh Kilachand, Elected by the Municipal Corporation—Bhawanji Ajan Khumji, MLA, Dr G R A Sheikh BSC MBEs Elected by the Millowners' Association—T V Baddeley

The following are the Principal Officers of the Trust —

Secretary, N M Morris (on leave), A S Bakie MA, Barr at Law (Ag) Deputy Secretary, D A Pereira, BA, BSC, Barr at-Law (Ag)

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Acctt C F Lamm, MA, ASAA, Deputy Chief Acctt V D Jog

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer G I Terrey, MInstCE, Deputy Chief Engineer F M Surveyor FSC MInstCE, Executive Engineer H N Barua MCE, J N Dubish MCE (Civil) AMInstCE Mechanical Superintendent R B McGregor, AMI Mech Consulting Engineers & Agents, A I Barry CBE and J Lumden Rie 23, Palace Street London SW 1

DOCKS DEPARTMENT

Manager, W G H Templeton, Deputy Managers, F Seymour-Williams, DSO (on leave), A Mattos, L E Walsh, E J Kail, C O A Martensz (Ag)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Manager, H A Gaydon, Deputy Managers, S G N Shaw, P M Boyce

PORT DEPARTMENT

Deputy Conservator, C T Wilson, Harbour Master J L Williams, Senior Dock Master, G England

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT

Manager, F H Taylor, FSI, MRSI (on leave), H G Doshi BE (Civil) (Ag), Deputy Manager, E M Bhacka, BE (Civil), AMIE

STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores, W J Wilson

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr F D Bana, MB, MRCS, DPH, DTM & H (India)

A R P DEPARTMENT

A R P Officer S H Mehta, BA, BE, MII Asst A R P Officer, A M Sheikh, BA

The revenue of the Trust in 1940-41 amounted to Rs 2,70,11,002 and the expenditure to Rs 2,33,17,733. The surplus of Rs 36,14,080 under General Account has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs 70,182 under Pilotage Account has been

transferred to the Vessels' Replacement Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs 1,08,89,577. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs 3,50,395. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 1,707.06 lakhs repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue, the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March 1941 was Rs 468.00 lakhs, in addition to this apart from property appreciation, the Reserve and other funds total Rs 181.67 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs 136 crores in value (exclusive of Government transactions).

Number of steam and square rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks

or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number.	Tonnage Nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,738,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,570
1931 to 1936	1,894	4,901,261
1936-37	1,954	4,998,513
1937-38	1,866	5,001,521
1938-39	1,862	5,041,888
1939-40	1,797	5,200,543
1940-41	1,579	5,143,010

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 238 vessels, the tonnage amounting to 1,410,078 an increase of 628,761 tons from the previous year.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows —

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, *Chairman*

W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

R. R. Huddow, W. L. Gordon G. V. Lloyd,
I. S. Goldstone, The Honble Sir John
Richardson, K. J. Nicolson

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association —

F. J. Read

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of

Commerce — I. B. Sen, D. S. C. Law
M. A. Bhattacharya

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce —

C. I. Mehta

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce —

Khan Ibrahim C. A. Durrani

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of
Calcutta — Sir Hari Sankar Paul

Nominated by Government — Captain C. R.

Bluett, R. N., R. Mar, L. P. Misra,
A. Duncan, C. E., F. M. Innes, I. C. S.

The principal officers of the Trust are —

Secretary — W. T. Hook (on leave) Offg
Secretary S. L. Das

Traffic Manager — W. Steer

Chief Accountant — J. Dand, C. A.

Chief Engineer — A. M. Ward, M. I. O. E.,
A. M. I. E.

Deputy Conservator — Lt. Commander L. L.
Pawsey, R. N. (Retd.)

Medical Officer — Lt. Col. F. J. Anderson,
M. C. I. E., M. B., B. S., F. R. C. S., I. M. S.

Consulting Engineers and London Agents —
Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tutton.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Rs.
1925-26	1,494,144	1,796,109	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	451,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,847,371	2,817,443	180,367	1,007,917	2,689,196	1,006,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,853	1,646,932	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,989,493	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,053	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	340,324	1,718,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,124,420	2,559,130	362,923	469,513	1,661,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,691
1933-34	1,412,706	2,401,101	403,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,400	2,433,106	741,671	512,989	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,871	3,06,19,819
1935-36	1,578,251	2,206,267	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,978	4,048,127	3,00,27,620
1936-37	1,792,701	1,908,192	509,860	545,402	2,223,121	1,473,953	4,082,572	3,10,34,124
1937-38	2,077,441	2,237,272	602,841	561,314	2,118,451	1,642,400	4,326,004	3,23,85,622
1938-39	1,966,249	2,616,231	491,217	488,456	2,112,867	1,491,968	4,618,574	3,10,91,609
1939-40	1,801,155	2,116,608	781,617	706,006	2,069,157	1,460,958	4,559,733	3,55,97,050
1940-41	1,444,084	2,062,217	517,687	575,381	1,668,718	917,801	3,172,896	3,07,89,116

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafull at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21' N, Long 91° 50' E, 1933 Pop 53,156.

TRADE

Imports—Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate, stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports—Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capes, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live stock.

Accommodation—Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafull to Chittagong at H W O S draught of 22 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Bengal-Assam Railway jetties, also one set of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Bengal-Assam Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L W S T.

Provisions—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigation—Conditions over the three river bars have been improved by river training works such that dredging has been practically eliminated.

Night pilotage which is in force except during the S W monsoon has been suspended until further notice.

Charges—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs a.	Rs a
10 ft to 20 ft from ..	67 8	to 304 4
21 ft	337	8
22 ft	385	4
23 ft	430	4
24 ft	486	0
25 ft	553	8
26 ft	634	8

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug

Port Authority The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.

Officials—Deputy Conservator, Commander G M Osborne Smith, R.N., Port Engineer, F J Green, R.N., M.I.C.E., Secretary, A V Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A., Lloyd's Agents, James Finlay & Co.

COCHIN.

Cochin, the newest port of the East, lies in the direct route to Australia from Europe. It serves a vast hinterland comprising the States of Cochin and Travancore, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. The harbour fulfils the long felt need of a port open throughout the year on this coast. It is the natural outlet for the chief planting areas of South India.

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and a minimum depth of 30 feet at L W O S T is maintained throughout the year. Since 1930 the harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and regular passenger services have been maintained by the P & O, the Bibby Line and the B I S N Co. To facilitate night navigation the channel has been lighted. A powerful tug has been provided and ships can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide. A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the port.

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India on 1st August 1936, and rapidly converted into a modern terminal port. The works so far completed include the construction of a deep water wharf and sidings fitted with travelling electric cranes for rapid handling of cargo, a fitting out wharf with an up to date workshop by its side, fire proof transit sheds and warehouses for hinterland goods traffic, roads and bridges linking the wharves with the broad gauge railway system of the rest of India, three railway stations including the Harbour Terminal and a Pier Station for ocean passengers, a land wireless station, an aerodrome and large administrative offices. Reservoirs and pipes ensure a supply of fresh water to the ships at all times. The trade is increasing with the provision of these facilities.

The Principal Officers are—

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer—

A G Mudge, M.I.C.E., M.I.N.E.

Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour District—

V Srinivasan, I.A.S., M.A., M.I.C.E.

Port Officer—Lieut. Col. H. G.

Hecker, R.N.

Harbour Master—H A Srinivasan

TRUSTEES

Electd by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association—Sukhdev Udhwadas (R. B. Vishandas Sukhdev), Lala Jagannath

Chief Storekeeper.—C. J. T. Rozario
Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the
Port of Karachi for the year 1940-41.

Revenue Receipts	Rs. 68,05,000
Revenue Expenditure	Rs. 64,68,000
Surplus	Rs. 3,37,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 60,43,748 (Securities at cost price)

CARGO

The total volume of imports and exports was 1,996,000 tons against 2,134,000 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS.

Principal Officers — G P Alexander, M Inst.
C.E., Port Engineer Lt-Commander A D
Barnington, R N R (Retd.). Deputy Controller

The receipts of the Trust during 1940-41 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs 31 09 524 as against Rs 48 57,405 in 1939-40 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 29 05 525 as against Rs 46,97 170 in 1939-40. Contribution of Rs 1.42 739 was made to the Reserve Funds during 1940-41.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT.

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925. In 1932, the Harbour

was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now provides the following facilities:—

An Entrance Channel sheltered by hills with a minimum depth sufficient to admit a draught of 25 feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered harbour, provided with three quay berths, each

500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds. Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk, one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth. In addition, a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided, at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways. Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the Port.

Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H P respectively.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided, but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 300 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownership.

The port, can, by special arrangement, deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay, but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

Simultaneously with the construction of the harbour, a special railway connection, linking it with the Central Provinces, was constructed by the B N Railway. This line takes off at Raipur from the Calcutta-Bombay main line of the B N Railway, and joins the Calcutta-Madras main line at Vizianagram, which is a station situated some 40 miles north of Vizagapatam. This connection reduces the distance between Vizagapatam and a large section of the Central Provinces to such an extent that the rail route from that section to Vizagapatam is 180 miles shorter than the rail route either to Calcutta or to Bombay.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent & Genl Manager, of the B N Railway who is ex-officio Administrative Officer of the Vizagapatam Port, and is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

Principal Officers —

Administrative Officer — A Duncan, Calcutta
Deputy Administrative Officer and Traffic Manager — W E W Crealock, Vizagapatam

Port Engineer — S Nanjundiah

Harbour Master — J W Day

Supdt of Machinery — F H McD Wilson, Vizagapatam.

PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA.

Following are other Ports in British India and in Indian States. Ports in French possessions (Pondicherry, Karikal and Chandanagore) and in Portuguese Possessions (Marmugao, Daman and Diu) are given separately in those sections of the Year Book —

Keti Bandar	Surat	Honavar	Dhanushkodi
Sirganda	Bulsar	Jaigad	Negapatam
Mandvi	Revdanda	Vijaydurg	Cuddalore
Navlakhi	Bankot	Bhatkal	Masulipatam
Bedi	Dabhol	Coondapoor	Cocanada
Okha	Ratnagiri	Mangalore	Bimlipatam
Dwarka	Jaitapur	Tellicherry	Gopalpur
Porbandar	Malwan	Calicut	Chandbali
Bhavnagar	Vengurla	Alleppey	Cuttack
Dholera	Karwar	Quilon	Puri
Broach	Sanikata	Tuticorin	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India —
Marmugao (Portuguese India), Mahe (French India), Pondicherry (French India)

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports given above —

Cawnpore	Jaipur	Nagpur	Madura
Delhi	Indore	Srinagar	Vizagapatam
Ahmedabad	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Amritsar	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Agra	Sialkot	Gwalior	Allahabad
Amsool	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore
Amrota	Lucknow	Mirzapur	

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA are two other minor ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Customs, Sind. Neither of them, however, is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention.

MANDVI which is situated south of Sirganda is the chief port of Cutch.

NAVLAKHI is the Chief Port of the State of Morvi and has a fine situation on the coast of Kathiawar. Ships anchor two miles from the pier. Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre gauge line of the Morvi Railway and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade.

BEDI: Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Kutch, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in which ocean-going vessels lie at anchor.

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade. Goods are transhipped between the basin and steamers which lie in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits.

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiavar and beyond, have all assisted in developing a large and important traffic.

No merchandise is handled at Rozi. Its landing stage, connected by road and rail to Jamnagar, is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch.

OKHA: Port Okha situated in a detached portion of Baroda State far distant from the Governor's main territories in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiavar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean-going traffic and commodities.

It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiavar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along the coast. The Harbour scheme has been well conceived; there is an excellent pier-concrete pier, served by tugs, and a long and straight approach pier which can be at all states of the tide and there are also numerous moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The harbour is well equipped with accommodation and railway connections. Okha is far removed from the coast, the nearest port being 231 miles from Madras. It is connected through a branch railway with the main traffic routes.

DWARKA: Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage, and a port of call on the Bombay-Karachi route, although it is at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

PORBANDAR: The former trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous, but it is now declining.

BHAVNAGAR: The capital of Bhavnagar State, lies halfway up the Gulf of Cambay on its western side. The Gulf is dried up a very great range of tide, sometimes as much as 40 feet. Bhavnagar, which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf. The port facilities comprise an anchorage 5 miles or more from the port proper, between which and the main body of the anchorage are moored in between while the port itself can accommodate small coasting steamers moored on the mud at low tide. There is ample warehousing accommodation and good direct railway communication with the rest of India.

PORTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: Apart from Bombay, which is the most important Port in the Presidency, there are no other Major Ports, though there are a number of Minor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather. Among these may be mentioned Dholera, Broach, Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast; and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast, the more important among these from the point of view of trade, being Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar.

The Dholera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of 16 miles. It possesses natural advantages and is situated within convenient distance from the chief centres of trade and industry in Kathiavar and North Gujarat. Broach and Surat are well known old ports.

The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are Jaizad and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district and Karwar in the North Kanara district. Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below:—

		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
		Imports.	Exports.
Dholera	1-9	4 0	
Broach	50-1	45 7	
Surat	20 7	10 5	
Bulsar	11 7	8 6	
Revdanda	12-4	10 2	
Bankot	22-0	6 4	
Dabhol	25-7	11 0	
Ratnagiri	43-5	15 7	
Jaitapur	22 2	5 1	
Malwan	31-6	6 1	
Vengurla	20-5	10 2	
Karwar	10 0	6 1	
Sanikata	9 2	11 0	
Honavar	16-8	12 5	
Jaizad	11-7	0 6	
Vijaydurg	10 5	1 2	
Bhatkal	4-2	6 2	

SURAT is situated 14 miles from the sea, with which it is connected by a river navigable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1891 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000, and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for steamers on the Bombay-Mangalore run.

MANGALORE: To the south of Goa, in the Madras district of South Kanara, the district headquarters is Mangalore, one of the chief ports of the coast. Honavar and Bhatkal are situated at the junction of the

Corpur & Netravati Rivers, about 130 miles south of Mornugao. It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland. It is the North-Western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Vessels up to 200 tons can anchor inside the backwater, larger vessels lie about two miles from the shore.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, rubber to Ceylon and tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other cocoanut produce there for sale.

TELLICHERRY is situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway, about 94 miles South of Mangalore and 14 miles South of Cannanore, a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade. Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore, can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the port.

The principal exports are coffee and pepper, which come down by road from estates in Mysore and Coorg, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The foreign trade is steadily increasing. The chief imports are sugar from Java, wet dates, rice and provisions and machinery for estates.

CALICUT, the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin. It is 413 miles by rail from Madras. The Port is practically closed during the South West Monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Native craft of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore.

Besore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port. It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, roundnut, raw cotton and fish manure. The foreign import trade, which is insignificant, consists chiefly of metals.

ALLEPPEY, the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore, is situated about 50 miles North of Quilon and 5 miles South of Cochin. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all local produce and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

QUILON, the "Coilum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. Vessels anchor about 2 miles from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place.

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, timber, and fish, but the foreign trade is insignificant.

TUTICORIN. After rounding Cape Comorin, the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula, one enters again the Madras Presidency and reaches Tuticorin. This port, which is open all the year round, has, next to Madras and Cochin, the largest trade in Southern India.

The harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and the roadstead. At the same time Hare Island upon which the Light House is situated, affords considerable protection to the lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping, and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather. The South Indian Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which passengers and goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

There is a very considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock for consumption in that island. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton (to Japan and United Kingdom), tea, scama leaves, Palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

DHANUSHKODI is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the South-Eastern extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talimannur in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on this pier into steamer hatches.

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea and cotton piecegoods.

NEGAPATAM, the Chief Port in the Pandya District is about 13 miles South of Kattal. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable fore-shore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber. Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Negapatam Beach Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco grown there to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kalluvayar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, is a place of importance for Muhammadans. Negapatam.

The principal exports from Negapatam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry. Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits

MASULIPATAM, the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River, has few natural advantages. Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three miles up a tortuous tidal creek. Native craft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and shore is practically suspended. Steamers touch at the port occasionally and foreign trade is chiefly by steam vessels with foreign ports, the principal exports being groundnuts, castor-seed and oil cake

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864, when a tidal wave caused a disastrous inundation involving the loss of 30,000 lives

COCANADA is situated on the Cocanada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, some 40 miles south of Vizagapatam and 270 miles north of Madras. In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency. Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada Canal

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and castor-seeds. The import trade consists chiefly of kerosene from America, sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north-west of Waltair. A good road connects it with Vizagapatam sixteen miles distant and another road with Vizagapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters. The foreign trade has revived to some extent. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, mircobalan, niger seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance

GOPALPUR in the Ganjam District, is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway

North of Gopalpur, the sea board for 250 miles is that of Orissa, the maritime trade of which is chiefly inter-Provincial and the only ports that deserve mention are Balasore, Chaudhali, Cuttack, False Point and Puri

BALASORE, situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants

Balasore as a port is practically defunct. Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no sea-borne trade. There is no import trade

CHANDBALI situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags

CUTTACK is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers. It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the Ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The Ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal Railway which has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere

PURI is an open roadstead. It has a small Customs Office

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people, alien in sentiments and prejudices, into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace, and the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1937 has given a further impetus to educational reconstruction.—The mass literacy campaigns, launched with salutary enthusiasm by the Provincial Governments, are a visible index of the new educational awakening.

The Introduction of Western Learning

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage

them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance." But mass education was not touched.

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818, and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field, for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernacular should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as

Growth of English Education.

the language of the Courts in 1837, and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India, and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instruction-

al level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis, it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places, it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education, and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators, they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates, they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, which teachers were denied that freedom which encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions, they recommended the establishment of

university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools, and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problem of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India.

	1934-35.	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38 (b)	1938-39 (b)	1939-40
Area in square miles						
Population . { Male						
Female						
Total Population	1,093,879	1,093,783	1,095,143	861,651	861,651	861,651
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of universities	16	16	16	15	15	15
Number of arts colleges*	232	233	241	246	250	266
Number of professional colleges	60	61	66	67	71	73
Number of high schools†	3,091	3,158	2,242	3,018	3,129	3,216
Middle schools . { English	3,905	4,008	4,122	4,131	4,321	4,600
Vernacular	5,607	5,037	5,610	4,750	4,724	4,735
Number of primary schools	166,588	165,240	164,894	158,602	160,280	161,810
Number of special schools	6,096	6,258	6,366	5,508	8,872	10,102
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges (a)	87,114	89,250	91,513	94,330	100,770	100,921
In professional colleges (b)	19,182	19,728	20,271	21,273	22,789	21,382
In high schools	927,167	957,812	999,100	996,131	1,044,281	1,108,509
In middle schools	410,040	438,136	482,122	470,500	499,712	547,023
In primary schools	694,706	686,981	688,010	618,707	625,279	631,005
In special schools	7,680,088	7,803,326	7,930,213	7,974,703	8,242,332	8,605,642
Percent age of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population	236,228	246,626	253,539	253,102	273,366	278,838
7 19		7 31	7 13	7 87	8 23	8 62
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges *	27	28	31	33	33	38
Number of professional colleges	9	9	9	7	8	8
Number of high schools †	376	392	410	398	417	465
Middle schools . { English	393	413	412	429	476	537
Vernacular	532	560	588	576	617	631
Number of primary schools	33,785	32,618	32,333	30,999	28,482	27,911
Number of special schools	410	391	410	132	483	685

* Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges

† High schools also include vernacular high schools in some provinces

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges

(b) The figures of Burma, which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937, have been excluded

N. B.—1 The population figures are according to the 1931 census

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—

"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, i.e., it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education. Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer exists.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the provinces, the Government of India retained under their immediate

control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas. They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi. The Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member, brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces, but owing to the resignation of Congress Governments in six provinces, the subject is now under the control of the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in each of those provinces. Generally speaking, education is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In most of the provinces the functionary who 'presents orders' on behalf of Government in educational matters is the Secretary for Education. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the permanent administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as expert adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—

In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The present Member in Charge of the Department is the Honourable Mr. Adil Pasha Sarker. The Department possesses an educational adviser, styled Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "the personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments." The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited." As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end.

The new Provincial Educational Services which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than

others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of the control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities.

Hartog Committee on Education—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes an invaluable document for India.

Lindsay Commission—Another Commission, which deserves mention was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Unemployment Committee, United Provinces—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman, the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated young men and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee, which was published in 1936, constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,568	2,492,649	12,766,217
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,026	2,606,470	12,853,496
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,051	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,232	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869
1935-36	10,241,889	2,873,188	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,012,440	13,815,149
1936-37	10,434,858	2,999,524	13,434,382	11,007,681	3,138,257	14,145,938
1937-38	10,428,815	2,881,531	13,310,346	10,819,592	3,012,268	13,831,860
1938-39	10,908,720	3,002,495	13,911,215	11,344,972	3,133,415	14,478,387
1939-40	11,434,120	3,270,174	14,704,294	11,874,492	3,421,007	15,295,499

with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the provincial Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following table shows the number of urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1939-40.—

Province.	Acts	Areas under "Compulsion."		
		Urban areas.	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras ..	Elementary Education Act, 1920 ..	28	7	104
Bombay ..	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4	....	..
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1	..	..
	Primary Education Act, 1923 ..	4	2	153
Bengal ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930.	1	....	..
United Provinces.	Primary Education Act, 1919	36	..	....
	District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926 .. .. .	...	357	1,224
Punjab ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	65	2,851	10,385
Bihar ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	15	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Primary Education Act, 1920 ..	32	8	1,210
Assam ..	Primary Education Act, 1926	....	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	Primary Education Act, 1938 ..	1	....	..
Sind ..	Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923	1	4	1,285
Orissa ..	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919) .. ..	..	1	22
	Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920	1	..	....
Delhi ..	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	1	9	15
Total ..		190	3,240	14,129

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

Due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies, compulsion has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be. The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act, even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable, does not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there. The effective administration of the Act is necessary. Difficulties arise in the administration which tend to make the Act inoperative. The lack of attendance officers, the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays, the absence of up-to-date local census records are instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts. These difficulties are, however, surmountable and

in some provinces, steps are being taken to improve the situation.

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control. In some provinces, there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies. For example, the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year 1935-36 to enable them to exercise more powers in the control of primary education. A similar purpose is achieved by the amendment to the Bombay Primary Education Act. The amended Act secures to Government full control

which recognises the schools has no power whereby to improve them; and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connection whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low, so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State. In Bombay, the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education was realised and consequently in 1935 negotiations began between the University and the Education Department which resulted in the passing of a number of new University Statutes governing the inspection and affiliation of high schools by the university. These Statutes are expected to remove all causes for friction between the University and the Department in the matter of inspection and affiliation of high schools. Machinery has also been devised whereby any difference of opinion between the University and the Department as to the eligibility of a school to receive recognition will be decided by a joint inspection of the University and the Department.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab Universities Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments, accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts, Mr. A. Abbott, and Mr. S. H. Wood, were obtained for this purpose. As these experts considered that an intensive study of a few areas would be more profitable than a more superficial survey of the greater part of India, they limited their investigations to a few

Adult Literacy.—The adult education movement received further impetus during 1940-41 and 1941-42. In some areas some of the illiterate who became literates evinced a desire to continue their studies and to qualify for higher education. Efforts were made to meet this desire. In Assam during the period October 1940 to September 1941 53,498 persons passed the literacy test. In Bihar 221,396 adults were made literate during 1940-41. In Bombay, the whole scheme was reviewed and many innovations introduced. A scheme for the training of adult education workers was sanctioned during 1941-42. In the Central Provinces, work was carried out only on a very limited scale, there were 78 schools run by local bodies during 1940-41. In Madras, the Provincial Government took up the whole work to be done by private individuals and local bodies. Both in the Punjab and the United Provinces literacy work was done on a substantial scale, 67,415 adults attained literacy during 1940-41 in the Punjab and in the United Provinces. Since literacy certificates were awarded during the quarter ending June 1941, there are hopeful signs for the future of adult education in this country where the illiterate population is so high.

Secondary and High School Education.—
 Some attempts have been made to give a
 practical turn to the more practical form
 of education in these schools. The Com-
 mission of 1882 suggested that there should
 be two classes in secondary schools, one
 for the entrance examination of the
 University and the other of a more practical
 nature intended to fit youths for commercial
 and other non-literary pursuits. Some
 years later what were called B and C
 classes were started in some schools in Bengal
 but they did not lead to a university course,
 the former being useless. In more recent
 years the Government of India have advocated
 the institution of a school final examination
 in which the more practical subjects may be
 introduced. Efforts have also been made to
 improve the conduct of the matriculation and
 to emphasize the importance of oral tests and
 of the language. In Madras, this examination,
 which is due for the direction of a Board
 of the Government of the University and of
 the Government, proved somewhat cumbersome
 and no real reforms were made. In the
 United Provinces and the Central Provinces,
 the mode of secondary education has been
 referred to special Boards created for this pur-
 pose. At present, the Administration of D.D. has
 been transferred to the Board of Secondary Education for
 the Province. The Government of India have
 established a Board of Intermediate and High
 Schools in 1913, with headquarters at Ajmer,
 for the Punjab, C. and B. India and Gwalior. In
 the last few years the Board has been established in
 the following provinces:—Bihar, Central Provinces,
 Madras, Mysore, and the United Provinces. The University

three provinces, viz, the United Provinces, the Panjab, and Delhi, although they discussed their problems with administrators, teachers and others concerned with education from practically every province. Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood-Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India.

Mention may be made here of the United Provinces Primary and Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee, which was appointed by the Provincial Government to suggest changes in the educational system of the Province in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and the Wardha Education Scheme. The Committee has now submitted its report to the Provincial Government. Its main recommendations are that there should be a uniform system of free and compulsory primary education for all children, both in rural and urban areas, extending over seven years and beginning from the age of seven, the medium of instruction being "Hindustani", taught in both the scripts (Devanagiri and Persian), that throughout this period education should, as far as possible, be carried on through concrete life situations and should be correlated with one or more forms of manual and productive work, and that the system of secondary education should be a complete and integrated whole and the courses should be self-sufficient and constitute a unit by themselves.

In July 1940, the Madras Government arrived at some very important decisions on the subject of reorganisation of secondary education. One of the decisions was that the secondary school course should be bifurcated at the end of the IV form into a pre-university side and a vocational side, there being no examination to determine who should go to the pre-university course and who to the vocational. If the voluntary diversion fails the question of introducing a test-examination will be considered.

In Bombay also the Government sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of a vocational bias in five of the Government Secondary Schools, three of which were converted into Agricultural High Schools, one into a Technical High School and one into a Commercial High School.

In Delhi also, some progress in this direction has been made. A polytechnic Institute was started during the current year.

Education for Special Communities — There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian, and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has

also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India. The office of the Inter-Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The Secretary of the Board is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India. The Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards of Anglo-Indian and European Education are functioning satisfactorily and will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement in the courses of study and to a higher standard of education for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities.

Although, thanks to the establishment of 'separate' or 'special' educational institutions for Muslims, the community has made considerable progress in education, the girls still lag very much behind. While, at the bottom of the educational ladder, Muslims are substantially represented, at every higher stage they dwindle and drop out. The main obstacle in the way of the spread of secondary education among them is the inadequacy of schools teaching through Urdu. Even the 'special' schools have tended to accentuate their educational backwardness, the pupils lose much of the stimulus of healthy competition and much of the training in personality which is to be found in the corporate life of an ordinary school. The future of Muslim education lies in the organisation of enlightened private effort. A roving Commission of prominent Muslim educationists has only recently concluded a successful tour of the country, and its findings are keenly awaited.

The education of the depressed classes does not now present the same difficult problem as it did previously. Several facilities by way of scholarships, exemption from fees, free supply of books, etc., have been provided by Provincial Governments. Depressed class pupils are encouraged to attend ordinary schools and separate schools are being gradually abolished. It is true however, that in certain places, orthodox element prevails and puts obstacles in the way of their education, but such element will have to give way to public opinion. During the year 1939-40, the total enrolment of depressed class pupils rose by about 58,158 to 11,33,756.

Medium of instruction in public schools — The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Santaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of the English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that in many classes have often to be split up at once into a number of classes, each of which

and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Guindy (Madras), Mughalpur, Patna and Benares, each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great

pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore, and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught at the Benares Hindu University which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject;

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them—

Type of Institution	1938-39		1939-40	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students
I College—				
Training	24	2,024	25	2,374
Law	14	6,709	15	6,749
Medical	12	5,561	12	5,610
Engineering	7	2,217	7	2,509
Agricultural	6	1,306	6	1,469
Commercial	7	4,893	8	5,040
Technological	2	150	2	312
Forest	3	63	2	51
Veterinary	4	719	4	760
Total ..	79	23,642	81	25,473
II Schools—				
Normal and Training	531	26,701	600	29,806
Medical	29	7,042	30	6,737
Engineering	10	1,852	9	1,842
Technical and Industrial	580	34,269	633	37,630
Commercial	370	14,055	426	15,240
Agricultural	19	694	17	902
Art	17	1,982	17	2,210
Total .	1,556	86,585	1,732	94,367
GRAND TOTAL	1,635	110,227	1,813	119,840

N.B.—Figures against 'training college' include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin.—On the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in 1923 and Capt Saver's Report, the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, started the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay waters. The then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, formally opened the Ship on 1st November 1927, with an opening batch of 30 cadets, Capt H. Dighy-Beste, R.N., being the first Captain-Superintendent.

Since its establishment 13 years ago, the "Dufferin" has trained 332 Indian cadets, of whom 13 are officers in the Royal Indian Navy, and 100 are in the Mercantile Marine; 29 are serving as officers in the ancillary or other services and 130 are at present apprentices either at sea or in workshops ashore. At present there are 123 cadets in training.

The affairs of the Ship are managed by a Governing Body, with the Commerce Member to the Government of India as *ex-officio* Chairman.

The present Captain-Superintendent is Capt R. C. G. McClement, R.N., J.P., who is assisted by 3 Executive Officers, 2 Engineer Officers, 1 Head Master and 5 Assistant Masters.

The age limit for admission is between 13 years 8 months and 16 years on 15th January of the year of entry. Annually 60 Cadets—25 for the Executive and 25 for the Engineering Branch—are admitted for a 3-year course, terminating in the Final Passing Out Examination of the Ship, which is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation in India.

The total cost to the parent of training a boy is about Rs. 1,800 for the 3 year course.

Indian School of Mines.

The Government of India maintain the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology. A Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma-holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency. There are three-year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years. The Secretary for Mines, Great Britain, has approved the school in respect of its Diploma of Association in Mining Engineering under Section 9(b)

of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder of the Certificate or Diploma of the school is thereby entitled to claim exemption from the period of practical mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act. The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining) and the University has agreed to the holding of its Intermediate and Final Examinations for that degree in the premises of the School at Dhanbad.

These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. The Committee were consequently appointed by the University in the United Provinces, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission in the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a military teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

[illegible]

The Committee reported in the following year. The Committee reported that the number of its students many of whom were re-adjusted so that many pupils would be

Statistics of Universities—1939-40.

The last University in India was established
about all these Universities :—

There are now 19 Universities in India of which three are now in the private hands. The following table gives the latest available figures of the income of the Universities in 1937.

There are now
in Taxincore in 1937.

Universities.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Facilities in which degrees are awarded. (b)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff		No. of Institutions.			No. of Students in Arts and Science.		
				In Universities	In Constituent Colleges.	In Universities	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In Universities	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.
1. Aligarh (c)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O.	365	..	1,520	26	..	72	2,077	38,201
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O, Tech, Ag.	10	..	1,035	3	..	13	226	21,030
3. Madras (d).	Affiliating and Teaching.	1877	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Ag, O, F. A.	36	504	811	16	15	31	120	11,132
4. Punjab (e) ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1882	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com, O, Ag	110	45	1,328	14	3	60	1,064	27,405

University.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff.			No of Institutions			No. of Students.			No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science.
				In Universities	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges	Universities	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges	In Universities	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	
5. Aligarh (c)	Teaching ..	1897	A, Sc, L, Com	127	38	..	16	3	..	2,072	290	..	462
6. Benares	Teaching ..	1916	A, Sc, Ed, L, O., M, Th, Tech	16	265	13	2	0	..	166	3,437	75	271
7. Mysore (f).	Teaching ..	1916	A, Sc, Eng, M, Tech	..	225	..	..	10	..	..	4,230	..	407
8. Patna ..	Affiliating ..	1917	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M	..	..	482	..	..	10	..	..	1,111	520
9. Osmania (g)	Teaching ..	1918	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M, Th	93	75	60	18	3	5	1,278	348	700	108
10. Aligarh Muslim.	Unitary ..	1920	A, Sc, L, Th.	112	..	..	10	..	..	1,717	..	..	181
11. Lucknow ..	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A, Sc, Ed, M, L, Com, O	..	104	..	..	3	..	..	2,502	..	301
12. Dacca ..	Unitary and Teaching	1921	A, Sc, L ..	129	..	..	18	..	..	1,507	..	..	215
13. Delhi ..	Teaching ..	1922	A, Sc, L ..	12	124	..	2	7	..	81	2,750	..	333
14. Nagpur ..	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A, Sc, Ed, L, Ag.	8	..	226	1	..	10	365	..	3,573	344
15. Andhra (h).	Affiliating & Teaching	1926	A, Sc, Ed, M, O	63	319	..	2	..	13	271	..	4,198	102
16. Agra ..	Affiliating ..	1927	A, Sc, L, Com., Ag	..	..	501	..	..	18	..	..	4,327	1,067
17. Annamalainagar (c)	Unitary ..	1929	A, Sc, O	87	..	..	1	..	..	939	..	..	97
18. Travancore	Teaching ..	1937	A, Sc, O, F A, Ed., L, Tech	2	148	95	2	8	4	11	1,707	1,209	146

(c) An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies, a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "Unitary" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

(b) Faculties. —A. = Arts; Ag. = Agriculture, Com. = Commerce, Ed. = Education (Teaching), Eng. = Engineering; F. = Forestry, F. A. = Fine Arts; L. = Law; M. = Medicine, O. = Oriental Learning, Sc. = Science, Tech = Technology, Th. = Theology.

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(c) Reconstituted in 1921

(f) Reconstituted in 1933

(h) Situated at Waltair (South India)

(i) Situated at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually, and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing good work. An All-India Women's Educational Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research." The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college called the Lady Irwin College, was established in New Delhi. The college provides three years' teachers' course for those who wish to qualify as High School teachers of Home Science. Others take the Home Course of two years.

Education of Indian Women and Girls —
The first objective is to progress. It has been recognized that the education of women is necessary for happiness and progress in the country, with the result that the forces of conservatism have weakened. Customs and traditions which were for long detrimental to the progress of female education are now disappearing. In some parts of the country, especially in the west of India, for example,

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1939-40 —

	No of Institutions		Enrolment		Total No of Female scholars under instruction
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39	1939-40	
Recognized Institutions—					
Arts Colleges	33	38	3,758	4,307	7,904
Professional Colleges	8	8	416	441	1,006
High Schools	417	465	115,341	129,511	130,969
Middle Schools	1,093	1,168	179,506	195,228	204,787
Primary Schools	28,482	27,941	1,462,263	1,536,379	2,627,615
Other Schools	484	685	23,334	28,064	30,154
Total	30,517	30,305	1,784,618	1,894,500	3,002,495
Unrecognized Institutions	4,607	4,259	123,346	112,363	161,091
GRAND TOTAL	35,124	34,564	1,907,964	2,006,863	3,163,586
					3,421,907

Provincial Statistics.—The following table presents the present features of educational progress in the different Provinces in India in 1939 and 1930, and the increase or decrease in the number of institutions and scholars.

(A) *Number of Institutions*

Province	No. of Recognised Institutions		No. of Unrecognised Institutions		Total No. of Institutions		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	1939	1930-39	1939	1930-39	1939	1930-39	
Assam	4,07	4,567	1,311	1,069	5,378	5,636	+258
Bengal	62,724	62,070	1,714	1,226	64,438	63,296	+1,142
Bihar	22,873	21,624	2,151	2,402	24,974	24,026	+948
Bombay	18,211	21,576	518	466	18,729	22,042	-3,313
Central Provinces and Berar	5,952	6,105	605	605	6,557	6,710	-153
Madras	4,371	12,263	518	468	4,889	12,731	-7,842
North-West Frontier Province	1,091	1,170	100	152	1,191	1,322	-131
Orissa	7,914	7,909	1,401	2,181	9,315	10,090	-775
Punjab	11,034	12,247	7,091	7,465	18,125	19,712	-1,587
Sind	2,912	4,016	657	7,702	3,569	8,718	-5,149
United Provinces	25,002	25,957	2,877	2,407	27,879	28,364	-485
British India*	211,192	215,152	19,151	20,052	230,343	235,204	-4,861

(B) *Number of Scholars*

Province	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions		No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions		Total No. of Scholars in All Kinds of Institutions		Place of Birth of Total Scholars to Population	
	1939-39	1939-10	1939-39	1939-10	1939-39	1939-10	1939-39	1939-40
Assam	485,902	520,473	78,628	115,748	564,530	636,221	6.3	6.8
Bengal	3,401,110	3,625,074	85,173	21,720	3,486,283	3,646,794	7.0	7.4
Bihar	1,081,245	1,135,537	76,395	1,121	1,157,640	1,137,011	3.5	3.5
Bombay	1,536,763	1,753,701	29,078	1,307	1,565,841	1,755,008	8.7	9.9
Central Provinces and Berar	507,124	521,497	27,004	1,199	534,128	522,696	3.1	3.5
Madras	3,201,261	3,305,732	18,259	1,277	3,219,520	3,307,029	7.3	7.6
North-West Frontier Province	103,418	109,678	3,921	1,623	107,339	111,301	4.5	4.7
Orissa	325,599	336,210	23,803	19,993	349,402	356,203	4.7	4.7
Punjab	1,184,872	1,227,203	166,091	5,422	1,350,963	1,232,625	5.7	5.9
Sind	201,921	225,205	11,486	821	213,407	216,026	5.5	6.0
United Provinces	1,572,216	1,715,417	94,392	20,157	1,666,608	1,735,574	3.8	3.9
British India*	14,011,177	14,504,204	597,411	1,114	14,608,588	15,239,778	7.6	8.9

* The figures for the Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(III) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1930-40*

Province	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
	In Universities. (a)	In Arts Colleges.	In Profes- sional Colleges.	In High Schools	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	TOTAL.
Azamgarh	3,354	3,127	64	35,177	67,218	352,524	485,582
Bengal	...	31,534	6,266	352,657	231,405	2,207,787	3,101,085
Bihar	...	5,025	1,026	72,503	126,113	825,290	1,052,048
Bombay	116	12,584	5,087	116,725	24,907	1,280,612	1,504,705
Central Provinces and Berar	...	3,007	830	12,030	103,646	341,455	463,948
Madras	993	14,145	2,541	187,309	27,183	2,587,679	2,853,740
North-West Frontier Province	...	968	...	19,092	30,393	40,013	90,701
Orissa	...	948	29	12,104	22,225	277,884	316,393
Punjab	17	16,783	2,402	169,184	426,887	396,044	1,025,396
Sindh	...	1,914	368	16,359	6,738	154,175	181,837
United Provinces	7,232	10,201	6,211	102,985	124,659	1,290,383	1,629,126
BRITISH INDIA*	11,729	103,535	24,824	1,126,404	1,208,085	9,908,993	12,707,975

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.					
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	TOTAL.
Andhra Pradesh	108	...	5,396	8,400	40,606	54,801
Bihar	1,806	66	29,448	20,654	461,603	519,735
Bombay	16	...	4,146	8,723	69,170	82,801
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	21,970	4,976	213,844	248,880
Madras	84	...	881	10,937	43,730	56,549
North-West Frontier Province	804	95	25,301	7,871	411,364	452,059
Punjab	...	...	744	7,664	10,520	18,977
Sindh	15	...	681	2,405	16,641	19,878
United Provinces	745	130	14,081	52,590	131,212	202,180
BRITISH INDIA*	556	11	4,047	1,188	34,730	40,368
	1,367	441	120,511	195,228	1,536,379	1,894,590

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(a) The figures in this column represent the number of research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or Unitary Universities.

Province	Total Expenditure		Increase or Decrease		Funds Available from (1910-11)		ANNUAL AVAILABLE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (1910-11)									
	1914-15	1910-11			Total	Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Govern-ment Funds	Local Funds	Fees	Other Sources	Total	Other Sources	Total	Total
Azamgarh	60,22,000	61,01,000	Rs	Rs	1,79,500	71 00	21 00	10 00	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Banar	1,04,11,104	1,07,17,111	Rs	Rs	3,06,000	28 30	12 70	15 80	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Bihar	1,01,16,716	1,07,17,111	Rs	Rs	1,07,17,111	28 30	12 70	15 80	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Bombay	1,10,37,210	1,10,37,210	Rs	Rs	1,10,37,210	11 00	27 40	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Central Provinces & Berar	1,15,89,219	1,19,11,000	Rs	Rs	3,21,000	11 17	20 35	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Madras	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	Rs	Rs	5,00,00,000	11 17	20 35	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
N.W. Frontier Province	1,14,165	1,14,165	Rs	Rs	1,14,165	11 17	20 35	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Orissa	41,94,651	41,94,651	Rs	Rs	41,94,651	11 17	20 35	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Punjab	3,11,00,000	3,11,00,000	Rs	Rs	3,11,00,000	11 17	20 35	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Sind	67,74,912	71,31,870	Rs	Rs	3,56,918	11 00	22 50	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
United Provinces	1,12,92,525	1,12,92,525	Rs	Rs	1,12,92,525	11 10	21 30	11 80	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
British India	27,51,00,402	29,08,20,000	Rs	Rs	1,50,20,527	11 8	26 8	11 0	1 15	0 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11

Includes figures for Centrally Administered Areas.
(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Physical Education.—The principle of the integration of intellectual and physical education is now generally admitted in India. Physical training has come to be regarded as a compulsory subject in school courses of study, with "the strains of a major subject". This salutary enthusiasm, however, has not often gone beyond the stage of games and formal drill and the realization that physical education is education and ought therefore to be guided by the same principles as general education, has been somewhat slow in coming. The residential Institute for Physical Education at Kandivlee, Bombay, however, has been doing much useful work in raising the standard and status of physical training.

Education in the Indian Army.—The Army in India has a system of education whereby all officers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revived and extended. The non-commissioned officers are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from

The joint committee of Education and Health Boards, the appointment of which was referred to in the last issue after a comprehensive enquiry into the existing condition, made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the present system of medical inspection treatment and follow-up physical education and administration and put forward a number of suggestions relating to nutrition, personal and environmental hygiene and corporate activities of school children. The report of the committee, which is a published document, has been adopted by the Boards, of Education and Health.

elementary to advanced certificates of the order of matriculation. The army has a school for the training of its own teachers and these are available in every unit. The objective is twofold: a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative, if his training is to be effective, and his future, after his service

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and cadets show great initial keenness. The exigencies of national defence under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched programmes for a fifty per cent expansion of recruits.

is ended, depends upon his standard of education and his trustworthiness. In short, the army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen. Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition, some pupils of which become commissioned officers.

The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing. standards are rising continuously and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increases. The annual number who take the highest Indian Army certificate is 634 (1938). The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

Doon School.—This school which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner's Estates at Dehra Doon owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late S R Das. The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of India culture and social environment many of the best features of English Public Schools. The school opened in September 1935 with 70 boys, there are now four houses with accommodation for 258 boys in all, and a holding house in which 12 additional new boys stay until there are vacancies in the large houses. A E Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by twenty masters, of whom five have been appointed from England. The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination, Cambridge Higher School Certificate and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, and Medical and Engineering colleges or for English Universities. The school is open to all boys in India without distinction of caste, creed, or colour and the school will aim at providing a thorough general education for boys between 11 or 12 and 18. The maximum age for admission is 13. The Board of Governors of the Society which maintains the school,

includes the Hon'ble Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar (Chairman), Sir B L Mitter (Vice-Chairman), Sir J. G Laithwaite, John Sargent, M S A Hydar, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Atal, Rai Bahadur Chhuttan Lal, Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee and A C Turner (Honorary Treasurer). His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Indigenous Education.—Of the 15,296,399 scholars being educated in British India 592,105 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Haridwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's School at Bolpur have attained some fame. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. The Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, is another important institution. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout for India and the heads of Provinces and States are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.I.F.

Chief Commissioner.—The Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Litt.

Honorary Treasurer.—F B Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A.

General Secretary for India.—Rao Bahadur G T J Thirudayars, B.A., D.O.C., A.K.L.

Assistant General Secretary.—J K Dutta, M.A.

Headquarters Council for India—

President.—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

Members—

G A Small, I.R.S., Assam.

B Bosu, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Vivian Bose, Barrister-at-Law, C.P.

F B Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., Delhi.

G E Walker, M.L.A., Madras.

S F Grant, M.B.E., N.W.F.P.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Kt., Punjab.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Iqbal Ahmad, Kt., U.P.

Sir R K Shanmukham Chetty, K.O.F., Cochin.

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Mahindra Bahadur, Dhenkanal.

Rao Bahadur K P Naidu, Dewas (Senior).

Dr Shri Ram, Jammu and Kashmir.

W Owens M.B.E., B.A., Jaipur.

Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh, Khirka-garh.

Sardar D K Sen, M.A., B.O.L., Barrister-at-Law, Patiala.

Shrimant Yuvaraja of Sangli, Sangli.

No.	NAME.	No. of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		"Open."	"Cont.-rolled."	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crow.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crow.
1	Assam	22	647	669	365	508	20	44	437	501	24
2	Baluchistan .. .. .	..	18	18	10	18	..	5	18	23	..
3	Bangalore	1	20	30	17	30	1	5	25	48	..
4	Bengal... .. .	..	..	..	447	297	48	95	538	337	48
5	Bihar	25	291	316	282	174	28	172	387	145	30
6	Bombay	25	291	316	206	144	37	116	288	178	27
7	Central India	3	14	17	13	17	3	10	11	17	1
8	Central Provinces & Berar ..	45	106	151	121	104	50	53	148	107	54
9	Coorg .. .. .	..	5	5	9	4	..	2	10	2	..
10	Delhi	8	70	87	49	52	11	5	80	61	22
11	Eastern States Agency .. ..	..	491	491	146	529	1	27	189	569	1
12	Hyderabad British Administered Areas ..	8	56	64	23	41	..	11	34	57	3
13	Madras	31	428	459	239	305	78	93	360	428	101
14	N.-W. F P	10	150	160	123	94	18	56	141	101	30
15	Orissa	1	61	62	54	35	3	15	66	38	4
16	Punjab	8	2176	2184	1675	1522	60	377	1946	1459	65
17	Rajputana .. .. .	..	35	35	31	14	8	8	49	12	8
18	Sind	4	316	320	203	228	9	33	170	146	..
19	United Provinces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	W. I. States Agency .. .. .	..	79	79	83	4	..	5	78	1	..
21	Alwar State	9	55	64	29	48	8	13	34	54	9
22	Baghat State .. .. .	..	4	4	4	4	..	1	4	4	..
23	Barwani State .. .. .	..	5	5	15	9	1	4	1	8	..
24	Benares State .. .. .	..	2	2	7	5	..	1	18	7	..
25	Bharatpur State .. .. .	..	16	16	16	16	7	12	35	31	2
26	Bhopal State .. .. .	..	48	48	48	..	..	..	90	..	..
27	Bijawar State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
28	Bundi State .. .. .	..	14	14	14	..	..	1	13	..	..
29	Camlay State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
30	Charkhari State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..

General Headquarters.—Census 1941.
SUMMARY.

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers	No of		1941 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Boats.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts	Cubs.	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commis- sioners	Local Association Officers.		
1006	8448	.	9227	340		18021	74	328	10429	1
46	268		378			646	6	15	713	.
70	497		771	12		1280	5	18	1882	..
1018	10653		6718	854		18225	61	201	19505	..
734	7934		3610	491		12044	43	557	13378	..
600	7377	40	3319	691	34	11461	29	105	12204	..
30	250		341	20		611	4	14	668	..
302	3208		2101	807		6296	15	164	6837	.
14	308		148	.		456	2	2	474	.
168	1215		1078	148		2441	6	21	2636	.
786	3405		10531	13		14039	41	168	15034	.
105	515		877	111		1503	2	29	1639	..
982	6230		5841	1816	31	13924	40	147	15093	2
328	3804		2014	565		9383	15	100	6826	..
123	1821		872	93		2786	12	25	2946	..
3847	45218		33517	864		79500	104	260	83810	..
74	665		148	65		878	5	1	958	..
351	3493	31	4728	139	8	8309	16	72	8838	..
.	.		..	..		..			27104	..
79	2282		226	65		2573	2	2	2656	..
110	603		777	127		1507	8	16	1641	..
9	70		40	.		110	1	3	123	..
13	447		268	25		740	1	4	758	..
21	212		116	.		328	2		351	..
80	723		574	63		1365	4	141	1590	..
90	643		..	.		643	1	5	739	..
2	65		45	..		110	1	6	119	..
14	378		.	..		378	2		398	..
19	25		.	..		25	1		..	..
	228	..	205	16	..	452	1	7	27	..

The Boy Scouts Association in India, GRAND

S.	NAME.	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open."	"Cont-rolled."	Total	Troop.	Pack	Crew.	G S M.	Troop.	Pack	Crew.
31	Chattarpur State ..	.	7	7	6	3	.	1	6	3	..
32	Chohan State ..	14	69	83	62	45	17	37	72	59	12
33	Dahanu State ..	.	71	71	47	24	..	6	48	6	..
34	Dawas State (Senior) ..	..	1	1	7	5	1	..	13	11	2
35	Dhar State ..	2	18	20	19	8	3	3	19	8	3
36	Dhondal State ..	..	..	..	..	CENSUS		NOT REC	LIV	LD	..
37	Durgam State ..	26	212	268	110	235	14	50	185	331	21
38	Dumma & Kashmir State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Dumma State ..	..	1	1	3	.	.	..	3	..	..
40	Dumma State ..	..	16	16	11	1	1	..	10	1	1
41	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	1	..	..	1	.	.	.
42	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	4	..	..	1	3	..	..
43	Dumma State ..	1	35	36	23	16	2	.	27	17	3
44	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	5	1	.	1	8	1	..
45	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..
46	Dumma State ..	.	2	2	4	2	..	.	2	.	..
47	Dumma State ..	5	100	105	89	40	6	18	134	45	6
48	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	1	1	..	.	2	.	..
49	Dumma State ..	4	238	242	97	139	6	..	145	199	10
50	Dumma State ..	.	6	6	6	3	2	6	10	3	2
51	Dumma State ..	43	813	856	336	538	67	46	155	631	62
52	Dumma State ..	.	1	4	..	.	..	..	4	.	..
53	Dumma State ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
54	Dumma State ..	1	22	26	21	2	.	..	21	2	..
55	Dumma State ..	2	20	22	17	15	1	2	19	17	3
56	Dumma State ..	.	57	57	88	47	1	30	181	52	..
57	Dumma State ..	9	12	21	11	7	12	1	10	12	23
58	Dumma State ..	.	..	..	..	CENSUS		NOT REC	LIV	LD	..
59	Dumma State ..	.	9	9	30	12	.	19	90	23	..
60	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
61	Dumma State ..	.	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
62	Dumma State ..	.	56	56	50	24	1	27	31	6	1
63	Dumma State ..	.	31	31	33	..	.	8	24	.	..
64	Dumma State ..	.	10	10	9	10	1	1	9	8	1
65	Dumma State ..	.	4	4	4	2	2	.	4	2	..
66	Dumma State ..	10	118	158	135	55	18	28	257	70	15
67	Grand Headquarters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL		321	7441	7761	571	5475	532	1449	6971	5871	6.

General Headquarters—Census 1941—continued.

SUMMARY.

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No of		1941 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boys.
	Scouts.	Sen Scouts.	Cuba.	Rover Scouts	Rover Sen Scouts.		Commis- sioners.	Local Association Officers		
10	104	.	100	8	.	272	1	1	284	..
180	1324	02	805	200	.	2451	15	119	2765	..
00	484		243		.	727	1	3	701	..
26	179		210	12	..	401	3	3	433	..
33	471		154	40		665	1	1	700	..
..
587	2600		3718	233		6551	10	19	7167	.
..	2413		3375		.	5788	30	28	5846	.
3	125	.	..	..	..	125	1	3	132	..
21	317		38	45	..	400	1	2	424	..
1	32			..		32	4	8	45	..
4	130		..	.		130	2	6	142	..
47	600		364	61	.	1121	1	83	1252	1
10	135		40	27	.	202	1	3	216	..
5	138		150	.		288	1	8	302	.
2	121		64			185	1	2	190	.
203	3605		1284	201		5270	3	110	5586	..
2	40		30		..	70	2	1	75	..
354	2362		3047	76	.	5485	4	11	5854	..
21	147		42	28	.	217	2	5	245	..
1244	7748	.	9462	1351		18561	60		19865	..
4	95				.	95	1	3	103	.
2	62		..		.	62	1	2	67	..
20	702	10	68		.	780	2	2	816	1
41	643		330	40		1011	6	6	1064	.
266	2509		988	10	..	3507	10	..	3783	..
55	369		170	270		809	2	7	873	..
120	940		216	..	.	1156	4		1286	..
4	38		43	20	.	101	1		106	..
4	42		36	16		94	2	7	107	..
64	1006		332	59	.	1397	2	2	1465	..
32	403				.	403	1	1	437	.
19	239		216	11	.	466	1	4	490	..
6	100		37	18	..	153	4	16	181	..
350	2704	..	980	236	..	3920	8	16	4304	..
.	..	.	..		..	.	4		4	..
14920	144342	149	115084	10478	73	270126	707	2898	315755	5

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the pre-eminence of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. In 1921, in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent

by a well devised policy of irrigation by the State, but as far as the total cultivated area is concerned, about 16 per cent only has been irrigated, the remainder from rivers, tanks or wells. The remaining 84 per cent depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods frost and pests coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to industrial occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural products has affected him powerfully for he has been drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the facilities to help him as countries like the United States of America and Canada or several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most

outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. The colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the mass. Numerous causes have been advanced in account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general evils which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator, contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance, improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. Marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funerals and feasts prove no less costly. All these factors add to the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness, illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above that the Indian agriculturist has recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the sower or the moneylender who, while providing a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been almost impossible to extricate him. Usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous vicissitudes which the sower performs as a tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reduce the agriculturist to the position of a serf, a tool for generation after generation, without hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1893 the Land Improvement Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling the Government to advance loans repayable in easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Meade submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr Dugmore of C. P. in his "Peoples Banks for North

India". The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *midis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzsch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 38 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organised plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co-operation—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerable accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 1,18,988 agricultural societies and about 16,760 non-agricultural ones. Table I shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central

Provinces and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with 25,103 societies stands first in the number of societies (94.7) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 70.1. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 154.5 and 124 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Gwalior, Kashmir and Bhopal lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1940 at 60.8 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about three crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 37 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 30.6, while Madras, Bengal and Sind rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 103.6 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 28.4. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in the Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Merwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 107 crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute more than Rs. 42 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—3.1 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 29 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth

of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by Provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 120 and 100 annas per head of population respectively. The Punjab is a close second with 97. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 77 and 65 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out second with 160 annas per head of population while Ajmer-Merwara leads with 164. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 96, while Mysore, Baroda and Cochin follow with 60, 58, 50 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of 160 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the Provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for improvement at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number membership and working capital are not enough to be conclusions upon. But to proceed further, we must now explain the important part of the structure, as it has been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.—First from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-profit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society is for its main purpose, the financing of the agricultural and as such it needs funds. The essential of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do members through the medium of the society. In the Indian village, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former paying or trying to pay the former. Thus instead of a village more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender surplus of the well-to-do could not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt

of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to profit the account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian credit society needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and so on as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts,

weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one fifth of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 31 crores of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1940 stood thus—

	In thousands of rupees
Share capital	4,07.93
Reserve and other Funds ..	8,26.67
Deposits	2,42.75
Loans	15,73.61
Total Working Capital ..	30,50.96

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs 14 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits

in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 16 crores. The owned capital was thus about 44.5 per cents. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1940 the number of central banks was 600.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1939-40 at 29.2 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1939-40 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 14.4 crores and from primary societies to Rs. 3 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1939-40 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 4.5 crores and from Government Rs. 50 lakhs. Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial

Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This recommendation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1939-40 was Rs 1.08 crore—chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1939-40 amounted to over Rs 4.5 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 600 central banks of the country during the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs 27 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs 20 crores, the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 4 per cent per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks—In India, at present, all the major Provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. There are 10 such institutions in all out of which, 8 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably, but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the coordination of the work of the central banks and provincialisation of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fund resources on a certain scale and in some Provinces the Government of the Province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fund resources. The period for which deposits are

accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every Province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1939-40—

Provincial Banks, 1939-40.

	In thousands of rupees
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	78,98
Reserve and other funds	1,15,54
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	6,57,01
from Provincial and Central banks	2,97,37
from societies	1,01,46
from Government	10,87
Total	13,41,21
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	2,22,77
Banks and societies	4,83,17
Total	7,05,94
Loans due by—	
Individuals	31,51
Banks and societies	6,69,13
Total	7,00,64

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore intermingling of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to the over the period of shortage. The All India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain with whom they are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

Overdues—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in

India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1940, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 10,70,76,092 as compared with Rs. 11,15,83,233 the year before, the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 30,50,97,267; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 23,13,82,638. The overdue loans were therefore 35 per cent of the working capital and 46 per cent of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1940.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1939-40

(In lakhs of rupees)

Province.	Working Capital.	Loans due by individuals.	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras	5,75	4,19	1,68	29	40
Bombay	3,12	2,41	1,35	43	56
Sind	78	58	47	60	81
Bengal	6,20	3,73	3,29	53	88
Bihar	1,43	97	92	64	95
Orissa	56	40	35	63	88
United Provinces	1,36	94	34	25	36
Punjab	6,48	6,00	74	11	12
Central Provinces and Berar	87	63	40	46	63
Assam	26	14	13	50	93
Mysore	51	39	24	47	62
Baroda	38	28	9	24	32
Hyderabad	86	58	..	..	..
Gwalior	22	45	32	1,45	71
Kashmir	52	38	12	22	32
Travancore	31	24	17	55	71
Others	90	83	10	11	12
Total	30,51	23,14	10,71	35	46

The position has since June 1933 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute, but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the

remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets than in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sowcar, upon so fully financing

the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sarfar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The *sarfar*, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the three hing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shopkeeper are still enjoyed by the *sarfar*, the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt consolidation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of a debt-relieving legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee will also be an important step towards liberating those who have already given up all their means, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts is obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landeshanken. The commercial type is represented by the Credit Foncier of France, which was set up for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi-co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and financed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a series of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi-co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing

individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 10 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 18 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has 5, Assam has 5, while Madras has 114 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the consistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1939-40 were as under—

Number of banks or societies..	..	24
Number of members ..	..	92,110
Share Capital ..	Rs	10,50,746
Debentures from the public ..	..	2,42,81,600
Debentures from Government ..	..	8,42,200
Deposits ..	..	9,01,601
Reserve and other funds ..	..	10,50,746
Loans ..	..	3,15,72,212
Working Capital ..	..	6,26,67,417
Loans made to individuals ..	..	59,60,774
.. .. Banks and Societies ..	..	55,60,911
Profit ..	..	1,12,000

Propaganda, Education and Training. In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and to organize co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various Provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence.

ence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various Provinces. In some Provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some Provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all Provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a

governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. The Training Institute has now been transferred to Pusa. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last few years placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of Co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some Provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks.

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation — For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator, its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation,

lease or cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society. But the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist

being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowcar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase, Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion in India has not yet fully accepted the wisdom of this and yet believes in the theory of almost watertight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1910 were 17,843 distributed as under.—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1939-40

Province	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-operation.	Total
United Provinces	175	..	87	422	604
Punjab	60	19	104	164	356
Sind	2	..	15	30	27
Bengal	73	1,011	378	55	1,517
Uttar	28	..	828	1	857
Orissa	10	..	4	..	14
United Provinces	20	..	1,514	5,849	7,377
Punjab	16	506	1,902	178	2,602
Central Provinces and Berar	60	17	8	..	85
Madras	23	..	21	33	77
Bombay	11	25	42	104	182
Hyderabad .. .. .	..	3,168	..	..	3,168
Assam	17	16	304	31	367
Total	504	4,781	5,217	6,841	17,843

Of these the important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in India, and the consolidation holdings and better large co-ops in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies.—Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and agricultural marketing is always more effective than any other marketing especially in India where the rural producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit. Co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable means to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their effective working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Punjab should arrest attention and induce concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success. It is true, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnataka has reaped a considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighing, adequate and high prices, insurance of the

produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adatyas* or worse still of his village sowcar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factories already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress. Recent financial co-operative marketing societies have been started with Government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay, the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co-operators all over the country.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son succeeds to the property of his ancestor, which is in force in some European countries, does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inheritance.

property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort, it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement, it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation, it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation, it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions at an average cost of Rs 2.5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chhattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1925. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent

right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1923 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman, dala and the merchant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 35 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention, but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made, what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929. The later part of 1923 saw considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency, Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon same as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect an levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters, so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitied, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own special work of strengthening the position of the credit itself.

Urban Credit Societies—While the chief object of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1912 created two classes of societies,—rural and urban—recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of an urban population also. At present there are in all 10,737 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 1,75,014. Of these 1,75,014 are urban societies, the rest being societies for rural population.

The important class of the urban population is that of the petty hant and traders, and though the co-operative banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects to the needs of the rural population, from the point of view of the urban population it is co-operative banking that is particularly needed. The importance of People's Co-operative Bank is proved for the benefit of the urban population, though any distinction of caste or religion is not a very great factor for the finance of the petty hant and craftsmen for the extension of trade and industries in and around the urban population. The principal object of the co-operative bank is short-term credit and it is in this way that it could the ordinary co-operative banks. In the absence of any such co-operative bank, it is also for the petty hant to finance small industries and to extend the scope of co-operative industries, which is a very considerable part in the

Industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the products of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,161 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,008 unlimited liability societies and only 216 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 585 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong division have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banks, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1931 there were 141 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 2,10,460, the working capital was Rs 5,07,412 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs 50,25,611. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposit. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently in the Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The first such society was started in July 1929 and for a few months worked as a provident society collecting policy of Rs 150 to Rs 500 and then without medical examination, the policy was to bring life insurance within easy reach of

co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1928, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Irish Central Banking Enquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee; Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Co-operative Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in their times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, extension of land mortgage banking and steps to meet the growth of overdue loans.

Recently the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected. The one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. The reconstruction of the primary societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction but cannot yield the fullest results unless the curse of illiteracy and ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong and effective education in rural areas.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of depression and depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. In February 1936 and 1937, other Conferences of Producers met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were first introduced to the co-operative movement when it first came to India and the movement in some of the more important of the

States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the MacLagan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation, the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928, Reports of the India Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes, land mortgage banking and organisation of provincial marketing societies.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations, apex co-operative banks, propaganda by non-officials, non-credit agricultural co-operation, urban co-operative banking, long-term loans and debt redemption schemes; land mortgage banks, co-operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement, organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

At present the Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in interests of the agriculturists. Money-lending bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor. The strengthening and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand which would be by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi-purpose societies, by organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for agriculturists on a co-operative basis, change of whole emphasis of the movement from mere credit to the entire needs of the rural population. Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day task of the Co-operative Movement.

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism have drawn the Empire has led concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and officials and the drive that was taken earlier in hand a few years back towards the war and its problems and towards a recovery and expansion of the Co-operative movement now lacks force. But the same forces leading to an ever increasing industrialisation of India and an ever decreasing dependence on her increasing population on agriculture. In the midst of the War mill, it is hoped, the Government will undertake its march with greater vigour on the path that leads to the transformation of the debt-ridden ryots into a healthy peasantry with better farming, better business and better living, under the aegis of the co-operative movement.

TABLE No 1
Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1939-40 only

Province.	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central.	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	19.6	31	264	11,911	2,098	11,901	28.8
Bombay	20.0	13	126	4,171	970	5,289	26.1
Sind	4.5	1	54	1,012	339	1,406	31.2
Bengal	51.1	122	1	34,228	3,070	37,121	70.1
Bihar	35.7	54	6	7,486	215	7,701	21.7
Orissa	27.3	15	11	2,527	173	2,726	37.3
United Provinces	51.3	121	3	15,094	736	15,803	31.0
Punjab	26.5	70	....	19,816	5,160	25,101	91.7
Central Provinces and Berar	16.9	36	....	4,512	300	4,881	28.0
Assam	9.8	21	....	1,318	210	1,570	16.1
N.W. F. Province	2.6	4	....	801	61	860	33.1
Coorg	0.2	1	....	251	14	309	151.5
Ajmer-Merwara	0.6	7	....	570	161	711	121.0
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.1	..	1	...	26	27	13.5
Delhi	0.8	1	..	...	129	390	18.8
Total (British India)	270.1	107	188	1,04,007	13,713	1,18,705	12.5
Mysore	7.1	7	..	1,431	457	1,895	26.7
Naroda	2.8	9	2	1,028	278	1,307	46.1
Hyderabad	16.5	41	1	3,198	701	3,901	22.8
Rhopal	0.8	15	2	594	16	621	77.6
Rawal	7.9	18	....	3,011	68	3,097	10.5
Indore	1.5	6	....	791	65	852	66.8
Kashmir	1.0	15	....	2,830	919	7,801	95.1
Travancore	6.3	1	28	1,091	339	1,459	27.2
Cochin	1.1	1	...	121	191	310	21.1
Total (Indian States)	11.1	111	37	14,941	3,017	18,171	40.0
Grand Total	281.2	610	521	1,18,948	16,730	1,36,879	12.3

Table No. 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1910-11 only.

Province.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Estimated Population. (Millions).	Central (Including Provincial Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural (Including Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1							
Madras	19.6	15,257	9,283	728,037	121,587	1,119,624	21.2
Bombay	20.0	17,215	3,578	267,976	314,567	612,543	30.6
And	1.5	2,876	943	28,878	30,012	67,000	15.1
Bengal	53.4	35,888	..	779,743	357,112	1,137,085	21.3
Bihar	35.7	8,676	71	179,848	35,089	211,906	6.0
Orissa	7.3	3,121	439	92,219	13,255	105,501	11.5
United Provinces	51.3	11,515	139	712,126	81,675	791,001	15.5
Punjab	20.6	16,686	..	703,787	217,777	981,561	37.0
Central Provinces and Berar	16.9	13,244	8,950	66,201	13,193	99,697	6.0
Assam	9.8	2,006	..	41,296	17,312	58,608	6.0
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	765	..	20,727	2,530	31,957	12.3
Coorg	0.2	321	276	15,083	5,611	20,721	103.0
Almer-Merwara	0.6	1,631	58	13,739	8,102	21,811	30.1
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.2	..	26	..	13,772	13,772	68.9
Delhi	0.8	520	..	8,828	10,526	19,354	21.2
Total (British India)	279.1	181,337	23,601	3,727,761	1,001,319	5,120,110	19.1
Mysore	7.1	1,562	..	66,397	71,005	141,002	19.9
Karoda	2.8	1,061	103	38,576	25,571	61,150	22.9
Hyderabad	10.5	5,811	3,196	70,511	61,080	131,603	8.0
Bhopal	0.8	1,211	33	12,188	315	12,531	15.7
Gwalior	3.9	6,376	..	72,108	1,799	73,907	18.9
Indore	1.5	2,270	..	14,975	12,750	27,725	18.5
Kashmir	4.0	3,553	..	50,203	3,015	90,818	21.7
Travancore	0.3	1,106	1,234	1,17,606	31,031	178,639	28.1
Cochin	1.5	..	..	11,531	20,502	32,033	21.1
Total (Indian States)	41.1	29,209	1,596	103,115	280,112	752,160	16.9
Grand Total	320.2	210,546	25,197	3,830,876	1,281,431	5,872,270	18.8

Statistics of Co-operation.

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TABLE NO 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1930-10 only.

Statistics of Co-operation.

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TABLE NO. 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1930-10 only.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from						In lakhs of rupees				Number of Annas per head of Population.
		Share Capital Paid-up	Members Societies		Provincial or Central Banks	Govern-ment.	Non-Members and other sources	Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and societies	Reserve and other Funds	Total.		
			1	2								
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Madras ..	49.6	Rs 2,514	Rs 1,736	Rs 1,336	Rs 5,613	Rs 28	Rs 5,77	Rs 1,19	Rs 2,71	Rs 21,011	77	
Bombay ..	29.0	2,512	3,111	50	2,011	21	1,11	52	2,14	16,08	129	
Bengal ..	4.5	48	10	14	5,22	35	81	5	35	2,82	100	
Bihar ..	51.1	2,62	1,82	5	1,61	24	6,16	...	1,17	21,17	63	
Orissa ..	35.7	15	12	12	47	1	1,23	...	57	4,56	20	
United Provinces ..	71.1	81	33	12	58	1	10	...	20	1,59	24	
Punjab ..	51.3	1,91	82	51	1,90	1	68	1	73	3,25	10	
Central Provinces and Berar ..	16.9	37	9	21	1,62	1	1,07	11	3,09	15,99	97	
North-West Frontier Province ..	0.4	0	0	3	11	1	26	...	19	5,21	50	
Coorg ..	0.2	5	1	1	9	1	7	...	1	3	11	
Almer-Marwar ..	0.6	8	11	...	...	1	11	...	15	20	100
Hyderabad ..	0.6	4	1	1	11	1	4	...	2	61	169	
Hyderabad Administered Area ..	0.3	3	6	...	...	1	11	...	2	20	211
Delhi ..	0.4	6	11	...	...	1	4	...	1	38	75
Total (British India) ..	270.1	12,28	4,86	3,89	22,90	1,19	26,67	1,15	15,71	96,48	75	
Mysore ..	7.1	53	17	6	21	1	63	...	...	...	60
Baroda ..	2.4	12	30	1	13	1	10	...	...	...	64
Hyderabad ..	16.5	61	8	7	17	12	19	...	...	...	21
Chawal ..	0.8	1	2	...	1	2	16	...	...	...	32
Indore ..	3.9	14	2	6	14	11	12	...	...	...	11
Kashmir ..	1.5	8	11	2	25	2	19	...	...	...	96
Travancore ..	1.0	22	11	3	9	1	7	...	...	...	14
Cochin ..	6.1	30	10	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	19
Total (Indian States) ..	41.1	2,08	1,11	70	1,70	56	2,01	...	...	...	50
Grand Total ..	311.2	14,36	9,99	1,19	24,61	1,75	28,70	5,76	2,30	10,22	37	
								17,91	1,07,10	37		

TABLE No. 4
Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1930-40

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks.	Central Banks.	Land Mortgage Banks and Societies.	Agricultural Societies.		Non-Agricultural Societies.	
				Credit	Non-Credit	Credit	Non-Credit
Number	10	600	243	93,767	17,343	6,951	9,709
Working Capital.—							
Working Capital	78,98	2,64,77	40,51	4,07,93		6,42,70	
Loans and deposits held from—							
Members	6,57,01	14,36,06	2,51,03	1,24,09		8,74,01	
Non-Members				1,18,75		6,57,02	
Societies	1,61,40	2,05,63	2,56,34	9,05		12,30	
Provincial or Central Banks	2,97,37	4,54,55		15,54,02		1,34,03	
Government	6,87	70,29	8,42	3,67		35,10	
Reserve and other Funds ..	1,15,34	4,26,16	10,31	8,26,65		2,01,51	
Total	12,11,23	20,21,51	6,26,66	30,30,07		27,02,51	
Loans made during the year to—							
Individuals	2,22,77	1,63,10	69,69	7,42,55		13,16,22	
Firms and Societies	4,5,17	9,79,92	55,66	74,81		1,77,67	
Loans due to—							
Individuals	1,71	2,53	2,15,43	20,15,83		10,67,02	
Firms and Societies .. ..	....	....	11,17	16,70,76		2,01,54	
Firms and Societies	6,9,13	12,80,27	2,54,51	81,65		75,25	
.. .. .	6,9	12,81	1,12	9,22		75,1	

* In 1930-31 Rs. 2,42,50,000 as debentures

by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* Dr R K Mhatre, L M A S, F R H, D T M & H (Contd), *Executive Health Officer, Bombay* *Joint Honorary Secretary* Dr C Coutinho, B Sc, L M A S, D H S.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY —
The British and Foreign Bible Society has
been at work in this country since 1811.
It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency
in Burma. The first Auxiliary was estab-
lished in Calcutta in 1811, then followed

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B F B S IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries	1941.	1940.	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935.	1934.
Calcutta	113,244	226,063	218,361	238,342	244,292	244,770	212,538	221,034
Bombay	106,843	242,581	248,401	232,494	230,528	213,277	213,474	1,181,412
Madras	262,007	383,656	444,848	356,686	338,085	352,793	244,704	1,200,000
Bangalore	2,066	43,657	49,372	38,924	44,705	31,410	24,081	1,092
North India	135,311	250,631	212,321	185,568	187,220	196,534	28,701	1,221,712
Punjab	85,755	118,525	106,570	107,845	94,462	87,643	67,701	77,701
Total	731,246	1,267,115	1,278,573	1,159,859	1,140,192	1,127,011	1,120,741	1,800,000

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to its own or any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon The Rev. J. S. M. Hargreaves, M.A., M.B. & C. L.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. Secretary: Dr D. R. Bhargava. F.R.C.S. (Lond.) 'Dear Sir,' 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Unruhkhadi Children's Remand Home for the organization of its staff and provision of suitable voluntary supervision with reference to the cases of boys released from detention with a view to their reformation.

the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1860, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875 and the Burma Agency was founded in 1880. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India reached 731,246 issues in 1911. The Bible, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Gifts of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations the New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates. (These gifts have been discontinued at present on account of the war)

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

abolish the organization with a view to the Government. Its work is to provide destitute children living from India, juvenile offenders from 3-20 of age and children 10 years of age and over, all of whom are under the Indian Child Welfare Act, Bombay City, India. President H. H. P. is the President of the organization.

grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Daburpur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium". It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Mahdaval, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Nisharwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922 and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs. 35,000. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patil Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Mahdaval Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Gajinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Rs. 16,000 have been spent on the rent the site buildings etc., and the annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The office of the Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Building, Gandhi Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Mr. Piroshah P. Mahesh is the Hon. Treasurer.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests, to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers, to appoint legates and advisers to the International Labour Conference and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to present or oppose their recommendations, to secure concerted action on all subjects relating to the interests of its members; to counsel and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprises represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The officers for the year 1942 are —
President, Mr. A. B. Datta, D. J. P. D. P.
Vice-President, Mr. J. L. Datta, D. J. P. D. P.
Secretary, Mr. J. L. Datta, D. J. P. D. P.

The office of the Federation is at present located at 101, 102, Collegegate, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, the present title being adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta. *President* C. P. Lawson, M.L.A. *Vice-Presidents* M. A. F. Hirtzel, M.L.A. and A. McIntosh. *Hon. General Treasurer* R. S. Arthur, *General Secretary* Mrs. M. R. Grenyer.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, W. Fleming.
CACHAR.—*Chairman*, C. W. Morley.
SYLHET.—*Chairman*, G. Wilson, *Hon. Secretary*, W. B. Barrowman.
E. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, J. G. Macartney, *Hon. Secretary*, E. de H. Bell.
W. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, H. V. Peeling, *Hon. Secretary*, C. Gallon.
CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*, C. P. Lawson, M.L.A.; *Secretary*, Mrs. M. R. Grenyer.
DARJEELING.—*Chairman and Hon. Secretary*, R. M. Thompson.
DOOARS.—*Chairman*, W. D. Simpson, *Hon. Secretary*, J. Duff.
BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, A. McIntosh, *Hon. Secretary*, C. B. Cockayne.
NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman*, E. G. Munns, M.L.A., *Hon. Secretary*, W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E., M.L.A.
MANDHAT.—*Chairman*, A. C. Combe, M.L.A., *Hon. Secretaries*, B. Wilson Haigh, M.L.A. and P. W. H. Woods.
SOUTH INDIAN.—*Chairman*, G. H. Hodgson, M.L.C.
PENJAB.—*Chairman*, Sir William Roberts, O.B.E., M.L.A.
SIND.—*Chairman*, J. H. Blackwell, C.B.I., M.C., *Hon. Secretary*, M. R. Carter.
UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman*, H. A. Wilkinson, *Hon. Secretary*, H. W. Morgan.
INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.—The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913-38, which was specially amended in 1930 in order to give effect to an All-India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Governor-General in Council on all matters relating to the regulation and control of the accountancy profession in India.

From 1914 to 1918 Local Governments granted both temporary and permanent auditors' licenses to persons to act as auditors of Public Companies, as the minimum qualification required, in view of the extensive bank failures of 1913. From 1916 to 1932 the Local Governments, and from 1932-34 the Central Government, granted such licenses to persons who had been awarded the Government Diploma in Accountancy, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board of Portland.

President—S Satyamurti, M L A Vice-
Presidents—A C Datta, M L A, Jamnadas
Mehta, M L A, Dr P N Banerjee, M L A
Sir A H Ghurnani, M L A, Hussambhal
A Lalji, M L A, Padampat Singhania
M L A, The Hon'ble Mr V V Kalkar
M C S, Dr B S Moonje Kunwar Sir
Maharaj Singh, M L A *Treasurer*—Jai
Naran Datta *Hon Secretary*—C I. Patel,
Reading Road, New Delhi

President The Hon'ble Mr R H Parker, J P
Vice President H L LeRoy

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Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee Entrance fee Rs 5, annual fee Rs 3, life membership fee Rs 100 *Honorary Secretary* N K Bhagwat, M A, "Aryasanga" 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed March 1897, Annual subscription Rs 5 *Hon Secretary and Treasurer* E Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs Ramabai Ranade, the late G. K. Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and was registered in 1917 Its main object is to make women self-reliant, and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially the former Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 2,401 There are in Poona three hostels, for women with 113 inmates including inmates from backward classes Two fully qualified nurses have so far been sent by the Society for post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Society, Paris Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Ahmednagar, Alibag and Sholapur under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs 1,42,000

President Shrinant Sow Rani Sahab of Phalton, *Local Secretary and Treasurer* Mrs Yamunabai Bhat, *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections* Mrs Jankibai Bhat, *General Secretary* G B Girud, B A (Senior Life Member), *Hon Medical Adviser* Dr N L Ranade, B A, M B B S

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects

Office—196 B, Galwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4
Secretary—Manilal C Modi

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE—This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dhamnic Library in 1911 with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed (Harijan) and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their con-

dition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and Missionaries who constantly travel and impart general education It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), "Al-Islah" (weekly Urdu), "Nizari" (a monthly Anglo-Gujarati) for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road

President Major Ali Mahomed Meeklai J P, *Hon Presidency Magistrate, Hon Secretary* Rajabally Mahomed Dandawalla

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIA AND BURMA SECTION—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section (now the India and Burma Section), and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section The India Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world There are a large number of Fellows resident in India *Patron* H M the King, *Chairman of Council* Sir Edward Crowe K C M G, *Chairman India and Burma Section Committee* Sir David Meek, C I E, C I L, *Chairman Dominions and Colonies Section* Sir Harry Lindsay, K C I E, C B I, *Secretary* K W Luckhurst M A (on active service), *Acting Secretary* Vernon W Davies, B A, *Asst Secretary and Secretary, India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Section* D C Martin B Sc, Ph D (on war service), *Actg Asst Secretary and Secretary India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Section* Miss J Scott Rogers *Society's House* John Adam Street Adelphi, London W C 2

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—(Incorporated in 1932) Registered Office Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs 5 There are six classes of membership ranging from Rs 1 per annum for Associate Members and Rs 10 per annum for full Ordinary Members

Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work, (1) Home for the Homeless, (2) Ashrams (Training Homes), (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, where Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry, and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is nearly 700

Hon Secretary Miss B A Engineer, M A, LL B, M B E, J P

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay

The Objects of the Society are To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful thing, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion regarding the children's Act of 1924. It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children for which a special class is conducted in the Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs 10, for Life Membership, Rs 100

President Lady Blackwell, *Chairman* Frank Oliveira, *Vice-Presidents* Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt, R P Masani, Sir J B Boman-Behram, Kt *Hon Secretaries* Mrs R P Masani, Mrs K Kama, Mrs B P Seervai, Dr J S Nerurkar *Hon Treasurers* J R B Jejeebhoy and M A Dabholkar

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, THE, International Headquarters. Adyar Madras. Founded at New York, 1875 and incorporated at Madras, 1905

Founders Madame H P Blavatsky and Col H S Olcott *Past Presidents* Col H S Olcott, 1875 to 1907 and Dr Anne Besant, 1907 to 1933 *Present President* Dr George S Arundale, 1934 onwards.

International Officers *President* Dr George S Arundale, *Vice-President* Hirendra Nath Datta, *Recording Secretary* Rohit Mehta, *Treasurer* K Srinivasa Iyengar

National Sections National Societies in 47 countries. The Indian Section consists of 270 Lodges with its headquarters at Benares City, U P

Object—To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour

2 To encourage the study of Comparative Religion, Philosophy, and Science 3 To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man

Activities (i) Theosophical Publications. (ii) Journals (iii) Each National Society organizing its own activities (iv) Allied activities Kalakshetra, The Besant Theosophical School and other schools, Co-Freemasonry, The World Federation of Young Theosophists, The Order of the Round Table for Children

The Society has its own printing and publishing houses where books and magazines on Theosophy and allied subjects are printed and published and it has in addition one of the finest oriental libraries in the world. Its world head quarters consist of an estate of 261.98 acres with picturesque buildings and beautiful gardens

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay—The objects of the Association include the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communications, the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring, the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence, facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel Address—"Windautas" Phone No 31071 (*Three Lines*) Branch Offices POONA—Coronation Building, 7, Arsenal Road, AHMEDABAD—Lal Darwaja, NAGPUR—Commercial Road, SECUNDERABAD (DN)—83, Oxford Street

Patrons H E The Right Hon'ble Sir Roger Lumley, G C I E, D L, Governor of Bombay and H E Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K C S I, G I E, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar

President J M Kamdar, B A, LL B, *Vice-Presidents* S N C Patuck and P P Kapadia, O B E, F R I B A, B A, B E, J P *Members of the Managing Committee*—P R Bhat, J P, N M Chinnov, J P, J J Cursetji, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, K G Dayal, S Guevrek, B N Karanjia, J P, V L C, M B Madgavkar, B A, LL B, S J McCann, N V Modak, B E, M I C F, M I R, J P, Gordhandas G Morarji, J P, D A Nadirshah, B A, B E, B Sc, J P, H E Ormerod, J P, V C Setalvad, M A, LL B, J P, E Sheehy, M B E, J P and A S Trollip, C I R, J P

Acting Secretary: Jehangir J K. Patell, B A, B A, A O R A

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon are The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, The Automobile Association of Burma, No. 104, Strand Road, Rangoon, The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P. O. Box 338, Colombo, The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore, The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, All India

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919)—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D. **Vice-Presidents.** Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., M.L.A. Sir Vithal Chandra Varkar, Kt., M.L.A. and D. G. Dalvi **Treasurers.** J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, A. D. Shroff and P. S. Bakhale.

Assistant Secretary. V. R. Bhende.

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("SESHADRI," MYLAPORE, MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras in July, 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects.—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. The Association is an All-India body and has branches all over India, the largest being the Bombay Branch. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sudan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—

This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters: Allahabad, Alleppee, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Coonoor, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Kandy, Karachi, Kunnankulam, Kottayam, Lahore, Madras, Madura, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Risalpur, Salem, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 90 specially trained full-time Secretaries.

A feature of the Y. M. C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 4 Americans, 2 Canadians, 6 Englishmen, 3 Scotsmen, 1 Swedish, 1 Anglo-Indian, 3 Burman and 70 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 85 local Y. M. C. A.s) called for a Budget of Rs 71,029 and 12 annas in 1940. Of this sum Rs 21,000 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are :—

Patron—His Excellency The Most Hon. The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., P.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council—Dr S. K. Datta, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon—D. F. McClelland, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal mental employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. There are the following branches—General C.O., Schoolgirls C.O., Fellowship Groups, 23, Girl Guide Companies, 25, and Blue Bird Hostels, 11. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recrea-

tion, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 21, including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The Holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Homes, Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference centre owned by the Association, in Ootacamund and at Doon View, Mussoorie. Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs an Employment Bureau through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association, is international and interdenominational. Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love. A full membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religious or social views are, who wishes to join the work with fellowships of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is Her Majesty The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other matters can be obtained from the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The Association is open to all who are interested in the work of the Y. W. C. A. and who wish to contribute to its work.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates: but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each may admit as Honorary Members who have advanced the higher educational interests of women.

Association of British University Women
two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Hony Local Secretaries.

Bombay Mrs W Martin, M.A., 10 Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of over 60,000, representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, Kodaikanal and Lahore, while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members."

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

ABBOTTABAD CLUB, Abbottabad, N-W F P
Entrance Fee Rs 40 Monthly Subscription
Rs 20

ADYAR CLUB, Adyar	Entrance Fee	Rs 100
Annual Subscription	Rs 12	Monthly Subscription
Rs 6 during the months April to		
September inclusive	Rs 8 during the months	
October to March	inclusive	Secretary—
H R Goosey		

AGRA CLUB, Agra Cantonment (Estd 1863)
Entrance Fee Rs 50 Subscription
Monthly Rs 10 Non Secretary—J A Morris

AHMEDNAGAR CLUB, Ahmednagar (Estd 1889)
Entrance Fee Rs 40 *Subscription*
 Monthly, single Rs 12, married Rs 18
Secretary—T R H Elliott

ANJAL CLUB, Lushai Hills, E B & Assam
(Estd 1893) *Entrance Fee* Rs 32 to be paid at the end of the third month of membership
Subscription Monthly, varying from Rs 0 to Rs 10 according to income of members

AMULR CLUB, Kaiser Bagh (Estd 1883)
Entrance Fee Rs 100, payable in four half
yearly instalments *Subscription* Monthly,
 Rs 12 single, Rs 15 married *Secretary—*
F A Mulla

AKOLA CLUB, Berar (Estd 1870) Entrance
Fee Rs 100 Subscription Monthly,
Rs 13 single, Rs 15 married Honorary
Secretary—M G Wynne, I P

ALLAHABAD CLUB, Allahabad (Estd 1868)
Entrance Fee Rs 100 Monthly Subscription Rs 12

AMRAOTI CLUB, Amraoti Entrance Fee Rs
60 Payable in 12 Monthly instalments of
Rs 5 Monthly Subscription Club Rs 8,
Gymkhana Rs 4, Library Re 1 Hon
Secretary—A C B Thompson

AMRITSAR CLUB, LTD, Amritsar (Ltd 1894)
Entrance Fee Rs 30 *Subscription*
Monthly, Rs 12 single, Rs 16 married
Hon Secretary—Robert Keillor

**BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 38, Red-
dency Road, Bangalore (1st Ed 1864)**
Entrance Fee Rs 100 Subscription
Annually Rs 12, Monthly Rs 1

BARRIY CLUB, Municipal Gardens, Bareilly
(1st 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Subscription*
Monthly, Rs 8 *Single*, Rs 9
Married

BALISAL CLUB, Bichergunj, Barisal (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee Rs 52 Monthly Subscription Rs 13*

BARACKS (1) CHURCH & Riverside, Parrish-
 pore (Field 1850) *Parish* *Parish* *Parish*
Married *Married* *Parish* *Parish* *Parish*
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BELGAUM CLUB, Belgaum Entrance Fee.
Rs 50 Monthly Subscription Rs 13
Secretary—Major R H Cord, O.B.E., M.M.

BENGAL CLUB, 33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
(Estd 1827) *Entrance Fees* Town Rs 500,
Mofussil Rs 125, *Subscriptions* Annually
Rs 25, *Monthly* Town Rs 18 Mofussil
Rs 2 per diem when in Calcutta up to
maximum of Rs 18 per mensem *Secretary*—F S Cubitt, M C

BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 20, Chowringhee
 Road, Calcutta (1std 1-45) *Intra-m.*
Fee Rs 150 *Subscription* Annually, Rs 20,
Monthly Rs 16 *Hon Secretary*—Dr P.
 A. Maplestone

BOMBAY CLUB, Marine Drive, Bombay
 (Fstd 1862) Entrance Fee Rs 100,
 Subscription Annually, Rs 12 (Non-Resident)
 Monthly Rs 10 Hon Sec'y—K H
 Mc Cormack

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., 1, Esplanade Road
Entrance Fee Rs 75 Subscription Annual
Rs 6, Monthly Rs 0 Hon Secretary and
Treasurer—C O Fountain

BYCULLA CLUB, Bellasis Road, Bombay (Istd. 1833) Entrance Fee Rs 200 Subscription Annual, Rs 24, Monthly, Rs 12

CALCUTTA CLUB, 211, Lower Circular Road
Calcutta (1st 1907) Entrance Fee, Rs. 200
Subscription Annual, Rs. 12 Monthly, Rs. 10
Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 15 Secretaries—A K Basu and I Maitland

CANNESPORT CLUB, Cannanore (Estd 1844) In
transit Fee Rs 50 Monthly Subscription Rs 10

CHITTAGONG CLUB, LTD., Pioneer Hall, Chittagong (F'dd 1878) *Enter per Line* P 75
Subscription Annual, Rs 12 Mo Club
Rs 10 Non Secretaries — 11 Club

CITY OF CENTRAL INDIA, M. 100 (1911-12)
 Entrance Fee Rs. 4-0-0
 Monthly, single Rs. 15-0-0
 Hon. Secretary—(Capt. J. A. M. 100)

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, 1841-1842. P. 1
Poona (1841-1842) P. 1
Subscription Annual, Rs. 100. P. 1
10 Secretary — M. J. 1841-1842.

COCHIN (U) Co'm (1971-72) P₁ 100
P₂ 100
Mortality 100

(c) $\Delta \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\mathcal{H}_1(i)} - \frac{1}{\mathcal{H}_2(i)} \right)^2$

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- COONOR CLUB, Coonor.** *Entrance Fee* for permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs 50, ladies Rs. 20 *Annual Subscription* Gentlemen Rs 12, ladies Rs 12 *Monthly Subscription* Gentlemen single Rs 8, ladies Rs 6 Family of 2, Rs. 9 and additional member Re 1 each *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—Dr J X Miller.
- DACCAL CLUB, Dacca.** (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription*. Rs 20.
- DALHOUSIE CLUB, Dalhousie, Punjab.** Yearly Donation for permanent Membership Rs. 15 *Subs* Single Rs 7. Married Rs 10 Family Rs. 15 *Secretary*.—Capt C W. Cotton
- DARJEELING CLUB, LTD., Auckland Road, Darjeeling** (Estd 1868) Election by ballot *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription*. Annual, Rs 16, Monthly, Rs 7-8 for members residing in the Town Military members Rs 7-8 per month Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs 5, and for members residing beyond 20 miles Rs 2-8 Temporary membership Re. 1 per day *Hon Secretary*—G Wrangham Hardy
- IMPERIAL DELHI GYMNASIA CLUB LTD., New Delhi** Permanent Membership *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Monthly Subscription* Rs. 15. Annual Rs 15, Temporary Membership for the duration of the war—Monthly Subscription Rs 20
- CLUB, next to Public Gardens, Jhansi** (Etd. 1887) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly subscription* Rs 10 Single and Rs 12 for Married Members
- MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Madras** (Estd 1831) *Entrance Fee* Permanent membership Rs 250 Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs 50 each *Subscription* Annual, Rs 20 Monthly, Rs 12 Honorary, Rs 17 *Hon Secretary*—C E Cutting
- MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras** *Entrance Fee* Rs 150 *Subscription* Annual, Rs. 24 non-resident members Rs 60 for resident members, or quarterly instalments of Rs 15 *Secretary*—G Ramkrishna Row, B A, B L *Asstt Secretary*—S Raghavachari
- MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut** (Estd 1864) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual, Rs 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs 6 for non-resident members, Monthly, Rs 10 single; Rs 12 married *Hon Secretary*—J N Marsh
- MULTAN CLUB, Multan** (Estd 1892). *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 16 single and Rs. 21 married
- NAINI TAL CLUB LTD, Naini Tal** (Established 1864) Yachting, Rowing and Golf Election by Ballot *Entrance Fee* Permanent member Rs 100 Annual Subscription Rs 12 Monthly Subscription Rs 10 Temporary Member (Class I) subscription Rs 15 a Month for single member and Rs 20 for a married couple Temporary Member (Class II) under 30 days Re 1 per diem up to a maximum of Rs 15 a month Accommodation for 30 resident members *Secretary*—Lt-Colonel J de Grey, O B E
- OOTACAMUND CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills** (Estd. 1840) *Entrance Fee* Rs 150
- Subscription* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly Rs 12 *Hon Secretary*—V S. Williams.
- ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay.** *Entrance Fee*. Rs 150. *Subscription*: Annual, Rs 72 for resident members and Rs 24 for non-resident members; Monthly, Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs 2 for non-resident members. *President*—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart, KC II, OBI M L A *Joint Hon Secretaries*—D. W Ditchburn and M. M Amersey
- PESHAWAR CLUB, Ltd, Peshawar.** (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee*. Rs. 50 Games section Rs 15 *Subscription*. Monthly Rs 10 single; Rs. 12 married *Hon. Secretary*—Lt.-Col A. P. Imlay, D S O, F I A S O.
- PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Lahore** (Estd. 1870) *Subscription*: Annual, Rs 15; monthly, Rs 12 *Hon Secretary*—J W Thomas
- QUETTA CLUB, LTD, Quetta** (Estd. 1870) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50. *Monthly Subscription*: Rs. 10, single, Rs 13, married
- RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu.** (Estd 1880). *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Monthly Subscription* Rs 8
- ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay** (Estd 1880) *Entrance Fee* Rs 275. *Subscription* Annual Rs 18; Monthly Rs 12 *Secretary*—J A Thomson
- ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta** (Estd 1861) *Entrance Fee* Club Members, Rs 300, Stand Members, Rs 100 *Annual Subscription*: Rs 100. *Secretary*—D J Leckie
- ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD, Nasik** *Entrance Fee*: Rs. 75 *Subscription* Annual Rs 15, Monthly Re 1 per day, whilst in Nasik up to Rs 12 maximum. Residential quarters available *Hon Secretary*—D F P Reid
- ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD, Bombay and Poona** *Entrance Fee* Club Members Rs 150, Stand Members Rs 75 *Annual Subscription* Rs 25 both class of members *Secretary*—Major C C Guillard
- SATURDAY CLUB, LTD, 7, Wood Street, Calcutta** *Entrance Fee* Rs 175 single; Rs. 200 married *Subscription* Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 12 single and Rs 14 married *Actg Secretary*—C L B Barrett
- SECUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn** (Estd 1883) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 payable in four annual instalments of Rs 12-8 each *Monthly Subscription* Rs 12 married, Rs 10 single *Secretary*—Major H. B Marcoolyn
- SHILLONG CLUB, LTD, Shillong, Assam** *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 for income over Rs. 1,000 and Rs 50 for income under Rs 1,000 p.m. *Annual Subscription* Rs. 12 for absent members *Monthly Subscription* Rs. 20 for permanent members, Rs 40 for temporary members *Secretary*—Captain F A James
- SIALKOT CLUB LTD, Sialkot, Punjab** *Monthly Subscription*. Lieut-Colonel and above with games Married Rs 20, Single Rs 18, Major-Married Rs 18, Single Rs 16, Captains Married Rs 15, Single Rs 13; Lieutenants Married Rs 12, Single Rs 10, 2/Lieut Married Rs 10, Single Rs 8 *Hon Secretary* E. John Cox,

SIND CLUB, Karachi (Estd 1871). *Entrance Fee* Rs 200 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 12 *Non Secretary*—G A Brigstake

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB, Cantonment, Trichinopoly (Estd 1860) *Entrance Fee* Rs 90 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 12 *President*—J T C Reynolds *Non Secretary and Treasurer*—Cyril E Gayes

TUTICORIN CLUB, Tuticorin, (1885) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50 *Subscription* Annual Rs 6; Monthly Rs 10 *Secretary*—R Low

UNITED SERVITOR CLUB, Simla (Estd 1866) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 6 *Secretary*—Major L B Grant, CIE, TD

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, Chutter Manzil Palace, Lucknow (Estd 1861) *Entrance Fee* Rs 100 *Subscription* Rs 10 monthly. *Secretary*—G F Nicholson

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bombay (Estd 1917) *Entrance Fee* Rs 500 *Annual Subscription* Resident Rs 120 *Secretary*—Lt-Col B Higham, CIE, IMS (Rtd)

WHEELER CLUB, LTD, The Mall, Meerut (Estd, 1863) *Entrance Fee* Rs 50, if by instalments Rs 60 *Monthly Subscription* For temporary members Rs 15 single, Rs 18 married, for permanent members Rs 12 single, Rs 15 married, Lady honorary members Rs 5 (Exclusive of games and library subscriptions) *Secretary*—J G Chapman

ROTARY IN INDIA.

Middle Asia Office

Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate, Bombay
Secretary M W Bryant

89TH DISTRICT

DISTRICT GOVERNOR,

Dr H M Desai, Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad
S V Mukherjee (Assumes charge on Oct 1, 1942), Savajinagar, Baroda
Officials and Club Meeting Days

AHMEDABAD *President* Jamshid S Cama, *Secretary* A G Moora, Sri Ambica Mills Co, Konkaria, *Asst Secretary* Jitendra Mehta, Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p m, Grand Hotel

BARODA *President* R G Allan, *Secretary* J H Talati, G B S Rly Gayo Gate Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p m, Baroda Hotel

BILGAUM *President* R P Pandit, *Secretary* V P Kittur, Shri Sharada Bhuvan Meeting 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 1 p m, Social Club

BOMBAY *President* Sir V N Chandavarkar, Kt, *Secretary* N N Ghose, Heatly Gresham, Forbes Street, *Asst Secretary* S K Kooka, Meetings Tuesday, 1-30 p m, Green's Hotel

HUBLI-DHARWAR *President* A D Dhopeswarwar, *Secretary* V R Dharwarwar, Govt Servants' Colony, near Rly Station, Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6-30 p m, Club Office

OKHA *President* M D Mehta, *Secretary* A M Davidson, C/o Hindustan Motor House, Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6 p m, Guest House

POONA *President* F P Pocha, *Secretary* D K Pradhan, 4 Church Road, Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 1-30 p m, Poona Club

RAJKOT *President* M R Meher, *Secretary* Dr T M Vakil, West Hospital, *Asst Secretary* R L Mehta, Meetings 2nd and 4th

Wednesdays, 7 p m, at Rtn M R Meher's Bungalow

SHOLAPUR *President* S K Mukherjee, *Secretary* G R Deshpande, Asstt Public Prosecutor, Hatch Road, Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 7 p m, Free Freemasons' Hall

SURAT *President* S S Bharucha, *Secretary* Dr S P Bhacca, Vanki Bardi, Surat and K H Patel Meetings 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 6-30 p m, at Rtn Taleyarkhan's Bungalow

91ST DISTRICT

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Dr H M Desai, Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad

Lt-Col K R K Iyengar (Assumes charge on Oct 1, 1942), OBE, IMS (Rtd), Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor

BANGALORE *President* Devarao Shivaram, *Secretary* Dr M V Govindaswamy, Supdt, Mental Hospital, Meetings 8 p m 1st Wednesday, 1 p m Penultimate Saturday, West End Hotel

COCHIN *President* W Grant, *Secretary* T Bhaskara Menon, Pioneer Dairy Town Office, Ernakulam Meetings Saturdays (fortnightly) 1 p m, Malabar Hotel

COLOMBO *President* A Mamun, *Secretary* Dr G Wignarajah Mangalagiri, Kynsew Road Meetings Thursdays, 12-45 p m, Regal Theatre

GALLE *President* S F H Perera, *Secretary* H Jayasundera, Advocate, Fort, Meetings 1st Tuesday, 5 p m, 3rd Sunday, 1 p m, New Orient Hotel

JAFFNA *President* M Prasad, *Secretary* D Sakermuttu, Headmaster, St Patrick's College Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, 5-30 p m, Rest House

KANDY *President* Dr Neol Spittel *Secretary* A Morley Spaar "Marie Ville"

- Lady McCarthys Road Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, 12-45 p.m., Queen's Hotel
- MADRAS *President* A C Papworth, *Secretary* W P Blockesley, Thos Cook & Sons, 1st Lane Beach, Meetings Tuesdays (Apr.-Sept.-only), 1-30 p.m., Concomare Hotel
- MADURA *President* Vacant, *Secretary* Vacant Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 7-30 p.m.
- NI GOVBO *President* Vacant, *Secretary* Vacant Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, New Rest House
- NI GIRIS *President* Jar Lloyd *Secretary* Rao Sahib Di, B G Krishnan, Nutrition Research Coonoo Meetings 1st and Penultimate Saturday, 1-30 p.m., Coonoo Club
- VIZAGAPATAM *President* Dr Sir C. R. Reddy, *Secretary* Capt D Hari Rao, Mahatmanipetta Meetings Sunday (fortnightly), 5 p.m., Municipal Council Hall
- 88TH DISTRICT**
- GOVERNOR**
- B T Thakur, C/o Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi
- Dev R C Bartels, B A (Assumes charge on 1.1.1942), Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind)
- AGRA *President* R B K C Mehta, *Secretary* Di P N Wahi, Medical College Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Launies' Hotel
- AMRITSAR *President* P C Bhandari, *Secy* Rai Sahib G R Sethi, R B Rattan Chand Road, Meetings 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Imperial Hotel
- BHOPAL *President* Sir Joseph Bhore, *Secretary* H P Hinchcliffe, Imperial Bank of India Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8-15 p.m., Lake View Hotel
- DEHRA DUN *President* Vacant, *Secretary* Vacant Meetings Fortnightly Wednesdays, 1 p.m., Royal Cafe
- DELHI *President* K Br Dr K A Rahman, *Secretary* S Vaidyanath Aiyar, Kashmere Gate Meetings 1st & 3rd Thursdays 8 p.m., Imperial Hotel (Winter), Maidens' Hotel (Summer)
- HYDERABAD (SIND) *President* H S Bhargava, *Secretary* Manghiam Bhavandas, Court Road, Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7-30 p.m., Masonic Hall
- KARACHI *President* S V Kothari, *Secretary* Dhun Panyu, Central Bank of India Ltd, Meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 1-15 p.m., Kallarnay Hotel
- LASHOPI *President* Prabha Singh Chawla; *Secretary* Sandagar Singh, 29, Jail Road; Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8-30 p.m., Jalloti's Hotel
- LACKNOW *President* Ch Hyder Hussain Sahib *Secretary* Bishambar Nath Srivastava Golaganj Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8-15 p.m., Carlton's Hotel
- BOTH DISTRICT**
- GOVERNOR**
- B T Thakur, C/o Central Bank of India Ltd, Karachi
- Dr A C Ukh (Assumes charge on Oct 1, 1942), 3, Creek Row, Calcutta
- ASANSOL *President* B C Gupta, *Secretary* J N Macmillan, Dist Signal Engr E I Ry. Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, 7-15 p.m., Asansol Club.
- CALCUTTA *President* Dr S K Mitra, *Secretary* W Buchan, Statesman House Meetings Tuesdays, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern Hotel
- DACC *President* H L Dev, *Secretary* S K Chatterji, 11, Hatkhola St., P O Wari. Meetings 2nd and 4th Sundays, 1 p.m., University Buildings
- HINZADA (under enemy occupation)
- JAMSHEDPUR *President* Vacant; *Secretary* Dr H K Mitra, Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Trico Hotel.
- JIMPHORE *President* R J Tanning; *Secretary* Dr R P Dube Nerbudda Road. Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m., Jackson Hotel
- MANDALAY (Under enemy occupation)
- LASHIO (Provisional) (Under enemy occupation)
- RANGOON (Under enemy occupation)
- THANTHIO (Under enemy occupation)
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.**
- Office for Middle Asia Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay
- The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R I Secretariat, at Chicago to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Rotary organization in India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunel, British North Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies.
- *Secretary for Middle Asia —Herbert W. Bryant

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in those countries) became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S P C K (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the see of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeacons, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until in 1930 there were fourteen dioceses, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814, Madras 1835, Bombay 1837, Colombo 1845, Lahore 1877, Rangoon 1877, Travancore 1879, Chota Nagpur 1890, Lucknow 1893, Tinnevely 1896, Nagpur 1903, Dornakal 1912, Assam 1915, Nasik 1929. Plans are in hand for the formation of two more dioceses out of Lucknow and Calcutta. Rangoon, Lahore and Dornakal hope also to be divided shortly. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Dornakal.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in

session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation, the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 the bishops of these seven dioceses are elected, and when the bishops occupying the first three sees in 1930 vacate their sees their successors will be paid in part only from a grant from Government for the

episcopal supervision of its establishment of chaplains. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They are chosen by the Indian Chaplains Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, civil and military, are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as the Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment. chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time. The latest retrenchment carried out in 1940, reduced the number of chaplains by twelve, and savings effected along with those under other heads, amounted to Rs 187 276.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communities, and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the Government's interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Church of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of

Europeans. European clergy numbered 389 in 1939, and Indian clergy 710. Exact later figures are not available. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church. Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are every where free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding-schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700. The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools.

Missions.

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries

in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrich Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S P O K (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with

this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges, 315 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools, 103 Teachers training institutions; 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries, 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf, 64 Agricultural Settlements, 31 Co-operative Societies; 40 printing presses; 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763, included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 138,758 Anglo-Indians. The figures of the 1941 Census have not yet been published.

Reunion.

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevely and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930, and it has now (1942) been submitted to the Diocesan Councils for their approval or otherwise, after which it will be submitted to the General Council.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years The Church of Northern India, consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives.

Anglican Missions

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S P G (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C M S (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries in India, Burma and Ceylon number (1930)—

	Ordained.	Laymen.	Women.	Total.
S.P.G.	79	23	167	269
C.M.S.	65	28	127	220+60

married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal, the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay, the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood, the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission, at Chanda C.P. the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society and Nagpur missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses), the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Canadian Church Seva Sangha, Poona 1934, the Canadian Lahore Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese), the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses, the Sisters of St Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese, Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal, the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Mawmyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St Stephen's, Delhi, St

John's, Agra, St Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Cawnpore are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishop's College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland) Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St Stephen's Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and enterprise in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. missionaries have, since 1910, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable. From figures available there appear to be about three-quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian, dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornahat, Tinnevely, Travancore, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chota-Nagpur. The number of clergy, European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev Foss, D. D. . . .

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

Young, Ven'ble Ernest Joseph, B. A. . .

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta.
On leave, ex-India
Metropolitan's Chaplain.
Kasauli

Higham, Rev Phillip, M. A. . .

Tucker, Rev G. E., B. Sc. . .

Cowham, The Rev Arthur Gerard, M. A.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, M. A.
Tilney-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emra, M. A.

Shillong (Assam)
Dinapore

Halliday, The Rev Sydney Lang
Rogers, The Rev G. T., M. A.

On leave
Chaplain, Lebong and Jalapahar
Kasauli (Punjab).
Barrackpore

Beynon, The Rev J. R.

DeVall, The Rev T. G. C., M. A.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd.

PROBATIONARY.

King, The Rev H P	..	Bankipore (Bihar)
Alchin, The Rev. O J	..	Fort William, Calcutta

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

PRESIDENCY SENIOR

Ingram, The Rev J. W., M A, B D, J P.	..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal (on leave Ex India)
Rennie, The Rev John Yule, M A, B D, B Litt, J P	..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal and Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta.
Buchanan, The Rev G, M.A.	..	Junior Chaplain, Second Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand, S J.	..	Archbishop, Calcutta.
Bryan, Rev Leo, S.J.	..	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

The Right Reverend Richard Dyke Acland, M A	Bishop of Bombay.
The Venerable Canon O F Fortescue, L Th (Dur)	Archdeacon of Bombay.
C H Martin	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Reverend T R H Elliott, M A	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Reverend J. Barnes, B A	Chaplain of Belgaum
Reverend Henry Ball, M A	Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, Chaplain of Mahableshwar (in addition)
Reverend O G Lewis, M A, O T	Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Reverend H R Stansfield	Chaplain of Deolali.
Reverend J F W. Ruddell, B A.	On Military Duty
Reverend W T Lindsay, M A	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.
Reverend R P S Waddy, M A	Chaplain of Kirkee
Reverend John Brooke	Chaplain of Ahmedabad (Being transferred as Chaplain of Kirkee)
Reverend William King	On Military Duty
Reverend R B Doherty	Chaplain of Ghorpuri
Reverend F A Thomson	On Military Duty

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Senior Chaplains

Rev D T H McLellan, M A	Posted as officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, on return from leave.
Reverend D A McRury	Second Chaplain, Scot's Kirk

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Most Reverend D Roberts Thomas, S J	Presidency Chaplain
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Assam Ecclesiastical Department.**CHAPLAINS.**

Trotman, The Rev. J. W., M.A.	Shillong.	} Paid from All India grant.
Howland, The Rev. A. A. ..	..	..	Itanagar
Horsley, Rev. S. S. ..	..	..	Silchar ..
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A. .	..	..	Tezpur ..

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.**CHAPLAINS.**

Tilney-Bassett, Rev. H. F. E.	Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore.
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ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Chalk, Rev. R. S.	Bhagalpur.
Napper, Rev. H. S.	Monghyr and Jamalpur.
Judab, Rev. Ethelred, B.A. ..	..	..	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Jones, Rev. D. H. ..	..	..	Ranchi

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department.

Hardy, The Rt. Revd. Alexander Ogilvy, M.A., Bishop of Nagpur.
D.D.

Gash, The Rev. I. J., A.R.C.	..	..	Chaplain Chikrita T. P.
Strentfield, The Rev. Canon S. T. B.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Nagpur and Khandwa
Williams, The Ven'ble W. P., B.A. ..	..	..	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Mhow, C. I.
Festwick, The Rev. Rowland, B.A. .	..	..	Garrison Chaplain, Jabalpur
Jare, The Rev. Heber, B.A.	..	..	Mobilised for active service with the Army.
Gray, The Rev. Phineas M.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Pichur
Horsley, The Rev. Hugh Reginald	..	..	Chaplain, Nasirabad
Lawrance, The Rev. Neville Anthony Henry	..	..	Chaplain, Saugor.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

Clarke, Venerable Maurice, M.A.	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary
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SENIOR CHAPLAINS

James, Rev. Rhys, B.A.	(On leave), preparatory to retirement.
Wheeler, Rev. C. E. R.	Do
Wilson, Rev. G. A., M.A. ..	..	..	Chaplain, Wellington.
Clarke, Venerable Maurice, M.A. .	..	..	Temporary Chaplain, St. Mary's Church Fort St. George in addition to his duties Archdeacon

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

White, Rev. Jack	..	..	Chaplain, Ootacamund
Fry, Rev. E. H.	..	..	Mobilised
Perry, Rev. T. V., B.A.	..	..	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount with Pallavar
Jackson, Rev. L. S., M.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Tumulgherry and Bolaram
Weston Waite, Rev. F. E. .	..	..	Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras
Howard, Rev. G. J. .	..	..	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore
Walters, Rev. Thomas	..	..	On Field Service
Collier, Rev. Robert, B.A. ..	..	..	Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunder (Deccan).

Probationary Chaplain.

Waterson, Rev. R., S.S.	Temporarily Chaplain, Coimbatore
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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Short, Rev. G. M. D., M.A.	On leave preparatory to retirement
MacEdward, Rev. I.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
Matterson, Rev. R. W., M.A. ..	..	..	Chaplain, Bangalore
Macdonald, Rev. A. J., M.A.	..	..	Chaplain, Secunderabad

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Sanders, Rev H M
Rose, Rev T P

Chaplain of Hazara
Chaplain of Nowshera

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Rodgers, Rev
Gasking, Rev C A
Fish, Rev F J M C
Bavington, Rev R

Chaplain of Risalpur
Chaplain of Peshawar
Chaplain of Kohat
Chaplain of Risalpur and Dera-Ismael Khan

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A, Bishop of Lahore, Lahore

Devenish, The Venble R C S, M A
Gorrie, Rev Canon L M, L Th

Jones, Rev G W, B A
McKenzie, Rev Canon D S, M A

Morgan, Rev B I, M A
Evers, The Venble M S, M A M C

Devlin, Rev T S, M A
Noble, Rev R, H, M A

O'Neill, Rev W S, M A
Bradbury, Rev John Henry, A K C

Lawrence, Rev George, M A B D
Gasking, Rev C A, L Th

Claydon, Rev Evan, B A
Stephenson, Rev William, M A

Blease, Rev Rupert George, B Sc
Sanders, Rev H M

Fish, Rev F J, B A, M C

Retiring leave
Karachi
Dalhousie
Retiring leave
Ambala and Sabathu
Archdeacon of Lahore, Lahore

Murree nearer Galis
Retiring leave
Murree-Chaklala
Quetta

On active service
Gulmaig
On active service
On active service
Sialkot

Abbottabad
Lahore Cantt & Ferozepore

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Rose, Rev T P, M A
Kennedy, Rev H G S, M A

Beynon, Rev J R, L Th
Hazell, Rev H D

Pearson, Rev A J, L Th
Mee, Rev J A, B A

Geddes, Rev L F, M A
Titterton, Rev J D

Tell, Rev B G, M A
Gason, Rev J V, L Th

Hares, Rev W R F, M A
Hansen, Rev J L, A L C P

O'Hagan, Rev C G, M A

Davies, Rev T G, B A

Murree, further Galis
Simla
Peshawar
On active service
On active service
Jullundur
Lahore (Asstt)
New Delhi and Cantt
Rawalpindi
On active service
On active service
On active service
Srinagar (seconded while serving under Govt of India Defence Dept)
Quetta (Asstt)

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Currie, Rev W I
Bavington, Rev R

Delhi Cantt
Razmakh

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE

DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Cowham, Rev A G

Kisauli

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS, I L E

Blackaller, Rev D W
Heathcock, Rev D W

Multan
Simla (Asstt)
Risalpur & Nowshera
Kohat

Rodgers, Rev A H
Lovejoy, Rev W L

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Bill, The Rt. Revd. Sydney Alfred, M.A.	Bishop of Lucknow, Allahabad
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Willmot Stapleton, M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
Clough, J., V.D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Luckman, The Revd. Canon Sydney, M.A.	Barilly (Almora).
Burn, The Revd John Humphrey, M.A.	Dehra Dun
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Willmot Stapleton, M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
Larwill, The Rev Canon Guthrie John, M.A.	Chambatta
Davies-Leigh, The Revd. Arthur George, M.A.	Lucknow (Civil).
Gash, The Revd Ivor John, M.A.	Chakrata.
Richards, The Revd George Henry, L.Th.	Meerut
Garrood, The Revd. William Francis, M.A.	On active service.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Halliday, The Revd Sydney Lang, L.Th.	Agri
Rogers, The Revd Eric William, A.B.C.	Ranikhet
Stratton, The Revd Basil, M.A.	On active service
Hurn, The Revd Edward Ladell Arthur	Allahabad
Powell, The Revd Llewellyn Montague, B.A.	Jhansi
Clarke, The Revd Arthur	On active service
Bacon, The Revd. Edward Arthur	Lucknow (Cantt.)
Hall, The Revd William John, B.A.	On active service
Williams, The Revd Bernard Rhys	On active service
Brooke, The Revd. John Brooke, B.Sc.	On active service
Bennett, The Revd Frank, M.A., B.D.	Cawnpore

Methodist Church.

BENGAL.

Reynell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India New Delhi.
Thorne, The Rev Percy E	Karachi
Harvey, The Rev. William T.	Lahore.
Linton, The Rev. Lawrence	Meerut.
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J.	Mhow.
West, The Rev. J. Aubrey	Jhansi.
Briggs, The Rev. Frank S	Lucknow.
Burden, The Rev. John P.	Peshawar.
Griffiths, The Rev. K. R.	Jubbulpore.
Craze, The Rev. L. R.	Kirkee.
Berry, The Rev. J. B.	Quetta.
Start, The Rev. G. T.	Calcutta.
Davey, The Rev. Cyril J.	Rawalpindi.

MADRAS.

Cochran, Rev J. Oswald	Madras
Williams, The Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad
Hamer, Rev. Tom	Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Kerr, Rev. Robert T., H.O.F.	Bombay.
Craze, The Rev. Leslie G.	Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements.—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrian rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochim and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada and Cuttack, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400, and over 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the *Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of the *Holy Childhood*,

helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the

record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkele, D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated, Calcutta, 1911, Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921. There are 15 chaplains on the staff. Some of these are attached to the Scottish battalions in India, while the others minister to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there are a number of ministers throughout India who are maintained by the various communities to whom they minister and by the Additional Clergy Societies in India. Missionaries of the Church also maintain regular services in English in many centres. There are three Presidency Senior Chaplains in charge of this branch of the Church work in Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1820, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres, and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 15,000. In the eight mission district of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santal, Rajputana, Nagpur, Western India, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the

Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much for education in India. The Church in Bombay has six representatives on the Governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now over twenty cottages, and about 700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges. The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well-known. The Madras Christian College, which has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram and which has recently been the meeting place of the world Missionary Conference, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hilsop College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Poona. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons, "The Church of Scotland, Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 190 missionaries and 798 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 487 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313 Primary Day Schools, 25 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1930 stood at 27,821 and the Christian community at 71,997. Amongst the non-caste people great

progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society.

to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular institute also at Outback for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Outback. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev D Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Fumival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1939 amounted to £186,040 of which £69,724 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,378 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 136, communicants 32,129 and adherents 36,000 for the past year. 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 22,700 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,300 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. Indian Secretary The Rev G P Barss, Cocanada.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma began 1813; Assam, 1836, Bengal and Orissa, 1836; South India, 1840. It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa, and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to

many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages have been reduced to writing by the Mission. The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along these lines under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages, and great efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is one of the largest, and the finest in Burma.

In the year 1939 the field staff numbered 273 missionaries, 6,357 indigenous workers. There were 2,890 organised Churches of which 2,302 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 3,16,021. In the 2,172 Sunday Schools were enrolled 1,06,201 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,139 schools of all grades, Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pymmana being among them, with 90,019 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 15,323 inpatients and 1,10,533 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works, contributed over Rs 4,97,865 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 45 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 1,137 organised churches, 73,174 baptised members, 378 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 2,255 in-patients and 20,703 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary · Mrs Marion G Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BFNGAL-ORISSA MISSION.—commenced in 1836. Area of occupation Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshepur Town of Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. Address Khargpur.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 19 Australian workers. There are 4,264 communicants and a Christian community of 9,024.

Secretary, Field Council The Rev W G Crofts, Mission House, Bursiri, P O Hatshibganj, Dist Mymensingh, E Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 20 European Missionaries, and 228 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,666, organised churches 62, Day and Sunday schools 99, with 4,379 pupils.

Treasurer Rev D A Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

Secretary. Rev D A Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION.—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 34 Missionaries, of whom 11 are clerical, 16 Educationalists, 5 are Doctors and 3 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 500, of whom 18 are Pastors, 97 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 44 Bible-women, and 348 are Teachers. There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 3,600, and a Christian Community of 9,008. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 3,747 in-patients, 25,353 new cases, and a total attendance of 97,162. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantli and 103 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 7,921 pupils; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: Rev. George Wilson, B.A., Rajkot.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, 1855. It is now carrying on work in eight civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North-West Frontier Province. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 88 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1941 was 10,488. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The Communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 43,597 and the total Christian community 104,046.

General Secretary W. H. Merriam, M.A., American Mission, Gujaranwala.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending March, 31, 1941, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 225, and the Indian staff 978. There are two and thirty main stations and 202 out-stations. Organised churches number 116 of which 38 are entirely self-supporting. There are 18,710 communicants and a total baptized community of about 70,000.

Educational work as follows—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 2,700; one Theological College, students 19 and an interest in Poona Theological College, two Training Schools for Village Workers; thirteen High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms, four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana

Medical College for Women; 107 Elementary Schools; 139 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 12,570.

Medical Work—Eight Hospitals, Twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals.

Evangelistic Work—211 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,177 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work on the part of the Indian church, have increased slightly, and amount to Rs. 51,292.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of R. H. H. Goheen, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (The Rev. C. H. Hazlett, 1st D. Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India—The Rev. J. B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., "Lowrison," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. W. L. Allison, A. P. Mission, Mainpuri U. P.

Secretary, Punjab Mission.—The Rev. B. T. Schuyler, 3, Empress Road, Lahore, Pb.

Secretary, Western India Mission.—J. L. Goheen, LL.D., A. P. Mission, Sangli, S.M.C.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary. Rev. M. R. Robinson, Jagadhri, Dist Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877, has 13 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 73, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council and also the Ratlam Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory. Organised churches 61; Unorganised churches 3; Communicants 4,004; Baptised non-communicants 21,320; Unbaptised adherents 7,863; Total Christian Community 33,190.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Ratlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasulpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of Mission—Rev A. A. Scott, M A , B Paed , D D , Indore, C I

Associate Secretary of Mission—Miss F E. Clearhuc, Kharua, C. I. (Via Mehidpur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council—Rev Jacob Masih, Indore, C I

Secretary of Railam Church Council—J. B McMillan, B A. Numuch, C I

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U P, and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr W R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 375 and a baptized community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary—Dr. W. B. Quinn, Jobat, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers.

who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary—Mrs Muckan.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 54 Missionaries and 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 49,498; the total Christian community 128,291, organised Churches 802, Elementary schools number 682, Scholars 23,577, in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions. 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 1,033, Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 20,000 patients.

Secretary—Rev. G. Angell, Jones, P.O. Jowai, Shillong, Assam.

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH—(In America) Organised in 1853 and occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor Districts in South India with a staff of Missionaries and Indian Workers.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Arogiavaram P O, Chittoor District.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Boston, Mass, U S A has two large missions in India, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai. It was established in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1941 included 28 Missionaries and 506 Indian workers, operating in 11 stations and 187 out stations. There are 61 churches with 6,465 communicants. Besides conducting 6 secondary and training schools with 1,162 pupils, the mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 53 primary schools and 8 kindergartens with a total of 3,570 pupils. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 73,673 patients. The mission has six major social service centres and four out-stations staffed by 135 workers. During 1941 these rendered various services to 811,701 persons.

Secretary. Miss E. Loleta Wood, Rahuri, Dist Ahmednagar.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL—Of the South India United Church. This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages. It has five first grade boarding schools. The Secretary is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, B.A., B.D., Tirumangalam, Madura Dist.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM—This Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College. The institutions under the Sangam are—

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys, The Capron Hall Training School for Girls; The O. C. P. Memorial High School for Girls, Sakkikulam, Madura. The Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai, The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanapuram, Madura. The Wills F. Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children, The Trade School, Pasumalai.

Secretary—Rev E. E. White, B.A., B.D., Manamadurai, Ramnad Dist.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1901 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James' Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION—*Secretary*, Rev. John J. Bannunga, M.A., D.D., Pasumalai, Madura Dist., American College, Madura; *Edgar M. Flint*, M.A., Principal, Willis P. Pierce Memorial Hospital, Madura; *J. W. Wilder*, M.D., Medical Officer, Hospital for Women and Children, Madura; *Miss I. M. Roberts*, M.D., Medical Officer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 20 missionaries and 71 Indian Workers. There are 717 Church members and 1,416 pupils in Sunday Schools. 35 Elementary Schools provide for 826 pupils.

Secretary.—Miss Olga E. Noreen, Yaval, Last Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Mohammedans in West Khandesh, has 25 missionaries and 79 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,372 of whom 711 are communicants. There are 9 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 1 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 623.

Secretary.—Rev. Fredrik Franklin, B.A., Mandulwar, Dhadgaon, West Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions 13, Schools, 6, Scholars, 2,081, Colleges, 8, Students, 1,281.

The European Staff of the Society numbers 80 Indian Workers, 2,592; Organised Congregations, 927, Communicants, 32,632; Christian Community, 210,207, Christian Colleges 1, Students 185, Training Institutions, 4, Students, 137, High Schools, 12, Boarding Schools, 23, Boarders, 2,081, Elementary Schools, 635, Elementary Scholars, 59,567, Head-Stations, 22, Out-Stations, 1,097. In Medical Work Head Station Hospitals number 7, Out Station Hospitals, 13, Dispensaries, 3, Number of Beds, 811, In patients, 11,525, Out-patients, 109,771, Doctors, 29 (including 8 Europeans), Assistants, 12, Nurses, 61 (including 7 Europeans); Nurses in Training, 83; Theological Institutions, 2; Students, 48.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City, of which the Rev. S. R. Holt of the W. M. S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 971 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India—*Secretary and Treasurer*.—Rev. L. J. Thomas, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary.—Miss Olive Stellwell, 8, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

Benares Superintendent.—Rev. S. R. Holt, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the province of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 46 missionaries and 114 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 2,500 adults. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, two training schools for Indian workers. There are 27 organized congregations, including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. K. D. Garrison, Ahola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN).—Opened work in 1894, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 44 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 225 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 7,377. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boardings, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 112. Females under instruction number 1,013, males 3,566, total 4,579. There are 106 Sunday Schools having 183 teachers, and a total enrolment of 5,737. There were 43,254 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1941. The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors.

and three nurses Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools A vocational, school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis

Secretary—L A Bickenstaff, 115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1893 Mission Stations—Poona, Khed Shivapur, Poona District, Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District, Lonand, M S M Ry, Satara District, Phaltan (Paltan State), Satara District, Pandharpur, Sholapur District, Nateputa, Sholapur District, Akuz, Sholapur District Shirwal, Poona District Khed, Ratnagiri, Mahud, Sholapur District

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 50 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 250 Indian Christians and their families The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education Medical work is conducted at most stations, with a hospital at Pandharpur There is also a Union Bible School at Baramati, Poona Dist run in co-operation with the Aust Churches of Christ Mission. Mission Headquarters, 11, Phayre Road, Poona

Secretary—Rev S D Davidson

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has three missionaries at Bogra, two at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal

President—Rev H W Cover, M.A., Bogra, E B Railway.

Secretary—Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House*—Khanjanpur, Via Jaypurhat, Bogra District

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and a Women's and Children's Hospital. At present there are 11 missionaries in India and a force of 46 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women

Mission Chairman—Rev John McKay, Basim, Berar, C P.

THE HEPHTIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—Has two missionaries in India Rev Arthur J Calhoon, Th B, and Mrs Arthur J Calhoon, R N, Adra, B N Ry

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Pahars in the British and Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas There are now nearly 14,500 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Pahyar Christians in the hills The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing

information about the Society's work in both the fields Headquarters Palamcottah

Secretary—Rev D. D. Rajamani, Palamcottah

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874

An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,200 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India Altogether in India and Burma over nearly 10,000 lepers are being helped

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults and children, are now benefiting

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants

There is an Indian Auxillary of the Mission to Lepers of which Lady Lumley, The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Lady Stewart and Lady Twynam are Vice-Presidents

Hon Treasurer—William McIntyre, c/o Macneil & Co, 2, Farlie Place, Calcutta

Hon Treasurer, Bombay—R C. Lowndes, c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is W. H P Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C 1 The Secretary for India is A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION—An inter denominational Society which commenced work at Mothari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 7 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers The Mission maintains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1 M E School with 200 pupils Communicants number 200

Secretary—Rev Walter A Corlett, Siwan, Saran, Bihar

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 30 missionaries and 177 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Firozabad, (U P), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Murwani (C P), A. Kanara, Mirajgaon and Poona (W India), Parkal Taluk

(Nizam's Doms), Tirupattur Taluk (N Arcot) and Kottayam in Travancore. Direct evangelistic work from 60 centres in 9 language areas; Interdenominational, 31 Primary Schools, with 2 Hostels for boys and 1 for Girls, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 3 dispensaries, 2 Hospitals and one Child Welfare Centre Annual expenditure Rs. 85,485 excluding self-supporting institutions, The *National Missionary Intelligence*, (a monthly Journal in English sold at Re 1 per year, post free), *Deepalai*, (a monthly Journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Tarasdar

General Secretary:—M. John, M. A., Madras.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 698 workers, European and Indian, including 178 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (Pastor F. E. Spiess, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor E. M. Meleon, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (Pastor F. H. Loasby, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** "Baragain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 23, Curzon Road, New Delhi

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (R. H. Pierson Superintendent.) **Office Address:** 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. G. G. Lowry, President; A. F. Tarr, Secretary and Treasurer (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

Five physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 7,311 organized into 149 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 472 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 13,000.

The Bombay address is No. 16, Club Back Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 35, Indian workers 140, Church members 1,419, children (unbaptized) 930, Industrial Training Institutions 1, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Hindi Middle School 2 Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2 Women's Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7 Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of Lepers 2, Leper Clinic 4, Farm Village projects 2.

Secretary: A. C. Brunk, Dhamtari, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION.—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 20; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and Industrial work carried on. **Secretary and Treasurer.** Rev. P. W. Penner, Champa, C. P.

THE KURUK AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 13; Indian workers 15; Churches 5; Communicants 530; Christian Community 560, 1 Elementary School

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, O. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 34; Indian workers 62; Churches 11, Communicants 1,191; Christian community 2,993; Orphanages 4; Schools 4; Pupils 302,

Secretary.—Rev. J. W. Dawson.

Headquarters—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—Was founded by Rev. Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond.

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona District, and one at Oral, U. P. There is also a girls' School at Oral. The total strength of the schools is over 300. At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls, and a small attempt is being made to start agricultural work, using improved methods.

The mission consists of two main stations, one at Dhond, Poona District, and another at Oral, United Provinces, with two out-stations in the U. P., one in Jalaun and the other in Kalpi.

The function of the mission is, chiefly, the care of orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 57 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 50 Assistant Missionaries, 202 Indian teachers and nurses and 31 Bible women. During 1938 there were 5,818 in-patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 24,033 out-patients, 108,958 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 21 Schools were 2,033 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,181 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £35,075

Hon. Treasurer Rev Roland A Smith, M A

Hon. Finance Secretary Rev E S Carr, M A

President—The Lady Kinnaird

Secretaries—Rev. H. S. Gregory, M A, and Miss N. Lampart

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE with which is incorporated **THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN**. In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D B E., M A., M D., M O O G., etc., was its Founder and Principal. The School is inter-denominational, and trains students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 279 beds and 54 cots.

In 423 years 423 medical students qualified as Doctors, besides 178 Dispensers, about 250 Nurses and over 1,000 Midwives and Nurse Dais. Nurses and Compounders also do midwifery and are included in this last figure.

There are in training at present 13 M B B S students, 113 Licentiates, 50 Nurses, 9 dispensers, 4 Mother craft pupils and 70 Nurse Dais and Midwives, making a total of 259 women being trained, besides Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital. There are 3 City Centres, and 1 Village Dispensary.

During the year 1941 there were 6,052 In-Patients, and 67,508 Out-Patients.

The Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy departments are meeting a great need, and show good progress, and the fight against Tuberculosis is increasing in intensity. Tuberculosis Clinics are held, and city visiting is done on a comprehensive scale, while patients are admitted to a Garden Sanatorium outside the Hospital.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part

in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden—O. M. Kane, B Sc (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

Warden—E. A. Underwood, B Sc, University settlement, Sardar Modhar Road, Poona

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Julia Woodward, *Secretary and Treasurer*

Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION" Founded 1902. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London S W 1, Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir. Stations at Mardan, Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational 14 European workers.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 15 missionaries, 14 on the field and 1 on furlough, also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi; a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur, a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale, a Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh.

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Kherna, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand-looms.

The Council has 185 members and 1,400 adherents. Mission Secretary Geoffrey W. Maw, Itarsi, C P.; Church Secretary Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, C P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION—With missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Boy's school at Harpalpur, Orphanage.

Missions.

evangelistic, industrial and school work at Nowgong.

Superintendent: Rev Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. **Hon. Secretary** Rev G. F. Westcott, B.Sc., M.A., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta. **Missionary** Rev A. S. Shamash, B.A.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—founded 1812 commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission Works in co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church organized in 1927. The Mission and Church together carry on work in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts of Madras Presidency. Foreign staff on the field December 1910, 72; Indian Staff of all grades, 3,314; Schools, 850; Pupils, 51,002. The Mission conducts a first grade College (The Andhra Christian College, Guntur), three High Schools for Boys, two High Schools for Girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological College, three theological Schools, an Agricultural School, a Industrial Schools, twenty-four Village elementary and Middle Schools, 819 Village schools, seven Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Printing Press. **THE ANDHRA EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH** has a baptised membership of 195,656, 1,961 congregations, 101 pastors, 659 evangelists and catechists.

President of the U. L. C. Mission—Rev L. A. Gotwald, D.D., Tanuku, West Godavari Dist.

President of the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. J. Russell Fink, D.D., Rentachintala.

Financial and Legal Agent—Rev I. Cannaday, D.D., Joint Treasurer, Guntur.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 37 and 162 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 25 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,723 children in attendance, 37 Sunday Schools with 599 Christian and 995 non-Christian attending, 7 Dispensaries with 54,964 patients during 1940. 3 Workshops, One Women's Industrial School, One Widows' Home with 72 women, 3 Orphanages, one Boys' Boarding School, and one Girls' Boarding School with 148 boys and 219 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. R. Asplund, Chhindwara, C. P.

THE BASIL EVANGELICAL MISSION (Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1844 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Malabar, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1912, 28 chief stations and 41 out stations with a total missionary staff of 14 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 24,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,000. Medical work is done at Belgeri Gadde, Southern Malabar Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Edipal, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a large Publishing Department with the Mission a large Printing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers, at Mangalore, South Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary—Rev A. Streckelsen, Calicut, Malabar.

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 9 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 450,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers.

The names of Officers for the triennium 1912-14 are as follows:

President—The Rev C. W. Oberdorfer, Gudur (Nellore Dt.)
Vice President—The Rev Immanuel Raman, Sangor, C. P.
Treasurer—The Rev Dr J. Cannaday, Guntur.
Secretary—I. D. Asirvadam, Krupalaya, Timbaram.

The Federation has set up a War Emergency Committee and from contributions received chiefly from America and partly from India, are caring for the distressed Missions and Churches connected with the Federation. The budget of disbursements for 1912 amounts to Rs 261,805, out of which Rs 11,500 is expected to be raised in India.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts in conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L. E. L. M.). It co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C. S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools. European staff 43; School Teaching staff 154; Schools 22; Pupils boys 2555 and girls 1120.

President—Rev B. Fr. Tullander, B.A., B.D., Arasavadi, Madura.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L E L M (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L E L M re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L E L M maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission-Council of the Church of Sweden Mission.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Organised Churches 51, Ordained Indian Ministers 36, other Indian workers 108, Baptised membership 28,965, Schools 189, Teaching staff 644, Pupils 12,325 boys and 4,393 girls.

President—Rt. Rev J Sandegren, M A, D D, L N O, Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M E L I M) Located in British India, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895).

In British India, in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Kishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevelly (Valluor, Vadakangulam), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields).

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay).

In Ceylon (Colombo).

There are 46 American Missionaries, of which 5 are on furlough, 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 1 male Doctor, 2 Zenana workers (female), 1 nurse (female).

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 2 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1, 1941: Christians 14,870, Indian Pastors 10, Evangelists 13, Catechists 190, M E L I M Teachers 205, Other Teachers 30, Indian Doctors 2, Indian Nurses 7, Bible Women 16, Boarding Homes 10.

General Secretary—The Rev. Robert M Zorn, S T M, Nagercoil, Travancore, India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras and in Orissa, has a total staff of 371 Indian and 35 European Workers, Communicants 3,974, Christian Community 8,486, one High School, one Secondary school, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 75 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals, total scholars 4,957.

President—The Rev P Lange, Tiruvannamalai.

Treasurer—The Rev K Heiberg, 38, Broadway, G T, Madras.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 46, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 26,000, 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 180 elementary schools with 3,000 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea garden. **Secretary**—Rev J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 18 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 7, 1 Theological School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools, 1 Hospital and 3 centres for clinical and village health work.

Secretary—Miss E E Ward, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies, Soldiers, and Villains Hostel, Delhi.

Village centres at which the S. A.

Works	2,109
Officers and Employees	618
Social Institutions	5

Territorial Headquarters—Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander—Lieut.-Commissioner W. D. Pennick.

Western Territory—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharashtra.

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander—Lt.-Commissioner H. B. Colledge (Prakram Singh)

Corps, 304; Outposts 530; Societies 308, Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established 2 large General Hospitals—"Emery Memorial," Anand, "Evangeline Booth", Ahmednagar, several Dispensaries, 216 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Home for the Destitute; Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving and Warping Machines, and a Land Colony.

Madras and Telugu Territory—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, where evangelical, educational and social work is systematically done—384 Corps and Outposts, 130 village primary Schools, 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement, 2 institutions for the training of Officers, 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla with 280 inmates; 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrullu, Guntur District, a women's Industrial Home in Madras, a Boarding School for girls at Nellore, and another for boys at

Bapatla of the Salvation Army; a well-conducted and successful Waste Paper Department attached to the Social Service Centre, and a Red Shield Club for servicemen.

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, 2, Rithardon Road, Vepery, Madras G. P. O. Box 206.

Chief Secretary in-Charge—Lt.-Colonel Edward Walker.

General Secretary—Major Victor Thompson. **Southern India Territory**—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, Travancore State.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency.

More than 500 corps and over 1,000 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 75,000. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into sixteen divisions, six among the Tamil-speaking people and ten amongst those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions, dealing, among other things, with malaria which has ravaged and undermined the health of a whole population in certain areas in South Travancore.

166,766 In-patients were treated during the past year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1194 major operations and 3507 minor operations were performed. Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have combined 780 patients. These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1243 Officers, 245 employees. There are 500 Officerled Corps and 87 Societies, 184 primary day schools.

Territorial Headquarters—S. A. Kuravankonam, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander—Commissioner Chas F. A. Mackenzie.

Chief Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Hedén.

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure

in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India.

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon Mr A. P. Muddiman, ICS, to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee were to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it was suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended; cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains; but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans.... Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered."

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-419) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the difference between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a State is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decreed or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court was established and commenced to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance consists of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., was appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding

the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh, and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but

do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500. In the Presidency towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister), the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate, the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a

Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces, and an Advocate-General of the Federal Court is also appointed, and he will be the principal law-officer of the Federal Government.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1871-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt, KC, MC,	Chief Justice.
Barrister-at-Law.	
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere, Kt,	Puisne Judge
Barrister-at-Law	
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Torick, Kt.,	Do.
Barrister-at-Law	
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, ICS,	Do. (on leave)
Barrister-at-Law	
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas,	Do.
Barrister-at-Law	
Ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sved Na'im, MA, B.L.	Do
Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Alan Gerald Russell,	Do.
ICS.	
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Roopendra Coomar,	Do
MSC, B.L.	
Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N A, Barrister-at-	Do
Law.	
Rau, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benegal Narsing, Kt,	Do. on deputation
OIE, ICS	
Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Norman George	Do
Armstrong, ICS, Barrister-at-Law	
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bhan Kumar,	Do.
MA, DL	
Biwas, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charuchandra, OIE	Do
Lodge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ronald Francis, BA,	Do
ICS.	
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Frederick William	Do
Barrister-at-Law	
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister-	Do. Additional.
at-Law.	
Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T J. Y, OIE,	Do Do
ICS, Barrister-at-Law	
Akram, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A S. M, B.L.	Do. Do.
Pal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Radha Binode MA,	Officiating Judge.
B.L.	
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt, Barrister-at-Law ..	Advocate-General.
Mazumdar, J N, Barrister-at-Law ..	Senior Standing-Counsel
Basu, A. K., Barrister-at-Law ..	Government Counsel
Basu, S M	Government Solicitor.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Younie J, I O S	Superintendent and Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government
Ahmed, Amiruddin . . .	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Officiating (High Court)
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal, Rai Bahadur . . .	Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, A. L.	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M B E, Barrister-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.
Ghosh, J. M., Barrister-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department.
Ahmad, O U., M.A. (Cal), LL.B (Bel), Barrister-at-Law	Assistant Registrar.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhusan, M A., B L. . . .	Do.
Ghatak, Niraj Nath, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lal	Do.
Banarji, S. K. (Attorney-at-Law)	Do.
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do.
Maitra, Rai Sahib Uma Nath	Do.
Lahiri, Kunja Lal	Special Officer
Moses, O., Barrister-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Ellis, T. H., M A., I O S.	Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction.
D'Abrew, P. A., M B E	Deputy Registrar.
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B.A. . . .	First Assistant Registrar.
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra	Second Assistant Registrar.
Chatterjee, Shyamdas, M A., B L.	Third Assistant Registrar
Mitter, Rai Sahib Bhupendra Kumar	Fourth Assistant Registrar
Moore, C. T. Barrister-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee
Cammade, G P.	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee
Meyer, S. O. H., Barrister-at-Law	Official Assignee
Zohn, M S, B A, LL B (Irl), Solicitor (Lond) . . .	Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Beaumont, The Hon Sir John W F, K C, M A (Cantab)	Chief Justice
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick, Kt, M B E., Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S, B A (Cantab), Kt, Bar-at-Law, I O S	Do.
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisondas, LL.B., Advocate (O S).	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Navroji Jehangir, B A (Bom & Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I O S	Do.
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M A, LL.B	Do.
Macklin, The Hon Mr Justice A S R, B A. (Oxon), I O S	Do.
Wassoodew, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K. B., LL.B. . .	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K.C., I O S.	Do.
Chagla, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, M C, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Do
Setalvad, M. C., B.A., LL B, Advocate (O S) . . .	Advocate-General.
Moos, P. N., I O S, Bar-at-Law	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Messrs. Little & Co.	Government Solicitors
Vakil, J. H., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown
Vachha, P B, M A, LL B, Advocate (O S)	Editor, Indian Law Reports
Bilimoria, R S., M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law.. . . .	Official Assignee
Abuvala, N. B., LL B, Attorney-at-Law	Deputy Official Assignee

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Vesuvya N A, B A, LL B, Attorney at Law	1st Assistant to Official Assignee
Jahagirdar, R A, M A, LL B	Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
Rodrigues, Leo, LL B, Advocate (O S.)	Administrator-General and Official Trustee
Rahimtoola, S J, LL B, Barrister at Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Sequena, Armand LL B, Advocate (O S.)	Master and Registrar in Equity and Common-law for taking Accounts and Judicial Investigations.
Mahadevan G G, LL M Advocate (O S.)	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Clem Brown G S, Barrister at Law	Taxing Master
Rangnekar S S, Barrister at Law	Insolvency Registrar
Vesuvya N A LL B, Attorney at Law	Assistant Taxing Master
Kutikar A H LL B, Barrister at Law	Chief Assistant Master
Dastur, K K, LL B, Advocate (O S.)	Second Assistant Master and Secretary to Chief Justice
Ayyar, A B N	Third Assistant Master
Daji, K N, Advocate	Associate
Chitre, B A (Bcom) (Hons), Barrister at Law	Do.
Hattar S A, Barrister at Law	Do.
Dalvi, G V, B Sc (Hons) B A (Contab) Barrister at Law	Do.
Desai, B K, M A LL B Advocate (O S.)	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Desai, A G, Barrister at Law	First Assistant do
Ingeneer S E LL B, Attorney at Law	Second do
Banaji, Dr D R M A, LL B Barrister at Law	Third do
M A Baig J P	Sheriff
Nemazio, M. K., LL B	Deputy Sheriff.
Waterfield, T. B., J C S	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side
Rao, M. G, M A, LL B.	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side.
Joshi Y S	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side

CHIEF COURT OF SIND.

Davis The Hon'ble Sir Godfrey Barrister at Law J C S J P	Chief Judge
Lobo, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charles M M A LL B	Judge
Weston, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Eric B A (Contab) J C S	Do
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Hatim B Barrister at Law	Do
Crisellino, E V M A LL B	Registrar and Clerk of the Crown
Dhanumrao Thirathadas J C S, LL B	Official Assignee, Administrator-General and Official Trustee for Sind, Karachi
Sunderdas Jothanand Chatpar B A, LL B	Second Registrar and Registrar of Farms and Registrar of Companies for Sind

Madras Judicial Department.

Leach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt, Barrister at Law	Chief Justice.
Burn, Kt, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S., J C S	Judge.
Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice V., Barrister at Law	Do
King, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A J., J C S	Do
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S., J C S, Barrister at Law	Do.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K P, Diwan Bahadur B A, B L	Do
Rahman, Kt., The Hon'ble Justice Dr Abdur, Khan Bahadur, LL D	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K S, B A, B L	Do.
Somayya, The Hon'ble Mr Justice B, B A, B L	Do.
Patanjali Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M, B A, B L	Do.
Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr Justice L C, J C S, Barrister at Law	Do
Happell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A C, J C S	Do

MADRAS JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Bell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C, Diwan Bahadur, Judge	
B A, B L, Bai-at-Law	
Kunhu Raman, The Hon'ble Mr Justice C, Diwan Bahadur, B A, B L, Bai-at-Law	Do
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice N, Rao Bahadur, B A, B L	Temp Additional Judge
Bvers, The Hon'ble Mr Justice J A, ICS, Bai-at-Law	Do
Small, H. M	Government Solicitor.
Kuttikrishna Menon, K, B A, B L	Government Pleader
Chowdary, V V, M A, B L, LL D, Bar-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Rajagopalan, G, B A, M L	Do
Srinivasa Ayyangar, N, B A, B L	Do.
V L Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor
Angai R N, Rao Bahadur, Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Sesha Ayyangar, K V, Rao Bahadur	Secretary, Rule Committee.
Mohamad Amcen, Khalceh, B SC, Eng (Bristol)	Sheriff of Madras
Govinda Menon, P, B A, B L	Crown Prosecutor
Appa Rao, D, Rao Bahadur, Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court (on other duty)
Thompson, S P, ICS	Registrar, High Court
Sankaranarayana, B C, M A, LL B, Bai-at-Law	Master, High Court
Ganpati, K N, B A, Bar-at-Law	Dy Registrar, Appellate Side
Jayaram Ayyar, R, M A, B L	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown
Srinivasa Ayyar, B A, B L	Official Referee
K O Nambiar, B A, B L, Bai-at-Law	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
K Krishnaswami Ayyar, Rao Sahib, M A, B L	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side

Assam Judicial Department.

Dutta, P C, Rai Bahadur, CIE ..	Advocate General, Assam
Stork, H C, ICS	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam
Halder, H K, ICS	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Hindley, N L, ICS	Judge, A V D
Iyengar, M A T, ICS	Additional District Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Ahmad Alimuddin	Temp Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Harries, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt	Chief Justice
Fazl-Ah, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Su Saiyid, Kt, Barrister-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
Dhavl, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sankara Balaji, ICS	Do
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Clifford Monmohan, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Varma, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sukhdev Prashad, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Francis George, ICS	Do
Lall, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Manohar, M A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law	Do
Chattarji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Subodh Chandra	Do.
Meredith, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Herbert Ribton, ICS	Do
Shearer, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Greig, ICS	Do Acting Additional
Whittaker, H, ICS	Registrar
Khan Sahib Khalil-ur-Rahman, LL B	Deputy Registrar
Rai Sahib Param Krishna Nag, M A, B L	Assistant Registrar
Gopabandhu Mishra	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court and Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
Brown, K C, ICS	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.
Baldeva Sahay, M A, B L	Advocate-General
Sinha, Bhuvaneshvar Prashad	Assistant Government Advocate
Muhammad Hasan Jan	Government Pleader.
Das, S K, ICS	Sec to Govt, Judicial Dept and Suptd and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice.
Grille, The Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick Louis, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Niyogi, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Bhawani Shankar, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	Do.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ronald Evelyn, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Gruor, The Hon. Mr. Justice Harold George, M.A. (Aberd.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Bose, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Puranik, Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate-General.
Snellon, E.A.A., M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Bar at Law ..	Registrar.
Lele, Pratap Vasudev, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.
Ahmed Syed Matin, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Deo, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A., B.L.	Editor for the Indian Law Report, Nagpur Series.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almond, The Hon'ble Sir James, Kt., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner
Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.B., B.A., LL.B.	Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court
Fazl-i-Rahman Khan, M., B.A.	Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court
Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Nawabzada, Bar-at-Law	District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan
May, P.B.B., I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Hazara
an Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan.
Mohammad Nasir Khan, Nawabzada, K.B.	Do
Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan, K.S., Bar-at-Law . . .	Senior Sub-Judge, Peshawar
Mohammad Safdar Khan, K.S., B.A., LL.B.	District and Sessions Judge, D.I. Khan.
Jemadar Abdul Ghafoor Khan, K.S., B.A.	Senior Sub-Judge, D.I. Khan.
Khan Abdul Latif Khan	Senior Sub-Judge, Hazara
Gurcharan Dass, L., B.A.	Senior Sub-Judge, Kohat
Sheikh Abdul Hamid Khan, K.S., B.A., LL.B. . . .	Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu
Amir Khan, M. Mohammad	Senior Sub-Judge, Mardan
Mohammad Nazir Khan, Raja	Sub-Judge, Peshawar.
Rahman Khan, M. Abdur, B.A., LL.B.	Do. D.I. Khan
Gulatee, L. Ram Chand, B.A.	Do. Nowshera
Jaggat Singh, B., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do. Bannu
Birch, M.	Do. Peshawar
Daud Khan M. Mohammad, B.A., B.L.	Do. Abbottabad.
Hayat, M. Mohammad Eusoph, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Mardan.
Kapur, L. Ram Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Haripur.
Jan, M. Shakirullah, Bar-at-Law	Do. Swabi.
Haji Mohammad Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Do. Charsadda
Faizullah Khan, M., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do. Kohat
Ram Saroop, Diwan, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Peshawar.

High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

Young, The Hon'ble Sir J. Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Puisne Judge.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Monroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.H., B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), K.C., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.—*contd.*

Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Din Muhammad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur, M A, LL B (Punjab)	Do.
Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. C, B A (Cantab.), I O S	Do.
Ram Lall, The Hon'ble Diwan, B A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sale, The Hon'ble Mr S L, B A. (Oxon), I O S...	Do.
Beckett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice ..	Do.
Muhammad Munir, The Hon'ble Mr Justice ..	Do (Addl till the commencement o vacation of 1942).
W P Pakenham-Walsh, I O S, Barrister-at-Law	Registrar
G B C Evenette ..	Deputy Registrar
Lala Ranjit Rai Narang ..	Assistant Registrar
S Narwant Singh ..	Assistant Deputy Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

qbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Sir, B A, LL B ..	Chief Justice.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James, J.P, I O S	Puisne Judge
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J P, I O S	Do.
Bajpai, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar, M A, LL B	Do
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur	Do
Ismail, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Verma, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kamalakanta, B A, LL B	Do
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Bar-at-Law	Do
Mulla, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Tej Narain Rai Bahadur, M A, LL B	Do
Hamilton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Archibald Henry de Burgh, J P, I O S	Do
Dar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Shiam Krishan, B A, LL B	Do
Yorke, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon, J P, I O S	Addl Puisne Judge
Storr, N, I O S, B A (Oxon) ..	Registrar.
Banerji, S K, B A, LL B, Rai Sahib ..	Deputy Registrar
Das, S K ..	Assistant Registrar.
Wali-Ullah, Dr M., M.A, B O L, LL D, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Sankar Saran, M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law ..	Deputy Government Advocate.
Vishwa Mitra, B A, LL B	Assistant Government Advocate
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M A., LL B ..	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad, B A, LL B ..	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt K. O, M A. (Edm), Bar-at-Law, M L O ..	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Thomas, The Hon'ble Sir George Hector, Kt, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge.
Bennett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Reginald William, M A, J P, I O S	Judge
Gulam Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B	Do
Priya Charan Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur	Additional Judge
Madeley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Wilham Yorke, J P, I O S	Acting Judge
Piars Lal Bhargava, B A., LL B ..	Registrar.
Krishna Saran Mathur ..	Deputy Registrar.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law, Rai Bahadur ..	Government Advocate
Nasirullah Beg, Bar-at-Law ..	Asstt Govt Advocate
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL B ..	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Province.	Number of Suits instituted.							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Value of Suits	
	Value not exceeding Rs 10		Value Rs 10 to Rs 50		Value Rs 50 to Rs 100		Value Rs 100 to Rs 500				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
1 Bengal.	142,972	284,793	92,361	72,527	6,673	6,014	1,662	54	607,330	Rs. 9,22,08,282	
2 Bihar ..	52,331	104,353	38,264	39,477	4,279	2,808	706	17	212,265	9,22,22,169	
3 Orissa ..	1,124	7,700	4,390	5,135	679	92	97	17	10,831	10,10,313	
4 United Provinces	5,192	44,010	33,761	48,117	6,038	4,297	84	36	112,315	7,75,77,763	
5 Punjab ..	7,169	20,413	29,061	38,518	8,217	5,116	976	113	114,601	1,16,64,160	
6 Delhi ..	288	2,024	2,179	3,189	4,067	120	126	8	8,720	11,03,308	
7 North-West Frontier Province ..	1,620	3,607	2,909	4,760	652	113	57	1	11,679	10,04,518	
8 Central Provinces and Berar ..	10,445	36,253	16,156	15,062	1,819	1,008	310	4	52,517	1,77,39,393	
9 Assam ..	3,186	16,882	8,305	6,939	671	35	15	106	36,716	14,37,172	
10 Ajmer-Merwara ..	127	2,259	1,194	2,120	286	64	17	35	671	28,9,223	
11 Coorg ..	77	164	213	185	27	15	1	1	57	1,58,207	
12 Madras ..	63,871	185,128	51,577	82,156	10,159	7,067	1,253	118	408,171	6,75,51,176	
13 Bombay ..	10,259	45,011	20,230	19,574	8,311	5,117	507	1,092	1,53,011	1,93,02,231	
14 Sind ..	1,806	8,852	4,715	5,491	973	725	21	29	2,216	53,10,033	
15 British Baluchistan ..	289	1,162	1,225	409	202	75	9	57	2,697	7,00,143	
Total, 1939 ..	301,410	709,815	319,319	375,240	49,990	34,199	7,196	6,754	1,86,372	9,62,55,116	
1938 ..	300,615	825,611	339,129	316,918	50,008	37,198	7,961	6,081	1,801,000	11,95,81,287	
1937 ..	296,062	803,572	395,320	368,711	60,511	40,759	8,758	7,919	2,112,501	19,10,06,689	
1936 ..	317,373	960,080	441,110	535,715	67,024	48,314	11,144	6,137	2,587,163	28,73,06,897	
1935 ..	321,773	1,003,369	467,721	569,156	75,593	50,316	10,412	6,517	2,507,007	29,16,03,044	
1934 ..	315,810	1,003,666	491,285	626,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,501,157	61,17,71,625	
1933 ..	322,188	1,062,736	516,613	696,014	92,113	59,715	11,369	6,217	2,787,359	50,71,21,807	
1932 ..	302,230	1,005,314	522,321	702,823	95,536	61,153	11,890	6,100	2,711,305	70,75,89,810	
1931 ..	288,661	910,021	420,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	11,610	5,779	2,376,207	67,03,80,370	
1930 ..	270,209	882,004	401,899	678,099	96,100	69,296	12,373	5,613	2,501,087	69,61,73,918	
1929 ..	272,004	869,581	488,866	690,633	99,280	69,898	12,960	6,307	2,510,151	70,30,07,703	
TOTALS ..											

NOTE.—Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

* Details not given of 3785 Bombay suits in 1930, 3,301 in 1931, 2,929 in 1932, 2,790 in 1933, 2,650 in 1934, 3,053 in 1935, 3,156 in 1936, 2,738 in 1937 and 2,637 in 1938.

(a) Excludes 2,260 suits of "Superior Courts".

(b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details.

(c) 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) 10 " the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Province.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police, and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence, in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which have its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the exception of the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces, viz., Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Panth Piploda, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D.S.P. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is subject to the general control of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working

and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Police. Generally speaking, the D.S.P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C I D—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also a **Central Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters.

Headquarters and Armed Police—At the chief town of each District the D.S.P. has his office and also his Headquarters Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D.S.P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarters Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 410 bore muskets. At most headquarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar". It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who

like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

Out-Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the *mofussil* the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good *mofussil* police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, a graduate and may quite often rise to be an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is modified in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings, and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas, but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking

into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work, and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasised in orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime.—

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year
Bengal	5,988	183,752	145,282	131,580	13,702	9,001
Bihar . . .	3,876	53,803	29,935	19,511	10,424	7,871
Orissa . . .	1,269	10,522	6,982	5,343	1,639	1,169
United Provinces . .	18,154	165,542	119,594	102,381	17,213	28,576
Punjab	14,281	74,733	76,945	45,659	31,279	15,417
North-West Frontier Province	2,298	16,040	15,237	9,404	5,833	1,140
Central Provinces and Berar ..	7,008	65,759	41,609	24,225	7,463	8,002
Assam	1,809	17,084	10,113	6,371	3,742	2,200
Ajmer-Merwara . .	505	4,444	3,325	3,090	235	595
Coorg .. .	67	439	476	272	79	90
Madras . . .	23,462	347,315	383,788	315,035	18,753	7,487
Bombay . . .	9,065	181,091	179,166	156,903	22,263	14,857
Sind . . .	4,632	14,639	14,944	5,697	9,247	7,593
Baluchistan .. .	215	4,831	4,327	3,972	355	376
Delhi	4,450	13,814	16,742	11,037	5,705	4,260
TOTAL, 1939 .	97,929	1,153,808	998,465	840,480	147,982	109,700
TOTALS ..	1938 ..	80,715	1,089,478	942,572	805,843	128,633
	1937 ..	75,776	1,044,751	928,939	804,221	116,866
	1936 ..	72,588	1,003,234	900,137	781,264	112,617
	1935 . .	67,897	1,044,356	957,319	838,840	113,267
	1934 . .	70,842	1,060,340	972,548	831,438	136,211
					765,375	
	1933 ..	74,340	1,005,157	913,198		143,176
	1932 ..	73,455	955,993	883,696	733,171	146,010
	1931 ..	68,396	938,041	819,382	670,885	144,723
	1930 ..	70,759	898,977	795,456	657,044	134,176

Note—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES.

Cases

Administration.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2,271	726	679	70	8,490	2,048	804	139	1,217	12	26,851	6,321	37,073	2,592
Calcutta	137	18	31	1	863	265	5	71	11	3	6,623	1,032	1,514	276
Suburbs.														
Bihar	2,195	643	433	56	4,707	956	392	18	1,000	314	11,516	2,704	29,011	1,081
Orissa	263	92	85	26	857	261	15	226	226	110	1,014	1,174	2,083	130
United Provinces	3,020	797	1,471	290	9,356	2,263	1,213	227	1,021	1,164	26,311	4,621	41,471	1,455
Punjab	2,802	929	1,405	132	10,749	3,667	2,214	63	1,037	1,210	10,207	4,317	21,781	3,500
Delhi	387	330	15	17	127	134	12	2	167	19	1,221	350	2,114	377
N-West Frontier	259	95	759	193	7,305	1,364	279	76	1,076	619	11,192	4,171	13,769	2,659
Province	1,197	116	355	110	1,232	1,043	110	24	1,076	619	11,192	4,171	13,769	2,659
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,040	292	110	23	2,523	887	34	3	274	100	6,629	1,214	8,253	801
Assam	8	2	6	3	52	7	2	..	6	9	90	32	10	11
Coorg	1,707	481	1,229	101	7,703	2,281	225	19	1,922	2,194	20,724	7,031	9,239	2,001
Madras	940	334	505	136	1,526	1,720	362	19	1,323	807	10,610	3,906	11,216	1,003
Bombay Province	216	125	11	11	1,266	434	6	..	..	..	5,150	1,177	1,177	120
Bombay Town and Island.	461	102	415	120	2,785	575	139	12	2,111	367	3,151	709	4,191	675
Sind	14	8	11	3	162	11	11	..	13	1	150	113	104	19
Baluchistan	45	16	15	2	184	14	31	..	94	27	981	203	610	12
Ajmer-Merwara														
TOTAL, 1939.	17,928	5,456	7,583	1,905	62,290	18,396	1,065	615	22,167	7,120	171,890	40,111	184,088	23,316
1938	15,083	4,382	6,650	1,771	61,555	18,289	1,065	181	20,176	6,200	131,723	31,511	167,600	20,613
1937	14,475	4,527	6,211	1,871	57,961	18,135	2,200	181	19,036	6,108	138,244	33,107	148,359	20,653
1936	13,061	4,291	5,189	1,753	56,170	18,217	2,081	622	17,678	6,828	123,176	32,910	146,359	20,766
1935	13,770	4,722	6,002	1,795	51,997	18,251	3,151	721	17,079	6,817	123,026	32,353	147,108	21,351
1934	14,510	5,263	6,869	1,952	67,916	22,041	4,170	1,042	21,315	7,419	133,921	35,100	158,861	22,563
1933	15,553	5,701	7,320	2,029	67,983	27,044	4,604	1,810	20,256	7,003	136,738	33,827	156,212	22,693
1932	17,106	7,006	8,827	2,085	67,317	21,769	9,821	1,388	22,122	6,386	138,863	34,171	167,939	21,033
1931	17,095	6,292	7,833	1,960	65,733	20,799	9,821	1,388	24,110	7,861	136,611	32,616	166,181	21,451
1930	18,519	7,804	8,762	1,785	61,307	20,100	1,858	716	26,179	7,782	141,693	31,708	167,181	21,451

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, district jails at the headquarters of districts, and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. During the war the number of I.M.S. Officers in Jail Department has been reduced to the minimum. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

The Jails Committee.—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines

of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system, and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles, the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners for employment as convict officers.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit, and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures.

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as "young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 18 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 18 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. Provision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall, where possible, be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn from a child.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of children.

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases.

There are several certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are a number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid Society is in existence which offers active co-operation. The Bombay Children Act has been amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences; to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision; to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on license and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years.

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of Industrial Schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March, 1936.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the 24 Parganas. A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been extended.

The Governments of Madras, Panjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under specially selected Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Bombay, U. P. and Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such Acts have been enacted.

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Panjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Panjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probation Release Act, 1926. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. The probationers are usually sent to special farms.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be

sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release, to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The Islands have lately been occupied by the Japanese.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

Political Offenders—Much controversy rages round the classification and special treatment of what are popularly known as political offenders. Government do not accept that offences are distinguishable as political or non-political but have adopted a system of classification dividing convicts into three classes according to their standard of living in civil life and the character of the offence.

LAWS OF 1941.

1. The Insurance Deposits (Temporary Reduction) Act.—As a result of falling business and lapsing of policies due to war conditions, young proprietary insurance companies whose business is relatively small find it difficult to pay the fixed amounts of periodical instalments of the deposits required under s 7 of the Insurance Act, 1938. This Act reduces for the duration of the war and one year afterwards the instalments of deposits due from such insurers carrying on life insurance business only, subject to the provision of certain safeguards to prevent advantage being taken of the concession to incur increased expenditure or liabilities of an unjustifiable nature.

The Act is not applicable to a Mutual Insurance Company or a Co-operative Life Insurance Society (s 2). Under s 3 an insurer entitled to the benefits of the Act will be deemed to have complied with the provisions of s 7 of the original Act as to payment of deposits, if he has paid or pays in accordance with those provisions not less than half the total amount which would have been required by s 7 as the instalment, had the insurer not availed himself of the provisions of this Act. An insurer who has paid more than half the total amount required by s 7 as the instalment, may at his option have the amount of any such surplus payment appropriated to the payment of the next or any subsequent instalment of deposit required from him. Under s 4 an insurer will be entitled to the benefits of this Act if he carries on life insurance business only and the date on which he first assumed risk on any policy issued by him was earlier than the 3rd day of September, 1939, but not earlier than the 3rd day of September, 1929. S 5 specifies the circumstances under which an insurer will cease to be entitled to the benefits of the Act.

2. The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Act.—The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, is directed to the suppression of false marking on goods and does not require a positive statement of their actual origin, except in the case of goods which bear false or misleading indication. With the increase in recent years of imports and a very substantial development of industries in India, it had become necessary to provide for the marking of the country of origin on foreign goods imported into British India, whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere. This Act provides for the marking of the country of origin in all necessary cases by vesting power with the Central Government to require, by notification, any class of goods to be marked with the country of origin.

Under s 2 "trade mark" means a "registered trade mark" as defined in s 2 of the Trade Marks Act, 1940, or a mark used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right as proprietor to use the mark. S 3 provides for a new element helping to constitute a "false name or initials," namely, the name or initials of a fictitious person or of a person not carrying on business in connection with goods

of the same description. S. 12 of the original Act prohibits the removal of piece goods manufactured in British India from the premises of the factory without having stamped on each piece the length thereof. S 7 of the present Act provides that in addition to the stamping of the length on each piece the name of the manufacturer or of the wholesale purchaser should also be marked on it except when the goods are sold from the factory for export from British India. These marking requirements are also extended to cotton yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread by providing for the compulsory marking on each bundle of yarn or unit of thread the name of the manufacturer or the wholesale purchaser, the weight of yarn and the count of the yarn contained in each bundle and the weight of thread and grist number in each unit of thread. Penalty for non-compliance with the above requirements is forfeiture of the goods and a fine up to Rs. 1,000. Under s 8 the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, require that goods of any specified class, whether Indian or foreign, should have applied to them an indication of the country or place in which they were made or produced and that such notification shall be issued after inquiry by the Central Government either on its initiative or on consideration of an application from the interests concerned. Such a notification shall not apply to foreign goods imported into British India if in respect of those goods the Chief Customs Officer is satisfied at the time of importation that they are intended for exportation whether after transshipment in or transit through British India. Penalty for tampering with, altering or effacing a mark applied in pursuance of a notification under the above section is imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to Rs. 500. S 10 makes it obligatory on the United Kingdom merchants to mark on their goods the country of origin. The indication of the country of origin is now required to be in the English language.

3. The Petroleum (Amendment) Act.—Under s 23 (1) (c) of the Petroleum Act, 1934, only the holder of a license under the Act is liable for punishment for a breach of a condition of the license held by him. The licenses under the Act are, in actual practice, taken out by the large oil companies who appoint agents and place them in charge of licensed premises. Such agents, however, are not liable to punishment under the Act if they commit a breach of the conditions of the license. The present Act makes such agents liable for punishment for breaches of conditions of licenses which they commit or are privy to, without freeing licensees from liability for breaches to which they are parties.

4. The Berar Laws Act.—The provisions of many Central Acts are applicable to Berar by order made under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, of each such Act often with certain modifications. Since the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, on April 1, 1937, Berar and the Central Provinces have been deemed to be one Governor's Province, and an Act passed after

that date and expressed to extend to the whole of British India extends *proprio vigore* to Berar. The present Act assimilates the position of Central Acts passed before April 1, 1937, to that of those passed after that date and automatically in force in Berar. This comprehensive enactment extends to and makes operative *proprio vigore* in Berar, Central Acts passed before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, and nullifies the orders under the Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council by virtue of which those Acts were operative in Berar.

5 Assam Rifles Act.—The classification of the Assam Rifles Force as an "armed force raised in India by the Crown under entry I in The Federal Legislative List involves central legislation to provide for the enrolment, maintenance and discipline of the force as a Central Force and the abandonment of the present fictional treatment of it as a Force maintained by the Provincial Government. This Act in the main is a re-enactment of the old Provincial Act of 1920 (Assam Act I of 1920), and provides for the regulation of and the maintenance of discipline in the Assam Rifles.

6. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act.—As the provisions in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, relating to ticketless travellers are found to be insufficiently deterrent, the present Act provides for more appropriate penalties than are at present possible. S 2 places remaining in a carriage without a ticket on the same footing as entry into a carriage without a ticket. Under s 3 the penalty for fraudulently travelling without a proper pass or ticket is imprisonment for a term extending to 3 months or a fine up to Rs 100. S 5 provides for the ejectment of any person from a railway carriage who travels without having a ticket or in a carriage of a higher class than that for which he has purchased a ticket or in a carriage beyond the place authorised by the ticket or who fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his ticket on requisition being made unless he then and there pays the fare and the excess charge.

7 The Indian Finance Act.—This Act continues for a further period of one year the existing rate of salt duty, the present inland postage rates and the present rates of income-tax and super-tax. It increases the rates of duty on matches, mechanical lighters, artificial silk yarn and thread. It also increases the Central surcharge on taxes on income to 33½% and fixes the rate of excess profits tax at 66½%.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for the doubling of the excise duty on matches and on mechanical lighters. S 5 provides for the increase of the alternative specific import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per lb. S 7 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax increased by a surcharge for the purposes of the Central Government of 33½%. S 8 provides for the increase in the rate of the excess profits tax from 50% to 66½%.

8 The Protective Duties Continuance Act.—This Act continues for a period of one year the existing protective duties on iron and

steel manufactures, silver thread and wire (including gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and sugar.

9. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—This Act extends the existing import duties on wheat and wheat flour for a further period of one year, namely, up to March 31, 1942.

10. The Tyres (Excise Duty) Act.—This Act imposes an excise duty of 10 % *ad valorem* on pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes. "Tyre" is defined in s 2 and means a pneumatic tyre in the manufacture of which rubber is used and includes the inner tube and the outer cover of such a tyre. S 3 imposes the aforesaid duty on all tyres manufactured in British India and issued out on or after April 1, 1941. Under s 4 if this duty is not paid within the specified time, the authority to which such duty is payable may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty unpaid. S 7 empowers the Central Government to prohibit absolutely or with exceptions the bringing of tyres into British India from the territory of any specified Indian State.

11. The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act.—This Act provides for the consequences of a change in the period of charge and the rate of the Excess Profits Tax. S 3 provides for charge of the tax at the original and the increased rates respectively, for the parts of a chargeable accounting period falling before and after the end of March, 1941. The computation of profits and of increase or decrease of capital is to be made for the whole period and the resultant excess or deficiency is to be apportioned on the time basis between the part ending at and that commencing after the end of March, 1941. In the case of an excess the first part is to be charged at 50% and the latter part at 66½%. S 4 provides for the setting off of deficiencies and gives the assessee a claim to have a deficiency occurring in a period after the end of March, 1941, set off against an excess occurring in a period after the end of March 1941. The section also provides that for this purpose a previous set-off against an excess occurring in a period before the end of March, 1941, may be cancelled.

12 The Delhi Restriction of Uses of Land Act.—At present there is no legal power to control building development along main roads in the Delhi Province outside the Delhi and New-Delhi Municipal areas. This Act enables the control to be exercised over areas adjacent to main roads. It also provides for control by means of licences of the use of land for brick-fields and other similar purposes.

The Act extends to the Province of Delhi (s 1). Under s 3 the Chief Commissioner of Delhi may declare any land adjacent to and within a distance of 440 yards from the centre line of any road to be a controlled area for the purpose of this Act. Any person interested in any land included within the said boundaries may object to the making of the declaration or to the inclusion of his land within the said boundaries. S 4 provides for the deposit at certain offices of plans of controlled areas and setting forth the nature of the restrictions applicable to the lands in such controlled areas. S 5 the erection of any building or making

excavation or living out any means of access to a road in a controlled area except with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. The Deputy Commissioner cannot refuse permission to the erection of a building, not being a dwelling house. If such building is required for purposes sub-servient to agriculture or to the erection of a building which was in existence on the date of the declaration. S 8 deals with claims for compensation and S 9 with the compulsory acquisition of land. S 10 lays down rules for the determination of the amount of compensation. S 12 prohibits the use of land within a controlled area for the purpose of charcoal-kiln, potter's kiln or lime kiln and also prohibits the use of land either within or outside a controlled area for purposes of a brick-field or brick kiln except under a licence from the Chief Commissioner. Under S 16 the Act does not apply *inter alia* to the erection of buildings upon land included in the inhabited site of any village as defined in the revenue records, excavations (including wells) made in the ordinary course of agricultural operations and the construction of an unmetalled road intended to give access to land solely for agricultural purposes.

13. The Insurance (Amendment) Act—This Act amends the Insurance Act 1938, in respect of a considerable number of matters in regard to which amendment was necessary in order to remove flaws and administrative difficulties, which have come to light since the passing of the original Act.

The following are some of the principal provisions of this Act. S 3 increases the registration fee for each class of business to Rs. 500 for new insurers. S 4 provides for the annual registration of insurers on payment of a prescribed fee on a sliding scale but not exceeding Rs. 1000 for each class of insurance business. The section also provides for the acceptance of late applications for renewal on receipt from the insurer of the fee payable and a penalty not exceeding the prescribed fee. S 7 makes it clear that the Reserve Bank of India is entitled to charge the normal commission on purchase and sale of securities made on the request of insurers. S 10 provides for the actuarial valuation of those sub-clauses of miscellaneous insurance which are susceptible of such valuation and also for exemption where the business is too small to justify such a requirement. S 11 extends the time for submission of valuation returns by insurers in all cases to 9 months. S 14 provides for a period of limitation of 4 months for an application to Court against an order of the Superintendent of Insurance. S 15 extends the powers of the Superintendent of Insurance to order a revaluation to all valuations of insurers. S 21 provides for the recovery of the expenses of investigations ordered under s 33 of the original Act as arrears of land revenue and gives such expenses priority over all other debts of the insurer. S 28 increases the license fee to Rs. 3 and provides for a penalty not exceeding Re. 1 if renewal of license is applied for late. S 31 provides for further relief to insurers against fraudulent suppression of material facts and provides for adjustment of terms of a policy when an error in age is discovered and enables the age of the insured to be proved at any time

after the issue of a policy. The section also makes it clear that the insurer has the right to call for proof of age at any time if he is so entitled. S 33 makes it clear that a company cannot interfere with the manner prescribed for the election of policy holder director. It renders ineligible for election as policy holders' directors persons who hold policies of life insurance merely on assignment to them and disqualifies as directors persons whose policies have been taken out only in the preceding six months. Provision is also made for suitable exemptions in certain cases which are found in practice to give rise to practical difficulties. S 36 provides for the equitable winding-up of all insurance business on the dividing principle when such business becomes unlawful after July 1, 1942 except in cases where the Superintendent of Insurance sanctions the measures for winding up already taken. S 38 brings the definition of "business on the dividing principle" in respect of provident societies into line with the definition of the same business in respect of insurers. It also provides in the case of provident societies for equitable winding up of insurance business on the dividing principle on the same lines as those laid down in the cases of insurers. S 40 provides for annual renewal of registration of provident societies on the same lines as s 4 does for insurers. S 61 extends the right of a guaranteed surrender value of holders of whole-life policies. Provision is also made for the guaranteed surrender value to be shown on the policy in the prescribed manner. S 67 provides that the public may inspect or obtain copies of documents filed by an insurer with the Superintendent of Insurance on payment of prescribed fees. S 68 provides that the period of limitation will run in the case of a life policy from the date of death of the life insured. In the case of fire and accident insurances the period will run from the date of the occurrence giving rise to the loss.

14. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act—Under the law as it stood before this Act there was no legal means short of extradition for enforcing the presence in British Indian Courts (or in Courts in any part of India outside British India) of accused persons who were for the time being in any part of India outside British India (or in British India). This Act provides for an efficient and expeditious method to secure the presence of an accused person in a Court in British India who for the time being is in a part of India outside British India and is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or the Crown Representative, and *vice versa*. S 2 provides for the sending of summons for service outside British India in duplicate, by post or otherwise to the presiding officer of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or the Crown Representative. It provides for the sending of a warrant for execution outside British India and the service and execution in British India of processes received from outside British India.

15. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act—The amendment made by this Act makes it clear that s 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is not affected

by s 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 In sub-section (2) of s 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, after the figures "1872" the following words and figures are added, namely, "or to affect the provisions of section 27 of that Act"

16 The Factories (Amendment) Act.—This Act empowers the Provincial Governments to enable them to notify once for all the application of the provisions of the original Act to any specified classes of establishments employing 10 or more persons

17. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act.—This Act enables the University (1) to admit to its privileges a Degree College for women which it is proposed to organise at Aligarh and (2) to confer degrees on students passing the degree examinations from that College

18 The Madras Port Trust (Amendment) Act.—This Act revises the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the port of Madras Under s 2 the Board will consist of 18 trustees The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government Of the remaining Trustees, 4 of whom 1 will be chosen to represent labour interests, will be appointed by the Central Government, 1 by the Provincial Government, 4 by members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the members of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, 1 each by members of the Madras Trades' Association and the Andhra Chamber of Commerce and 1 by the Corporation of Madras, The Trustee appointed to represent labour interests will be chosen after consultation with the registered trade unions, if any, composed of persons employed in the Port

19 The Mines Maternity Benefit Act.—This Act provides for prohibition from employment in mines of a woman during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child and for the payment to her of maternity benefit at 8 annas per day for a period up to 4 weeks of absence before delivery and for 4 weeks after delivery

Under s 62 "child" includes a still-born child S 3 prohibits the employment of and work by a woman in any mine during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child Under s 4 a woman employed in a mine who is pregnant may after giving notice to the manager of the mine that she expects to be delivered of a child within one month from the date of such notice, absent herself from work up to the day of her delivery A woman who is delivered of a child will be permitted to absent herself from work for a period of 4 weeks from the date of her delivery provided she has within 7 days of her delivery given notice to the manager of the delivery and of the date of delivery Under s 5 a woman continuously employed in a mine for a period of not less than six months preceding the date of her delivery will be entitled to receive from the owner of the mine a payment at the rate of 8 annas a day for every day on which she is absent from work owing to her confinement during the four weeks immediately preceding and including the day of her delivery and for each day of the four weeks following her delivery S 6 authorises the Central Govern-

ment to provide that a woman entitled to maternity benefit, will, if at the time of her delivery she utilised the services of a qualified midwife, receive in addition to the maternity benefit a bonus not exceeding Rs 3 S 9 provides for the disposal of maternity benefit in case of death of the woman entitled to receive it Under S 13 the penalty for contravention of the Act by an owner or manager of a mine is a fine up to Rs 500 Under s 14 no prosecution under this Act will be instituted except with the sanction of the Chief Inspector and no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class can try an offence under the Act A Court will not take cognizance of an offence under this Act unless complaint thereof has been made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed S 18 makes the Act binding on the Crown

20. The Professions Tax Limitation Act.—This Act came into force on April 1, 1942, Under s 2 any taxes payable in respect of any one person to a Province, or to any one municipality, district board, local board or other local authority in any Province, by way of tax on professions, trades, calling or employments will, from the commencement of this Act cease to be levied to the extent to which such taxes exceed Rs 50 per annum

21. The Federal Court Act.—This Act empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the presentation of appeals lying to that Court and provides for the repeal of those provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, which so far regulated that matter S 3 empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the presentation and prosecution of appeals lying to that Court, including rules relating to the furnishing of security for costs, the proceedings, if any, to be had in High Courts in connection with such appeals, and the preparation and transmission to the Federal Court of the record in such appeals

22. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act.—Section 193 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, provides for a space of 16 superficial feet and 96 cubic feet, respectively, for pilgrims carried by pilgrim ships In allotting the space, no separate allotment is made or marked for each pilgrim and the count is taken, in calculating the number of pilgrims, of the entire superficial space in-between decks, including nooks and corners and other spaces which are not capable of any use whatever Besides the space allotted is inadequate The present Act amends the section to remove the inconvenience to the pilgrims due to inadequate space and lack of individual allotment

23 The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—The following are some of the important amendments made by this Act—

The existing exemptions do not apply to official representatives of the Dominions or Foreign Governments other than Consuls and Trade Commissioners S 3 of this Act confers exemptions on such representatives and their staff on the basis of reciprocity It also confers with effect from the outbreak of the war an exemption on Nepalese and Indian State Forces which have come to British India at the request

of the Central Government. S 5 prevents the validity of the constitution of the Appellate Tribunal being questioned when on the occurrence of a vacancy there is an inequality of the numbers of judicial and accountants members. S 6 makes a radical alteration in the method of computing written down value in the case of assets acquired before the previous year. Under this section only depreciation actually allowed will be deducted. S 7 provides for depreciation on buildings let on hire along with machinery, plant or furniture. S 8 confers an exemption on income arising or accruing in an Indian State. Such income (unless received in or brought into British India or unless assessable under s. 12) will be exempted both from income tax and super tax but it will be taken into account in calculating income tax and super tax. S 10 provides relief from the hardships which would be incurred if income accruing in an Indian State and once taken into account for rate purposes in the year of accrual were again to be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance into British India. The effect of this section is to secure that it shall not be taken into account for rate purposes in the year of remittance so long as it does not exceed in amount the British income of that year, the rate of tax will be the rate applicable to the amount of the income accrued outside British India on the supposition that it represented the total income of the assessee. S 13 provides that losses shall be set off before depreciation. It also provides, by amending the third proviso to s. 24 of the original Act that only the partners who suffered the loss should be allowed to have it set off. S 14 details the concessions allowed by sub-ss. (3) and (4) of s. 25 of the original Act. S 15 restores the Commissioner's powers of revision which were taken away by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1939. It is specifically provided that the Commissioner may not pass any order prejudicial to an assessee. A fee of Rs. 25 is prescribed for an application for revision made by an assessee to the Commissioner under this section. Under s. 24 the collector would have for the purpose of recovering the tax the powers which under the Civil Procedure Code a Civil Court has for the purpose of the recovery of an amount under a decree.

24. The Excess Profits Tax (Second Amendment) Act.—This Act meets the wide spread objections to the discrimination, as regards the treatment of borrowed money as capital, between money borrowed from a person carrying on a *bona fide* banking business and money borrowed from any other person. The Act also strengthens the provisions dealing with devices for avoiding or reducing liability to excess profits tax, provides relief for the premature exhaustion of mineral deposits owing to the war-time requirements and provides for the exemption of businesses and of parts of businesses, the profits of which accrue or arise in an Indian State.

The Act came into force on November 26, 1941 (s. 1). S 3 provides that where the whole of the profits of a business or the profits of a part of a business accrue or arise in an Indian State such business or part of a business will not be subject to excess profits tax. S 4 deals with

chargeable accounting periods commencing before and ending after the end of March 1941, in relation to the change of basis, effected by new rule 5 A of the First Schedule and new rule 2 A of the Second Schedule, in the treatment of borrowed money and the interest thereon. The method adopted is to compute the profits or loss and the standard profits for the whole chargeable accounting period on the old and on the new basis and to take the due proportion of each of the two results. Under s. 5 in computing profits for the purposes of this Act no deduction will be made in respect of any transaction which has artificially reduced or would artificially reduce the profits. If a person has entered into or carried out any such transaction he would be liable to pay in addition to any excess profits tax a penalty not exceeding the tax evaded. Under s. 6 where the Excess Profits Tax Officer is of opinion that the main purpose for which any transaction was effected was the avoidance or reduction of liability to excess profits, he may make such adjustments as regards liability to excess profits tax as he considers appropriate so as to counteract the avoidance or reduction of liability to excess profits tax which would otherwise be effected by the transaction. S 7 provides relief for the premature exhaustion of mineral deposits (in the case of businesses concerned engaged in the winning of oil or other minerals) owing to the war-time requirements by making an allowance for this premature exhaustion in arriving at the profits of any chargeable accounting period. Ss 8(a) and 9 treat as from April 1, 1941, all borrowed money as capital both as regards the standard period if any, and as regards the chargeable accounting period so that the comparison of average capital required by the Act is to include the borrowed money as well as the proprietor's capital so far as this capital is employed in the business, and they provide for the corresponding inclusion in profits of the interest, etc. payable in respect of the borrowed money. Provision is made to secure that in the case of a business to which, for any chargeable accounting period, the minimum standard of Rs. 10,000 a year applies, or, in respect of which an award or a substituted standard of profits has been given under s. 6 (3) by a Board of Revenue or under s. 26 (1) by the Central Board of Revenue the new provisions will not operate to deprive the assessee of the benefit that accrues to him by reason of the minimum standard or of such award. S 8 (b) prevents the disallowance of excess profits by expenditure that has no relation to the requirements of the business, the major part of the cost of which might be met out of reduced taxation. In order that this power of disallowance should not be exercised without the fullest consideration, it is provided that the authority of the Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax is to be a condition precedent to its exercise, and further the assessee is given the right of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal in the case of any disallowance under this provision.

25. The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act.—This Act regulates the extent to which railway property vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government, will be liable to taxation imposed by an authority within a Province. Under s. 3 a railway administration will be liable to pay any tax in aid of the funds of any local authority, if the Central

Government, by notification, declares it to be so liable. Under s 4 the Central Government may by notification revoke or vary any notification issued under s 135 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and where a notification is so revoked any liability arising out of the notification to pay any tax to any local authority will cease, and where a notification is so varied the liability arising out of the notification will be varied accordingly.

26. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act.—Owing to delays in the arrivals of Mails from the United Kingdom, cases have occurred in which particulars relating to the allocation in the United Kingdom of shares of companies with share capital have not been received in India within one month from the date of allotment to enable them to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by the time required under sub-section (1) of s 104 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. S 2 of the present Act confers powers on the Registrar to extend in exceptional cases the period within which the required return of share allotment can be filed. S 3 allows the Provident Fund moneys of employees of companies to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank.

27. The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act.—The Trade Marks Act, 1900, does not endow the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, Bombay, with all the powers necessary to carry through to its final stages the registration of a textile

trade mark. This Act gives him full powers to do everything necessary right up to and including the stage of complete registration of textile marks. It sets up an independent registry of textile trade marks at Bombay under an officer exercising all the powers of the Registrar in respect of textile trade marks within his own jurisdiction. The jurisdiction is defined by reference to the Province in which the applicant for registration has his principal place of business, and includes all except the eastern portions of British India which remains within the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Calcutta.

Section 4 of this Act provides for a separate registry at Bombay, and a separate Bombay registrar, and vests in the Bombay Registrar the powers necessary to enable him to dispose of all applications for registration made to him. It defines the jurisdiction of the Bombay Registrar and provides that in spite of any subsequent changes in the location of the place of business of an applicant for registration, the Registrar by whom the trade mark was originally registered remains in full control. When the applicant for registration has his principal place of business situated in any one of the following Provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, the North-West Frontier Province or Sind, the application will lie only to the Bombay Registrar. S 5 provides for the keeping of complete records concerning textile trade marks at both the Calcutta and the Bombay Registries.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1921, 1924 and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexes may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first

time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity. She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of "separate" nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly. In consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the International Labour Organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of these conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929 showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it. "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its

existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion "

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including

the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930 India is also represented for several permanent League bodies, e g, the governing body of the International labour office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932 H H the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936-37

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and India, disseminating information to all interested in the League and its activities In addition to all League documents which can be consulted at the Branch Office, it keeps for sale all publications of the League of Nations Established in Bombay in 1932, it was removed to New Delhi as from December 1937 The present address of the Branch Office is 8, Curzon Road, New Delhi Officer in-charge of the Branch Office M V Venkateswaran, M A , J P

Labour in India.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent. of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivator and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unencased machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men notably the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children, firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day, secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day, and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection, the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired.

A Factory Commission was appointed in 1896 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new Factories Act was passed in 1901. The qualification for registration was the employment of 50 workers as against 100 in the 1881 Act and local Governments were empowered to notify concerns employing as few as twenty. The main features of this Act were, (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour, (2) a weekly holiday, (3) non-employment of a child under nine and a 7-hour day for children between nine and fourteen, (4) a 11-hour day for women with a 1½ hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours and (5) restriction in the employment of women during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed or replacing all men who downed tools with black-leg labour.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers, and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages. The beginning of the twentieth century hence saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions; and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another. Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive. It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked."

Conditions of work in factories in India during the period were inquired into by the Freer Smith Committee which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission which was appointed by the Home Government in 1907. The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children and were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr Nair) recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. A new Factories' Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission. This Bill was passed into law in 1911.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours

was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions was made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated, but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH.

As compared with the tremendous industrial expansion which is being witnessed in India at present as the result of the progress of the Second World War, that witnessed as the result of the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 was mere child's play. It would however be idle to deny that India was in possession of an opportunity which had never been vouchsafed to her before. She was not slow in making use of it. There was a capacity demand for her raw products. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation and there was an immediate expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. New factories began to spring up everywhere. There was work for everybody who wanted it and more employers were clamouring for exemptions and relaxations of the existing statutory restrictions in hours of work. Indian Labour still unorganised was however, no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be. If more strenuous work for longer hours was demanded of it, it was equally insistent in demanding higher wages and better conditions of employment in return. As the War progressed prices soared and with every jump in prices there were demands for increases in wages and for the grant of war or dearness allowances—demands which were not always granted without strikes. Employers were however, making phenomenal profits and rather than allow production to suffer the demands made on them by their labour were grudgingly conceded. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them.

The successful emergence of the British Empire and its Allies from the War of 1914-18 opened up vistas of untold prosperity in the minds of the people of the victorious countries. Corporations, Companies, and Shareholders were flush with money—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal had paid dividends of 200 per cent and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of plants which had been engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war everybody was looking for new fields for investment. Big companies for the establishment of transport services, for the construction of new mills and

factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources were floated. Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour. The Utopian hopes which most men had built upon were, however, destined to evaporate into thin air sooner than the worst pessimists could have imagined. Two entirely unforeseen factors intervened to blast these hopes. The first was the worldwide epidemic of influenza which broke out in the year following the end of the War and which was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons in India alone. The second was that prices, instead of falling, rose more sharply than ever before - due, in a large measure to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily. A situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created, but, on this occasion, there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were, in many cases, paid. Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages were not enough to maintain the pre-war standard of life of the workers. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak

of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale upto then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away, unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, continued to rise and it was becoming extremely difficult for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages.

The post-war boom was short lived. Demobilisation and the closing of munition factories swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Rising prices and inflation hamstrung the reorganisation of industry and stocks of all kinds of manufactured articles began to accumulate. Production had consequently to be eased off and the trail was laid not only for a reduction in hours of work but also for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal

peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

The first session of the International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 30 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PASSING OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1922.

The winter of 1919-20 saw the re-emergence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of

work Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured

Prior to 1920, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or All-India enquiries into wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments Official effort at mediation in industrial disputes was practically unknown and the policy of Government in this matter was to keep the ring clear and to allow the parties to settle all disputes between themselves The participation of India in International Conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour in the same year The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921 Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a separate chapter at the end of this section

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

The law relating to factories was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1922 The main provisions of factory legislation as it now stood were as follows (1) the qualification for registration was the employment of 20 persons—factories employing not less than ten workers could be notified, (2) non-employment of a child under 12, a 6-hour day for children between twelve and fifteen, a half-hour rest interval after four hours work and prohibition of the employment of a child in two factories on the same day, (3) restriction in the hours of work of adults to eleven per day and sixty per week, (4) prohibition of the employment of women between 7 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. except in the fish curing and canning industry, (5) compulsory rest intervals and a weekly holiday, and (6)

measures for controlling excessive artificial humidification and for the health and safety of operatives Exemptions on well defined principles were to be permitted The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 effected minor improvements but the general principles remained unaltered until the Act was again overhauled in 1934

NEW LABOUR LAWS.

Up to the end of the year 1922, the only important law relating to labour in India was that regulating the conditions of employment in factories The influence of the International Labour Organisation was, however, soon felt and industrial strife was, moreover, on the increase Little attempt had so far been made for the peaceful and amicable settlement of trade disputes Such attempts as were made were hampered by the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages and conditions of employment The Bombay Labour Office conducted an inquiry into wages in cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay in 1921 and another inquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Bombay City in the same year It also set itself to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City Acting on a private resolution adopted in the Provincial Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., then Editor-in-Chief of the *Times of India*, "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of trade disputes" This Committee submitted a comprehensive report on the subject of industrial strife and made various recommendations for the prevention of disputes and their settlement when they arose Among its main recommendations was one for the setting up of an Industrial Court The Government of Bombay drew up a Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the local Legislative Council in the winter of 1923-24 This Bill was subsequently withdrawn on the Government of India formulating proposals for Central legislation on the subject, but, it was not until 1920 that the Trade Disputes Act was placed on the Statute Book Much headway had, however, been made in the meanwhile in the framing of new labour laws Among the more important of these were the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Indian Mines Act which were passed in 1923 and the Indian Trade Union's Act which was passed in 1926 It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to detail the historic development of the various labour laws as they stand to-day in the same way as has been done for Factories Legislation The main features of each Labour Act as it stands today will be given in the Chapter on "Labour Laws in India—Administration and Statistics"

EFFECTS OF THE POST WAR DEPRESSION.

A period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922 The cost of living index compiled by the Bombay Labour Office showed that prices had risen steadily for two years after the end of the war The annual average of the monthly index

numbers for the year 1920 (1911=100) was 153, for 1921 this average fell to 174 and for 1922 to 161. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 150 but for the next five years the index numbers varied between 150 and 161. The enquiry into cotton mill wages showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1911. The Ahmedabad Mill owners' Association, thereupon made the first organised post-war move in India for whole-scale reductions in wages. A cut of 20 per cent was announced with effect from 1st April 1924. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It involved nearly 15,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. A compromise was eventually arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15 per cent instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependant on profits. In 1921, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus. The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Committee's report was entirely against the workers. The Bonus dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far worst that had ever occurred in the country till that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days.

The depression which set in in 1922 continued for several years. In the year 1925, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of the Cotton textile industry and the workers employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent, which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that year, millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 12½ per cent in wages. This announcement was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days. Both sides were adamant but the Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excise duty was abolished. The strike, therefore, ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925. This strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages.

As compared with the period which has just been reviewed, the years 1926 and 1927 were one of relative calm and peace in Indian industries. Labour, with a singular unity of purpose, had conducted many hard battles for the maintain-

ance of the standard of life which it had secured but it had paid dearly for the victories it had won owing to the wage it had lost during periods of protracted stoppage of work caused by strikes. The two years 1926 and 1927 were spent in a quiet contemplation of their respective positions both by the employers and the employed and also by Government who had completed a long programme of labour legislation. The time lost through industrial disputes during these two years amounts to just a little over three millions man-days as against a loss of five millions in 1925, 8.7 millions in 1924 and 12.6 millions in 1923.

The year 1924 witnessed the outbreak of industrial strife of an intensity which has been unknown in India at any time before or after that year. Two causes were directly responsible for this. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) constituted by the Government of India in 1923, had made a number of recommendations looking at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton textile mills in India. A group of these recommendations concerned the introduction by the mills of "rationalised" methods of work by which to increase the output of workers to run more machines. The second was the formation of The Workers' and Peasants' Party the members of which secured appointments on the executives of many trade unions in the country. The main objective of this group was to foment widespread discontent with the existing structure of society and this they did by preaching revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the overthrow of stable governments. The industrial strike was the chief weapon in their armoury. Following the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd. who own eleven large cotton mills in the City of Bombay, introduced certain measures of rationalisation in their Manchester Mills. This was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill. Early in the year 1928, a few other groups of mills announced their intention of securing greater efficiency. This was the opportunity which the Communists were waiting for and they took it by the forelock. The strike of cotton textile mill operatives in 1928 in Bombay City was the most disastrous that has yet taken place in India. All the mills in the City were affected and there was complete stoppage of work for over six months. The time loss to the industry amounted to twenty-two and a half million man-days. Both parties put up different sets of demands. The millowners, proposed a cut of 7½ per cent in the wages of weavers and drew up a set of standing orders for the enforcement of discipline. A Joint Strike Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands. Various discussions were held but to no avail. Finally, the Joint Strike Committee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuring the parties that they would appoint an impartial Committee to inquire into and report on all the points in dispute. The Report of this Committee (The Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee—Chairman Sir Charles Fawcett) was more favourable to the workers than to the employers and it still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in cotton textile mills in Bombay City.

Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, on the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore.

The statistics in connexion with all the industrial disputes in India in this year are as follows: Number of disputes—203, Number of workers involved—506,850, Total time loss—31,647,404 man-days

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Seven years' administration of the labour laws enacted during the years 1922-23 had brought several defects to light. Moreover, it was felt that, as compared with similar legislation in other countries, much of the Indian labour legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Labour Leaders who had attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference started intensive agitation in the country for both reform and expansion of existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between the employers and the employed, and to make recommendations." The late Rt Hon J H Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt Hon Shrinivasa Sastri, P O, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt, CBE, the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, GBE, KCSI, CIE, Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Sir Andrew Clow, KCSI, KOIE, IOS, Dewan Chaman Lal, MLA, Miss Beryl M Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England and Messrs N M Joshi, VLA, Kabeeruddin Ahmed, VLA, G D Birla, MLA, and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. The Report of the Whitley Commission which was published in June 1931 is a document of first rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication, and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India published annually from 1932 to 1940 reports on the action taken

by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers' and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was repealed in 1932.

Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Acts to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of wages was passed early in 1936. Many other recommendations of the Royal Commission were forwarded by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments for examination and opinion, in some cases Bills were actually drawn up. In view, however, of the impending transfer of power to popular Governments in the Provinces and the many practical difficulties that stood in the way of giving legislative effect to the proposals, it was probably considered that the force of public opinion in India as expressed in the legislatures of the various Provinces should be allowed to determine the question as to whether legislation should be enacted or not in particular cases.

SUBVERSIVE LABOUR PROPAGANDA.

We have already referred to the infiltration of extremist elements into the trade union movement in India and to the manner in which the Communists brought many industries in the country to an almost complete standstill during the year 1928. The year 1929 saw the outbreak of extensive rioting and lawlessness in Bombay City which lasted for several weeks. A Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the cause of these riots found that they were due to the inflammatory speeches made by extreme left wing labour leaders. In February all the ring leaders among the ranks of the Communists were arrested and sent to Meerut for trial. This trial lasted for many months and resulted in the conviction of the vast majority of the accused to varying terms of imprisonment. Although the leaders among Indian Communists were out of the way, their henchmen were not. When a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in Bombay over the question of the dismissal of one solitary worker, this was made a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in

the cotton textile industry in Bombay City. This strike which lasted from the 16th April to the 18th September involved 199,212 workers in 62 mills and resulted in a time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay appointed a Court of Inquiry under the new Trade Disputes Act with Mr Justice Pearson as its Chairman. The Court came to the conclusion that all the blame in connection with this strike rested with the Bombay General Kamgar Union.

We have, so far in this brief historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India, occasionally referred to the activities of certain labour leaders, strike committees and unions. We deliberately refrained from amplifying these casual references because we are dealing with the subject of "Trade Unionism in India" in another Chapter. We may, however, in order to complete the chronicle of the important events of the year 1929 refer briefly here to the split brought about in the Trade Union Congress as the result of the subversive propaganda of the Leftists. Voting in the Annual Sessions of the Congress was on the basis of the membership of the affiliated Unions. As a result of the affiliation of certain communist organizations the Communists had secured a majority vote at the Tenth Session of the Congress held at Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were accordingly passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organization in England as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. This led to the seaway of the moderate elements in the Congress who set up a new central trade union organization under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation.

Another important event which occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the year 1929 was the strike of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims. Mention should also be made of the initiative taken by the Government of Bombay in that year by passing the first piece of provincial labour legislation—The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been maintained only since the year 1921. The tremendous dislocation which the subversive propaganda carried on by the communist elements in the trade union movement was responsible for in Indian industries during the two years 1928 and 1929 can best be judged by the fact that the industrial strife of these two years alone was responsible for a total time loss of 43.8 million man-days as against the loss of 40.4

million man-days in the seven years from 1921 to 1927 and the loss of 16.9 million man-days in the seven years from 1930 to 1936. After the struggle of 1928-29 labour was thoroughly beaten and trade unionism, except in Ahmedabad was thoroughly discredited. Except for strikes of a comparatively minor character which were organized by the communists in certain industries which had not been affected in 1928 and 1929 there were no general strikes of any particular magnitude in any centre of industry for the next four years.

No event of any particular significance or importance occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the three years between 1930 and 1933. Both Capital and Labour sent their representatives annually to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva. The Conventions and the Recommendations adopted at these Conferences and the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour were subjected to careful scrutiny and examination by the Central and the Provincial Governments in close consultation with the Associations of the employers and the employed. After the bitter struggles of 1928 and 1929 employers were not only anxious to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned but many of them in anticipation of the legislation which they knew was coming, endeavoured to improve conditions of employment wherever possible. The cost of living was falling, real wages expressed in terms of purchasing power, were rising. The beginning of the year 1933 however saw the intensification of a depression which had set in a year or so before. With the continued fall in price the purchasing power of the agriculturist had worsened and, as a consequence, stocks of manufactured articles on the hands of the industrialists were accumulating in spite of the introduction of 'rational' methods of work wherever possible. Profit and loss accounts were showing adverse balances. Employers now felt that the only alternatives left to them were to close down, to resort to short time working or to reduce wages. Jute mills had already resorted to short time working and many cotton mills and other factories had been compelled to close down.

CONCERTED ATTACK ON WAGE RATES.

The first beginning at reducing wages in organized industry was made in cotton textile mills in Bombay. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave a free hand to its Member Mills in the matter. Many mills closed down for a few months and reopened with offers of reduced rates of wages. There was little night working and there was a considerable volume of unemployment. Workers had no option but to accept employment on the reduced rates. Other mills taking advantage of the situation, effected reductions either in basic rates or in the dearness allowances or imposed percentage cuts on earnings. Not satisfied with one cut some mills imposed another within the short space of a few months. Employers in many other industries all over India also began to reduce wages. There was little or no opposition from Labour but many prominent labour leaders

began to be alarmed at the turn things were taking. Many representations and memorials were submitted to Government but no Provincial Government, except Bombay, took any action in the matter. In March 1934, the Government of Bombay instructed its Labour Office to institute a Departmental Inquiry into the extent to which wages had been reduced during the year 1933-34 in the various centres of the cotton textile industry in the Province and also to ascertain the extent of unemployment prevailing in the industry. Bombay and Sholapur were again the scenes of prolonged strikes in most cotton mills in these centres. The Report of the Departmental Inquiry was published on 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off simultaneously. The results of the Inquiry showed that, as compared with the general levels of 1926, wages in 1934 were five per cent higher in Ahmedabad and twenty-one and seventeen per cent lower in Bombay and Sholapur respectively. Notwithstanding the cuts that had been effected, real wages in 1934 were fifty-four, eleven and fifteen per cent higher in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Sholapur respectively as compared with 1926.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, adopting a simple scheme of standard rates for unorganised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to that figure after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent and an agreement was concluded early in January 1935 on the basis of a uniform cut of 6½ per cent subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs 41-4-0 for 26 working days.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible, and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he came to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision was mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This Act was superseded with effect from the 1st August 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, which we describe lower down, was brought into operation for the cotton textile industry in the Province of Bombay. During the period of nearly four years for which the 1934 Act had been

in operation remarkable results were achieved and there was much less industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City than there had been prior to that year.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

The only Province which had so far instituted any inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in industrial establishments in India was Bombay where the Labour Office had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour, throughout their Report, had deplored the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages for Provinces other than Bombay, they had, moreover, made certain recommendations regarding the fixation of minimum rates of wages in industries where wages were low, but they had suggested that before any legislation on the subject was devised general surveys of wage rates and earnings should be conducted in all Provinces. Both for this and for the reason that no information regarding wages in the Province of Bombay was available for industries other than the cotton textile, the Government of Bombay instructed their Labour Office to make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries—the first part to cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories. This census covered nearly 1,250 factories in over 25 different industries spread over nearly 100 towns and villages in the Province of Bombay. The first of the series of the General Wage Census reports covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936, the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937, and the fourth covering the Oils, Paints and Soap, the Match manufacturing and fourteen other miscellaneous industries was published in May 1939. The Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment in the seasonal factories was published in 1936. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937. The Indian National Congress contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Provincial Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen; protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of workers to form unions and to strive for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. Congress Ministers, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939 owing to the alleged failure of the British Government in defining clearly the war aims of Great Britain with special reference to India. Whilst the Congress was in power its Labour Policy was amplified by responsible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices or by statements made in public speeches. For example, in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that "the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940-41 Edition of this publication.

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it

would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance.

We have during the course of this historical survey made an endeavour to mark the outstanding milestones in the development of the growing consciousness of their right among the toiling masses of the country. This development has never been so rapid as that which has taken place during the years immediately following the advent of Provincial Autonomy. The Government of Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment, and to make recommendations. In Bombay and in the U.P. the enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills. In the United Provinces and in Bihar labour in all industries was covered. The Government of Madras, following a proposal of cotton mill workers in Coimbatore, appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act. Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were, after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino-Japanese war. Prices of raw products had fallen during the latter half of 1937. The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recommendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and the improvement in conditions of work. These acceptances were, however, not made entirely by employers on their own free will. In some cases the Governments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending their adoption by the employers. It was obvious that non-acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative coercion if necessary.

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going over 33 days, their Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers, for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness, and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc. As far as the last is concerned The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was passed on the 31st October 1939.

There was a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour conditions in other provinces as well. Both the United Provinces and Bengal enacted legislation during the year 1938 for the payment of maternity benefits and the Sind Legislative Assembly passed an Act in June 1939 to amend

the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, in its application to the Province of Sind. In the Central Provinces and Berar Bills were drawn up for (1) the collection of statistics, (2) for amending the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to provide for the registration of all factories and for the payment of registration fees in a manner to be prescribed by Government, and (3) to make provision for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who are rendered unemployed and consequently destitute. The first has been passed into law. The second was enacted in 1939 and brought into force with effect from 1st April 1940. Scales of registration fees depending upon the maximum number of persons employed in any one day in the year have been prescribed. The Governments of Bengal, Punjab and Sind have adopted legislation for the control of hours of work in shops and commercial establishments. The Punjab Trade Employees Act has been enforced in Punjab with effect from 1st March 1941, the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act was brought into effect from the 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act was brought into force from the 20th November 1941. The Government of the United Provinces published, on the 21st October 1939, the draft of a Bill to regulate the hours of employment and certain conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments. The Government of Assam had drafted a Bill for the freedom of movement of tea garden labourers in that Province but this was subsequently withdrawn. The Government of the United Provinces introduced a Trade Disputes Bill in the Provincial Legislative Assembly but withdrew it later on with a view to the introduction of a fresh Bill on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. Private members' Bills introduced in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies during the period immediately under review covered minimum wage fixing machinery and further regulation of conditions in unregulated factories in the Central Provinces and for the compulsory recognition by employers of unions of their workers in Bombay, Madras and in the United Provinces. As far as Madras is concerned, the Minister for Labour was successful as a result of his personal efforts in the matter, to secure recognition by the employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act

The tempo of industrial strife in India which had shown a marked slowing down for seven years after the catastrophic strikes of 1928 and 1929 began to show a rapid quickening after the advent of Provincial Autonomy. Both Labour and its leaders believed that popular Governments in the Provinces would do all they could to improve the standard of life and the conditions of employment of the workers and they thought that the only method by which they could bring their grievances—fancied, real or imaginary—to the notice of the authorities was through the medium of the "strike". During the middle and the late 'Twenties,' the most striking feature of the struggle between Capital and Labour was its protracted intensity. The chief characteristic of this struggle during the three years beginning with that in which Congress Ministries took office was its frequency. This is verified by the fact that the number of disputes which occurred during the three years from

1937 to 1939 amounted to as many as 1,184 as against a total number of 1,039 disputes which occurred during the seven years from 1930 to 1936. The actual numbers of disputes in 1938 and 1939 were 399 and 406 respectively as against 203 in 1928 and 141 in 1929. Although the disputes of the later period were not so intense as those of 1928 and 1929 when 43.8 million man-days were lost to Indian industry, these 1,184 disputes were, however, responsible for the loss of as many as 23.2 million man-days.

The strike is, proverbially, a two-edged weapon. Whereas the strikes of 1937 and 1938 may have brought about a large amount of beneficial concessions to Labour, they were also responsible, in a large measure to the passing by a popular Congress Government of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, by virtue of which all strikes are prohibited in the industries to which the Act is applied unless the formalities laid down by the Act have been observed.

It will have been noticed that we have, in this brief historical survey, laid particular emphasis on the course of industrial strife in India. This has been done deliberately because the problem of industrial relations and its adequate solution is the most outstanding of all the problems which confronts Indian industry today. In this connection it is of interest to observe that a Conference of the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces in India which was held in Poona in August 1939 decided on uniformity in Trade Disputes legislation and on the establishment of Industrial Courts in all the Provinces.

Among the more important events that occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the years 1937 to 1939 must be mentioned the visit paid by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherland Indies during the winter of 1937-38. Mr. Butler has recorded the impressions gained as a result of his tours in an exceedingly well written and interesting report entitled "Problems of Industry in the East"—International Labour Office, Geneva, 1938, Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 29, which should be read by everybody interested in Labour.

LABOUR COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS.

In a preceding paragraph we made a reference to the Committees of Inquiry appointed by the Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and the Central Provinces to examine the existing levels of wages and conditions of employment in the cotton textile industry (in Bombay and in the Central Provinces) and in all industries (in Bihar and in the U.P.). The events leading up to the appointment of these Committees, their terms of reference and the more important of the recommendations made by them have been given in some detail at pages 531 to 535 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication and it is not therefore necessary to reproduce the same here. We, however, give below a few salient facts regarding these Committees for purposes of ready reference.

The Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee—This Committee was appointed in October 1937. Chairman—Mr. Jukramdas Doulatram. Members—Messrs. Vallabhbhai Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi; Associate Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvala and Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs. Khandubhai K. Desai and R. A. Khedgikar representing workers' interests; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Deshpande, M. A., Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The Committee published an Interim Report in February, 1938. This Report mainly recommended an immediate increase of about 12½ per cent in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay. Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour. All cotton mills in the Province accordingly gave the recommended increase in wages with effect from February 1938. This increase has come to be regarded as the "Congress Inam". The Committee dispersed for some time after completing its Interim Report. Mr. Doulatram, the Chairman fell ill and Mr. Deshpande, the Secretary, provided on leave. Government, thereupon, appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. Dhanu, Chairman and Mr. N. A. Mehran, M. A., 1934, Secretary. The reconstituted Committee commenced its work in Bombay in November 1938 and submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940. This was published in June 1941. It is a document of over 500 pages containing 485 conclusions and recommendations and is priced at Rs. 1-5-0 per copy.

Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee—Immediately after the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between Capital and Labour. In July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills in the City and several units in many other industries were also affected. A settlement of the strife was reached in August by virtue of one of the terms of which the Government of the United Provinces agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore. Chairman—Silyut Rajendra Prasad Sahab. Members—Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Professor S. K. Rudra. The Committee's Report covering a wide field of subjects and including a host of recommendations closely following those made by the Bombay Committee was submitted to and published by the Government of the United Provinces in April 1938.

The Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee—The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. J. Roughton,

Financial Commissioner in February 1938, to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in the Province. The terms of reference of this Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the recommendations contained in that Report could be applied to mills in the Province. Members—Messrs. A. C. Sen Gupta, V. R. Mahappa, M. A., and C. C. Desai, M. A., Technical Advisors. Messrs. S. H. Rathwala and R. S. Bhatkar. The Report of this Committee was published in May 1938. Its main recommendation was the restoration, by the employer, of 60 per cent of the wage cut effected in the period 1941 to 1937. This was given effect to immediately by the employers and was accepted by the workers.

The Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee—This Committee was appointed in March 1938 to inquire into the conditions of labour in industry in the Province and to make recommendations for their improvement. Chairman—Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Deputy Chairman—Mr. R. R. Bhatnagar, Member—Professor Abdul Bari and S. K. Saran, Mr. R. K. Mukerjee and Messrs. M. P. Goshai, Jagat Narain Lal, H. P. Chandra and G. C. Hayman. This Committee's Report which runs into nearly 300 pages and contains over 100 recommendations was submitted to Government in June 1940 and was published in August during the same year.

With the exception of the Central Provinces Report, the Reports of the three other Committees dealt with above were submitted to Government after the resignation of the Congress Governments by whom they were appointed. The more important of the recommendations made by these Committees cover a wide field of social legislation which can only be put through by popular Governments and which cannot be made the subject-matter of Governor's Acts. All the Governments concerned have, however, taken administrative action in connection with such of the recommendations as could be given effect to either by the issue of departmental orders or by circulation to the interests concerned. Quite a number of the recommendations made by all these Committees have been taken up for consideration by the Central Government in consultation with Conferences of Labour Ministers with a view to the passing of uniform Central legislation applicable to all Provinces. The questions so far discussed and those on which action has been initiated will be dealt with under the heading of "Conferences of Labour Ministers".

We shall deal with the more important matters which have happened in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the present War in the next chapter.

SECOND WORLD WAR—ITS EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS.

In the previous Chapter we referred to the effects which the World War of 1914-18 had on the growth and development of the labour problem in this country. That War found labour in India articulate, spasmodic and unorganised. The factories Act of 1911 was practically the only piece of labour legislation on the Statute Book. The "strike" as a method of securing the redress of grievances was practically unknown. Few countries in the world could, within the short space of one generation (1919 to 1939), have shown the remarkable advance which has been witnessed in India in the development of her labour legislation, in the bitter and the prolonged struggles that have been fought between her Capital and her labour and in the consolidation of the ranks of her labour force. We have already given the milestones in that development in the previous Chapter. In this Chapter we review the principal events that have occurred in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the Second World War in August 1939.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the main Indian industries—especially the Textiles—were beginning to feel the effects of an onrushing slump. Stocks on the hands of the manufacturers were accumulating, night shifts were closing down and the Mill-owners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad were engaged in a nation-wide campaign to resort to organised short time working. Industrialists all over India were again considering ways and means of reducing costs of production. The outbreak of War, however, stemmed the tide. There was a big world-wide demand for jute textiles in consequence of the widespread use of sand bags for the protection of public and other buildings against the effects of aerial bombardment. Cotton textiles and especially cotton yarns were finding more expanded markets outside the country. Night shift working was again resorted to in an increasing measure. The engineering and allied trades whose prosperity is closely linked up with that of the textiles began to look up. There was a wide expansion in many other industries consequent on the placing in India, by the Home Government, of large orders for war supplies.

When Japan started rattling the sabre towards the end of 1940 and throughout the year 1941 it became evident that India would not only have to be turned into the arsenal of the East in the same way as the United States of America had become the arsenal of the West but that she would also have to build up an army of considerable size of her own. The figure originally aimed at was an army of one million men. This army had to be clothed, fed and supplied with all the modern equipment of war. A Central Department of Supply was formed with the Government of India and Provincial Branches were established. Huge orders for the supply of cloth and all kinds of other articles were placed with mills and factories. A number of large workshops were commandeered for the

manufacture of shells and ammunition. Ship-building yards and mammoth plants for the assembly of motor vehicles and aeroplanes were established. Night work became almost universal and there was a nation-wide expansion of employment. Here was the chance that Indian Labour had been waiting for and Indian Labour has taken it with both hands. Indian Labour has been giving of its best in the all-out total war effort but it has made up its mind that Capital has got to share its gains with it on equal terms and that it has got to be given a fair deal in war-time conditions. The Central and the Provincial governments have realised this too. It has been necessary for government to establish huge training schemes for training large numbers of men in the skilled trades for purposes of both war production and for assembly work and repair in the theatres of war. Machinery has had to be devised to prevent dislocation of work caused through disputes between masters and men and for their rapid settlement once such disputes have flared up into strikes or lockouts. It has also been necessary to devise means for maintaining the morale of the workers and to keep them at work during periods of emergency—at last in essential services.

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

One of the earliest repercussions of the War was the panic it caused in the commodity markets in India. Prices of all food-stuffs and consumable commodities shot up and, as far as Labour was concerned, the authorities were at once faced with two major problems of prime importance: (1) the devising of measures to check profiteering by controlling prices, and (2) the maintenance of the existing levels of real wages by securing to the workers adequate dearness allowances to enable them to keep up the standard of life which they had at the commencement of the War. With regard to prices, the Government of India had taken power under sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules both to make provision "for controlling the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold" and to delegate these powers to Provincial Governments as well. Almost all Provinces appointed Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Revenue Officers in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction. Advisory Boards or Price Control Committees were set up to help these authorities. A considerable amount of good and effective work was done when these price control schemes were first initiated because the immediate problem then was to prevent the exploitation of the *bona-fide* consumers at the hands of both the profiteers and the hoarders. The great defect of the system, however, was that each local price controlling authority took independent action without any Provincial or Central co-ordination of policy. As time went on therefore, and the laws of demand and

apply began to assert themselves in relation to world markets and the difficulties of securing tonnage for both export and import of consumable commodities, the work of effectively controlling prices began to grow more and more difficult. The original measure of control ranged over a wide field of commodities. The number of articles under control has, however, had to be gradually reduced as different sets of economic forces began to assert themselves in relation to particular commodities. The work of the Controllers of Prices today is mostly confined to a close study of the direct economic factors that are in play with relation to particular articles and to the periodic fixing of limits of fair prices at which certain controllable commodities may be sold. A detailed description of the measures adopted when the Price Control scheme was first launched here may be given at pages 535 to 537 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication and it is not necessary to traverse the same purely historical background over again here.

The much more difficult problem of the fix or has been the maintenance of the workers' pre-war standard of life. This can be achieved in one or two ways: (1) by securing to the workers the payment of additional allowances in cash sufficient to enable them to meet cash increases in their expenditure caused by every successive rise in prices, or (2) by enabling the workers to purchase their pre-war standards and quantities of commodities (if available at any particular time) at pre-war prices that is to say by opening cheap grain shops. The grant of fixed dearness allowances and the revision of such allowances at infrequent intervals does not achieve this object. We give at pages 537 to 543 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication complete detailed information with regard to the different rates and scales of dearness allowances fixed by the Central and the Provincial Governments for their own low-paid employees by the Railway Board for the low-paid workers employed by the States Railways by different associations of employees for the workers employed in the industrial establishments of their members by local bodies and quasi-Government concerns like the Municipalities and the Port Trusts by large individual employers like the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur and by a host of other individual employers who had reached varying decisions on the subject of their own accord. Today (June 1942) most employers in India are paying dearness allowances of some kind or other to their workers. It would require a volume of the size of this publication to catalogue the rates paid by each of them individually and, moreover, this is not necessary because, since the last edition of the *Indian Year Book* was published, there has been a rapid extension of the principle for the payment of these allowances on the basis of a sliding scale linked up with the rise or fall in the cost of living indexes compiled by various Provincial Governments for certain large centres of industry in India. Since last year there have also occurred a very large number of disputes not only for the grant of such allowances in establishments where these had not so far been given but also for increases in those which had already been granted. It is equally impossible for us to narrate the incidents connected with each of the scores of major disputes which

have arisen all over India in connection with this matter and the manner of their settlement. We shall therefore confine our remarks on the subject of dearness allowances in this Edition to a brief summary of the different systems in operation and to an examination of the principal sliding scales which have been adopted by certain Associations and large-scale employers.

As far as systems of dearness allowances which are not tied up with fluctuations in the cost of living are concerned they can be divided into three main groups, into three broad groups with a considerable range of variation in each group. The first group would include those systems where different rates of cash allowances are fixed for different wage groups and where the rates fixed are raised from time to time. The most notable example of this method is the Employees' Association of Northern India Mills in all India cotton textile and leather industries into seven wage groups—under Rs. 10 per month, from Rs. 10 and under Rs. 25 and 26 or up to Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 150. Dearness allowances range, from two pence per rupee of earnings for the lowest and come down to six pence in the top for the wage group Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 were granted in January 1940. The highest wage group of Rs. 150 and above was increased by a further two pence in the rate of earnings for the lowest wage group and by an anna and a half for all the remaining wage groups including, this time, the highest. A uniform increase of a further one anna on the same basis was granted to all wage groups in January 1942. For its member mill in the Jute industry the operatives were divided into six wage groups and similar increases were granted.

In the second group would be included those systems where dearness allowances are paid in the form of fixed percentages which may be fixed at the same uniform level for all employees such as that adopted by the Indian Jute Mill Association which sanctioned the grant of a uniform increase of ten per cent over pre-war wages to the employees of all Jute mills in Calcutta with effect from November 1939 with an extra Rs. 1 per month as a special allowance in 1941, or at varying percentages for different wage groups such as those adopted by Cotton Mills in Delhi.

The third group would include systems where uniform rates of dearness allowances in cash—either on the basis of so much per month or so much for each day of attendance—are given to all employees irrespective of their pay but in almost all such cases, an upper wage limit for the securing of these allowances is fixed. In this group would be included all the low-paid employees of Government, workers in the industrial concerns of Government such as ordnance factories and Naval dockyards, (at first) Cotton Mills affiliated to the Millowners' Association, Bombay employees of local bodies and quasi-Government concerns and a host of other employers in many other industries. A large number of examples of all these varying types of dearness allowances was given in the section on this subject in the 1941-42 Edition of this publication.

Dearness allowances fluctuating with changes in the cost of living index made their appearance for the first time in India in the cotton textile industry at Ahmedabad and in the Central Provinces and Berar. In Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association failed to reach any agreement on the subject in spite of the Government of Bombay having tried out several forms of conciliation both through private discussions and through the medium of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. As the result of a last minute intervention by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, an agreement was at length reached between the parties to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court awarded a cash dearness allowance of Rs 3-8-0 for a difference of every 11 points between the official cost of living index figure for Ahmedabad for August, 1939, and the month two months prior to the one for which the allowance is to be paid. For those months for which the difference was higher or lower than 11 points the allowance would be worked out proportionately. Thus, if the difference was 7 points, the allowance would be 7/11 of Rs 3-8-0, if it was 18 points it would be 18/11 of Rs 3-8-0 and so on. This award was intended to compensate cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad to the extent of 68·67 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular date. A part of the balance was to be made up by the provision of a number of cost price grain shops. These were started but great difficulties were experienced in connection with their running and the scheme was eventually abandoned with the consent of the Industrial Court. In view of the continued improvement in the condition of the cotton textile industry in India the two Associations reached a further agreement on the 12th August, 1941 by virtue of which almost the whole of the hitherto uncompensated portion of the rise in the cost of living was to be made up to the workers by an addition of 45 per cent of the dearness allowance payable for any particular month to the allowance for that month. This addition was to take effect from 1st July 1941. This agreement was ratified by the Industrial Court in an award dated 15th September 1941. In the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar, dearness allowances are paid on the basis of the recommendations made in the matter by the Mahalanobis and the Jajaratnam Committees both of which recommended the grant of a uniform allowance of one pie per day of attendance to all workers for every rise of one point in the three-monthly moving average of the cost of living index for Nagpur.

As far as cotton mills affiliated to the Millowners' Association, Bombay, are concerned, the Association had sanctioned the payment of a dearness allowance at the rate of two annas per day of attendance to all workers in cotton textile mills in Bombay City whose earnings did not amount to more than Rs 150 per month with effect from 1st December 1939 in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation presided over by Sir Sayba Rangnekar. Dearness allowances at this rate were to be paid as long as the cost of living index compiled by the Labour Office of the Government

of Bombay for working classes in Bombay City fluctuated between 105 and 123. At the moment this recommendation was made it was reckoned that an allowance at this rate would compensate the workers to the extent of 76·9 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at that date. In June 1941, the cost of living index for Bombay stood at 122 and there was a marked tendency for prices to rise. The Government of Bombay, therefore, took up with the Association, the question of the revision of the rate of dearness allowances hitherto paid by the member mills of the Millowners' Association, Bombay and, as a result of these discussions, the Association fixed a sliding scale of allowances varying with the fluctuations in the cost of living index between 121 and 143. The allowance when the index stood at 121 was to be Rs 4/8 for 26 working days rising by successive stages of 4 annas and 3 annas for each rise of one point in the index to Rs 9 for 26 working days when the index stood at 143. It was reckoned that this scale of allowances makes up for the same percentage of the rise in the cost of living of the workers at any particular stage of the sliding scale as that provided for by the Rangnekar Board. As far as the balance is concerned the Association feels that it is open for the workers to make this up by effecting their purchases of food-stuffs and other commodities from the large number of cheap grain shops which it has opened all over Bombay. In June 1942, the cost of living index for Bombay stood at 152. As we go to Press we understand that the Association has compiled a similar extension of the existing sliding scale by making provision for similar increases in the cost of living of the workers up to the stage when the index stands at 163 at which figure the dearness allowance will be Rs 13/12 for 26 working days.

At the time when the sliding scale of dearness allowance of the Millowners' Association, Bombay was introduced (August 1941) the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note explaining the principles on which dearness allowances were paid and were about to be paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay. It was stated in that Press Note that employers in other industries in Bombay had been paying these allowances, more or less, on the same scale as that recommended by the Rangnekar Board. The Government of Bombay expressed a fervent hope that employers in all other industries in Bombay would fall into line with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and pay dearness allowances to their workers accordingly. Some employers did so immediately but whenever disputes arose on the subject of dearness allowances, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay stepped in and this office has made every endeavour to persuade employers in all industries to adopt the Millowners' sliding scale of allowances. It is believed that this sliding scale is, with few exceptions, in general use in Bombay City.

The managements of the cotton textile mills in East and West Khandesh persistently refused to pay any dearness allowance to their employees until the middle of the year 1941 in spite of the fact that the question was often taken into conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. Anticipating a concerted demand

for such allowances at that time the owner gave notices of cuts in wages. The Government of Bombay at once stepped in and by virtue of the powers they had taken under that Act for reference of certain disputes to the compulsory arbitration of the Industrial Court they referred both the disputes to the Industrial Court for arbitration. The Court gave an award disallowing any cut in wages and awarded dearness allowances on a sliding scale varying with the changes in the cost of living index for India to the operatives of all the mills in the area with retrospective effect for 20 months. The award of the Industrial Court in this matter was reproduced at pages 143 to 153 of the October 1941 issue of the *Labour Gazette* published by the Government of Bombay.

In April 1940 the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association made a recommendation to its members to pay dearness allowance at the rate of 21 pias per head for each day of attendance to their workers with retrospective effect from February 1940. In September 1941 the Association adopted the following sliding scale fluctuating with the changes in the cost of living index for Bombay: 124 to 128 2 annas 3 pias per day, 129 to 133 2 annas 9 pias per day and rising thereafter by 3 pias per day for every rise of two points in the index up to 4 annas per day when the index stands at 142 or 143.

Many large engineering workshops in Bombay City including the Mazagon Dock of Messrs Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddis Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd. Messrs. Bhagat and Sons and others have laid down a sliding scale of dearness allowances based on a one per cent increase over existing basic rates of pay for every rise of two points in the cost of living index for Bombay. The Indian Engineering Association has recommended to all its members in Bengal and Bihar that dearness allowances should be granted on a sliding scale up to an amount which taking into account such special concessions as provident fund contributions by employers attendance bonuses, etc. shall not exceed 25 per cent of the basic wages earned in the case of the maximum payments under the sliding scale, in respect of wages upto and including Rs. 20 per month and shall diminish proportionately at higher wage levels.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. did not accept the recommendation of dearness allowances made by the Madan Mohan Court of Inquiry in 1940 and the Company granted an allowance of Rs. 3 per month to each employee whose monthly earnings amounted to Rs. 100 and under and one anna six pias per day to daily rated employees. In July 1941 the Company established a sliding scale of allowances by virtue of which all monthly and daily rated workers earning Rs. 100 per month and under received Rs. 3 1/2 per month when the Bombay cost of living index stood at 121. This allowance rose by stages of two annas and three annas per month for every rise of one point in the index up to Rs. 5 1/4 per month when the index stands at 135. The grant of adequate dearness allowances to the workers was one of the demands on which the bus drivers and conductors and the tramway employees of the Company went on strike towards the end of May 1942. The

Government of Bombay appointed the Honourable Sir Robert Prosser, Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, as an Adjudicator in this dispute under the powers given to them by Rule 1A of the Defence of India Rules.

As far as Railway employees are concerned, the Railway Board in accordance with the recommendations made in the matter by the Pau Court of Inquiry and in consultation with the All India Railwaymen's Federation fixed varying rates of dearness allowances for different groups of employees according to zones of employment. Before recommending these allowances have been placed at page 541 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. As a result of further discussions with the Federation the Railway Board issued a notification in November 1941, by virtue of which the following rates of dearness allowances are to be paid to railway employees with effect from 1st November, 1941: (1) In Bombay and Calcutta areas (including suburbs) - Rs. 4 1/2 per month to those whose earnings amount to Rs. 70 per month and under. (2) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants (1941 Census) - Rs. 3 1/2 per month to those earning Rs. 60 per month and under and (3) In all other areas - Rs. 3 per month to those earning Rs. 5 per month and under. In each of the above cases workers whose full time monthly earnings amount to more than Rs. 70, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 but less than Rs. 74 1/2, Rs. 75 1/2 and Rs. 126 respectively including the dearness allowances allowed are to receive allowance that will bring up their earnings to these figures.

The Indian Mining Association sanctioned dearness allowances of 10 per cent to workers in coal mines in Bihar in 1940 and this was raised to 12 1/2 per cent from 1st January 1942 for workers in coal mines in Bengal. The Association sanctioned a 10 per cent allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 per month with effect from 1st January 1942.

The employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. at Jamshedpur, secured the following rates of dearness allowances with effect from 1st August 1940 through the mediation of a Board of Conciliation (Sir Mahomed Khaja Noor) appointed by the Government of Bihar. To those earning Rs. 70 per month and below, Rs. 2 1/2 per month, over Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 75, Rs. 3 per month, over Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 100, Rs. 3 1/2 per month; and over Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 125, Rs. 4 per month. The Company increased the allowances given above for the four different wage groups to Rs. 4, Rs. 4 1/2, Rs. 5 1/2 and Rs. 6 respectively with effect from 1st October, 1941. In addition to the increased dearness allowance the Company have sanctioned from 1st April 1942 an Emergency Bonus of 10 per cent of the wages or salary of all employees at Jamshedpur drawing up to Rs. 500 per month whilst they are on active duty with a minimum of Rs. 5 per month to employees who may not be in receipt of any special allowances for A R P duty.

We regret that owing to want of space we cannot give any more information on this subject but if any of our readers should desire further information we shall be glad to furnish it (if available) on request.

DEMAND FOR PARTICIPATION IN WAR PROFITS.

During the period of the General Strike in cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay in 1940, the Government of Bombay had enquired of the Millowners Association, Bombay, whether it was willing to give an undertaking to Government that the Millowners would be prepared to give a war bonus to their workers if increased profits were made by the industry as a result of war conditions, as soon as the extent of these profits had been determined. The Government of Bombay were aware of the increasing desire of textile workers to be given an adequate share in the improved trading conditions of the industry resulting from the war and they, therefore, took up the matter again with the Millowners Association, Bombay, towards the end of the year 1941. As a result of these discussions the Association decided that its Cotton Mill Members in the City and Island of Bombay should grant to their workers a cash bonus equivalent to 12½ per cent of, or two annas in the rupee on, their actual earnings (exclusive of dearness allowances) for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1941. The Government of Bombay issued a Press Note on the subject on 3rd December 1941. In accordance with the decision reached a large majority of cotton mill workers in Bombay received a bonus equivalent to about six weeks' pay in January, 1942.

In August, 1941 the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, put up a demand to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for an increase of 25 per cent in wages. After prolonged and protracted negotiations and discussions, the two parties agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Court on the basis of an agreed settlement, according to which the Association agreed to grant for the whole of the year 1941 a bonus ranging from Rs 2/4 to Rs 10/8 per head for each month in 1941 to different categories of workers. In effect, cotton textile workers in the City of Ahmedabad received a bonus equivalent to that secured by their confreres in Bombay. The award of the Industrial Court in this matter has been reproduced at pages 374 to 378 of the December, 1941 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Since the beginning of the year 1942, hundreds of disputes have arisen all over India in connexion with demands made by industrial workers for the payment of a war bonus similar to that paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Labour Departments of the Provincial Government, have been inundated with requests for mediation in the matter. Anticipating trouble many employers announced their intention to pay such a bonus before demands for them were put up to them by their workers. A number of others agreed to do so immediately on intervention in the matter by Government Conciliators. In a large number of other cases where the employees were at first adamant on not conceding this demand, the workers, insistent on equal treatment in the matter resorted to direct action. In the vast majority of the cases where strikes occurred on this issue the employers were compelled to climb down and to pay the bonus asked for. In some cases where

demands for a war bonus were linked up with several other demands, the disputes were referred by the Provincial Governments concerned to adjudication under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules. No exact information is available with regard to the number of concerns which have paid war bonuses but it may be safely asserted that most of the leading firms or organisations in India have paid or sanctioned the payment, by their members, of a bonus equivalent to one month's pay to their workers.

CREATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNALS.

With the object of taking power to require industrial undertakings, including mines, in India to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance, the Governor-General promulgated the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, on the 28th June 1940. This Ordinance was amended by two further Amending Ordinances issued in September 1940 and in January, 1942. The term 'technical personnel' includes persons employed in the capacities enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Ordinance. These are divided into three groups (1) Managerial Staff, (2) Supervisory Staff and (3) Skilled and Semi-skilled trades. The first includes Works Managers, aircraft pilots, and all kinds of Engineers, the second, foremen, inspectors, chaimen and *maistries* whilst the third group includes almost all occupations in the engineering, electrical, wood and chemical trades, photo-litho operators, process photographers, lithographers and litho-printers, rope workers, riggers and slingers, motormen and petrol mechanics, and bricklayers and brick moulders. All 'technical personnel' over the age of 18 and under the age of 50 are, under heavy penalties for default, liable, when called upon to do so, to undertake employment in the National Service.

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a "notified factory".

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordinance. Each Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown, it has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit. Every 'notified factory' has the right to apply to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel. The main function of a Tribunal is, therefore, to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory. With this object in view, National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings, the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the

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capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment. In order to enable the Tribunals to discharge these functions they have been given all the powers of Civil Courts for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, production of documents, recording of evidence on oath etc. and also wide powers of inspection and the carrying out of trade tests. The Tribunals can call upon the management of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory to release such technical personnel as it may specify direct persons listed as technical personnel who are unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory to undertake employment in the national service direct such persons to submit themselves to tests of their technical skill and they can lay down the terms of service of such persons subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Once a notified factory applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel it is obliged to apply for technical employment such personnel as may be sent to it under such terms and conditions as the Tribunal or the Central Government may direct. Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal lie with the Central Government.

No person employed in any industrial establishment who is classified under one of the categories included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can have his employment in that establishment terminated without the permission in writing of the Tribunal. Correspondingly, he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal. Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge, dismiss or release any person so classified unless he has given 15 days notice of such intention to the Tribunal.

Whereas a Tribunal can control the employment of technical personnel by industrial undertakings in such manner as it thinks fit the Government of India alone has the power to transfer technical personnel from one notified factory to another. Similarly, no technical personnel employed in a training establishment or in a technical post under the Crown can be discharged from or leave his employment unless the head of the establishment concerned has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Central Government. All employers in non-notified factories are compelled to return state men who may be returned to their original posts on the same terms as obtained when their services were first requisitioned but these may be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribunal.

Penalties of imprisonment up to six months and a fine up to Rs. 1000 are provided for infringements of the Ordinance.

The names of the Chairmen of the nine National Service Labour Tribunals which have been so far constituted in the various Provinces in India are as follows—

- 1 Bengal W A S Lewis ICS, Dewar House, 13, Hare Street, Calcutta
- 2 Bombay D S Bakhle, ICS, Hasan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay

- 3 Madras V Ramasubramanian, ICS, Office of the Labour Commissioner, Madras
- 4 United Provinces (also for Delhi and Ajmer Merwara) J L Pedley, CII, MC, ICS, Office of the Labour Commissioner, Cawnpore
- 5 Punjab (also for the North West Frontier Province) J Slaters, OBE, II (Retd.), Office of the Punjab and N.W.F. Province Joint Public Service Commission
- 6 Sind (also for Baluchistan) M A Sayyid, M.C., I.P., Sind Secretariat, Karachi.
- Central Provinces and Berar C C Desai, ICS, C P and Berar Civil Secretariat Building, Nagpur
- Bihar and Orissa S. N. Mazumdar, ICS, Office of the Labour Commissioner, Bihar, Patna
- Assam J S Talukdar ICS, Office of the Controller of Immigrant Labour, Shillong

Two conferences of Chairmen of National Service Labour Tribunals have been held at New Delhi, one in January and the other in November 1941 with a view to pool experiences and decide on the methods likely to lead to greater efficiency and utility of the Tribunals. It would be of interest to mention that after the second of these two conferences the appointments of the Chairmen of the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras Tribunals have been converted into full time jobs.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME.

About the end of the year 1910, the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled tradesmen to be employed for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories. When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15,000. This was increased to 43,000. The scheme covers not only special technical institutions which have been expressly opened for this purpose but also a large number of existing factories and workshops. The total number of training centres in India as at 31st March 1942 was 314 of which 61 were in Madras, 60 in Bengal, 56 in the Province of Bombay and 43 in sixteen Indian States. The actual number of trainees at all these centres at that date was 20,113 out of a possible capacity of 28,309 seats.

The qualifications required of candidates are that they must be between the ages of 17 and 40 they must conform to certain standards of height and physical fitness and, as a general rule, they must be literate. The extent of the knowledge of English required varies according to the trades for which they desire to be trained. The maximum duration of training is one year but trainees are passed out as soon as they are able to pass the tests laid down by Government.

Candidates for technical training are ordinarily selected by the National Service Labour Tribunals, to whom application has to be made. Selected candidates receive T A from home to the centres to which they are posted and also from the centres to places of employment if they are 'placed' on the conclusion of the training. Placement is not guaranteed, every selected candidate has to enter into an undertaking to accept any employment that may be offered to him under the Crown either in India or overseas, and the parent or guardian of such person has to enter into an agreement with Government to refund all expenses incurred on his training in the event of his failing to carry out the undertaking.

Not only is training in all centres given free of charge but during their training all candidates receive stipends of Rs 27 per month if they are matriculates and Rs 22 per month if they are not, plus free medical treatment. All trainees are entitled to the benefits provided under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. On selection, a trainee is first posted to a Civil Centre. After a period of two months he is enrolled and transferred to a "Civ-mil" (Civil-Military) centre where he remains until he passes certain trade tests. He is then drafted into one of the services on a minimum salary which varies from Rs 25.6 per month for boiler attendants to Rs 46 per month for electricians, fitters, machinists etc. All drafted men are entitled to free board and lodging, clothing and medical attendance. Men sent overseas are entitled to an expatriation allowance of Rs 7 per month and *batta* of Rs 3/8 per month if authorised. Promotions depend on efficiency.

The immense possibilities which the Technical Training Scheme holds for Indian youth and the industrialisation of the country after the War have not yet been realised in India. Skilled workers are at any time an asset of great value to a nation and it is generally admitted that one of the most serious setbacks to the development of Indian industries in the past has been the absence of trained workers. With the outbreak of War and the vital importance which mechanisation quickly assumed, the number of skilled workers which a nation or a group of nations can produce has become the key to victory or defeat. Skilled workers are required not only for the production of tanks, guns and munitions but also for their maintenance and repair in the field. It is to meet this need and also to build up an army of skilled workers which after the war will enable India to compete on equal terms with other highly industrialised countries that the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India has been devised.

THE BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME.

In November 1940, Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labour, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding a scheme which he proposed to put into effect for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England. The object of the scheme was to accelerate munitions production in India and, at the same time to inculcate in the men an appreciation of British methods of industrial co-operation between employers and workers and the value of sound trade union principles.

Details of the proposed scheme were published by the Government of India in December 1940.

Candidates for the scheme are chosen (a) from the working classes, preferably from among men of the Engineering trades, e.g., fitters, turners, millers and grinders drawing wages of Rs 40 to Rs 60 per month. Candidates must have had experience of factory work and have given promise of intelligence and adaptability. They may be married or single but they should be young and not below the age of 18, healthy, intelligent, able to read, write and do simple calculations and possess manual dexterity and some knowledge of English. Preference is to be given to persons who are likely to be adaptable to conditions in England and especially to those who are prepared to mix and are least likely to raise difficulties over food which is on the English style and not on a caste or communal basis. The selection of candidates is made by the National Service Labour Tribunals in consultation with the Regional Inspectors of Technical Training and large industrial employers including Railway Administrations. All selected candidates must produce certificates of recent vaccination and pass strict medical tests particularly to show that they are free from any kind of tubercular trouble.

The courses of training cover engineering occupations mainly, e.g., fitting and machine operating and last for a period of six months which might be extended in particular cases. For the first three months the trainees work at special training centres where they receive elementary training and instruction in English and get time to become acclimatized. They are then placed in groups with selected employers in factories where they receive training side by side with British workmen. For the first month after the arrival of a batch of candidates in England, they are accommodated in a hostel run on English lines under a carefully selected manager after which they are lodged with selected British families.

All selected candidates receive travelling allowances (inter class fares plus Re 1 per day for subsistence allowance) to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation on return, free return passage and food on the journey to and from the United Kingdom, a subsistence allowance of Rs 20 per month for the whole period of journey from home to England and back to home, the necessary warm outfit in India plus an allowance in the United Kingdom for the purchase of suitable clothing. The allowances in England are (a) during preliminary training—free boarding and lodging in a special hostel plus pocket money at the rates of eight and six shillings per week according as the candidate is over or under 20 years of age. (b) during subsequent training wages at 50 shillings a week without board and lodging. In addition to the above, a separation allowance of Rs 35 per month is paid in India to the family of a married man.

On their return to India, the services of the trainees are at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunals originally concerned with their selection and these Tribunals decide how best their services can be utilised but no guarantee of employment is given.

By the end of May, 1942 four batches of 50 candidates each and one batch of 51 had been selected and sent to the United Kingdom. Among the 251 candidates so far selected, 44 were from Madras, 13 from Bombay, 41 from Bengal, 36 each from the United Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa, 23 from the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province, 16 from the Central Provinces and Berar, nine from Sind and six from Assam. It is of interest to mention that Their Majesties the King and the Queen paid two visits to Letchworth the British Government Training Centre at which the Bevin Boys are trained and that Their Majesty spoke to all the Indian trainees who were there at the time. By the time we went to Press two batches of 50 Bevin Boys each had returned to India. On return, the trainees are tested by a special Board of Examiners appointed by the Government of India and if found suitable are posted as Supervisors in Ordnance factories or as Instructors at the Technical Training Centres on salaries which are about double or more than what they were getting before they left India.

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

As a consequence of the entry of Japan into the War, the danger had arisen of persons in India abandoning their employment or leaving certain areas. If this fear went to materialise it would be impossible to maintain certain services essential for the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary for the life of the community. In order to avoid such a danger the Governor General, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1935 promulgated an Ordinance called the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941. This Ordinance applies to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central or a Provincial Government declares to be an employment for the purposes of the Ordinance. When once any employment in any particular area has been 'declared', no person

engaged in that employment is permitted to depart outside of that area. Any person in an employment which has been "declared" who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of such employment, or without reasonable excuse abandons such employment or absents himself from work, or departs from any area specified in the declaration without the consent of the authority making that order, and any employer of a person engaged in an employment which has been "declared" who, without reasonable cause, discontinues the employment of such person or by closing an establishment in which such person is engaged, causes the discontinuance of his employment is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance. Penalties for infringement are imprisonment up to one year with additional liability to a fine. Courts can only take cognizance of offences under this Ordinance upon receipt of complaints made in writing by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central or a Provincial Government. Both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments with the previous sanction of the Central Government have the power to make rules regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of employment of persons in an employment which has been "declared" by this Ordinance. When any direction regulating wages or conditions of service have been given by an authority empowered by such rules to give them any person failing to comply therewith is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance.

Both the Central Government and the various Provincial Governments in India have issued notifications under the above Ordinance "declaring" many essential services such as Railways, oil and fuel installations, port trusts and dockyards, municipalities, gas and electricity producing plants, telephone systems, certain banks, *et cetera*, as employments to which this Ordinance has been made applicable.

PROMULGATION OF RULE 81A OF DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

We deal with this below under the heading of Industrial Disputes Legislation in the following chapter.

LABOUR LEGISLATION—ITS ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, the central executive authority for which is the Department of Labour, but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of

railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures. Although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's com-

pensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution, for the Central Government to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position was perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Provincial Governments to labour measures on which their views were invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the Central Legislature in two ways: in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control, and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Provincial Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Labour, however, maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration, and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms, and Mr N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures—

- (1) Factories, regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development.
- (2) Welfare of labour; provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation.
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes.

Since the institution of the Annual Conference of Labour Ministers, the First Session of which was held at New Delhi in January, 1940, the trend has been for Central rather than Provincial Labour Legislation—with this difference, that whereas all the Central Acts passed prior to 1941 automatically applied to the whole of British India, some of the recent labour legislation has been permissive that is to say, it is open to any particular Province to extend such legislation to its territory or not as it pleases.

In this Chapter we shall give the principal features of all the Central Labour Acts as also of all the more important Provincial Labour Acts, but, where more than one Province has similar legislation, we shall describe the parent Act and indicate important differences, if any, between that and the similar subsequent Acts. We shall also give the more important statistics in connexion with the administration of these Acts wherever such statistics have been published. We shall conclude this Chapter with a section on the recent demand for uniform labour laws for India and the action taken in connection therewith by the institution of the Conference of Labour Ministers.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

In the Chapter on the historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India we have traced the development of factories' legislation in the country since 1881 when the first Factories Act was passed and we gave the main features of that Act and the 1891 and the 1911 Acts as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931. Factory law in India was completely overhauled in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Government of most of the recommendations made for its improvement by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. A new consolidating and amending Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1934 and "The Factories Act, 1934" was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935. This Act has been amended on three occasions in 1936, 1940 and 1941. The main provisions of the law relating to factories as it stands today are as follows.

(a) *Classification of Factories*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a Provincial Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The Provincial Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(b) *Age and Sex Groups*—Factory operatives are divided into four age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, (3) children of both sexes, i.e. persons over 12 and under 15 years of age, and (4) 'adolescents' defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(c) *Hours of Work*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week.

laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 51 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 11 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(b) *Spread over*—The spread over is the limitation of the period over which work is done during which the daily limit of hours may be exceeded. In the case of perennial factories this provision was not applicable. The spread over for the first time is introduced. The spread over in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours, but the continuous period of eleven hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g., in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(c) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification*—Power has been given to Provincial Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) *Welfare*—Provision is made for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) *Rest Intervals and Holidays*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) *Overtime*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted

under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(i) *Certificates of Fitness for Children*—The Provincial Governments have been given powers to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and it has been provided that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to attain it is to be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) *Safety of Factory Structures*—Factory Inspectors have been given powers to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Provincial Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of safety.

(k) *Exemptions*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limits these powers and prescribes further that no exemptions are to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

By virtue of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940 the provisions of the 1934 Act relating to health safety regulation of child labour and registration may be applied to power factories employing from 10 to 19 workers and in which children are employed. It is felt that this amendment will lead to the complete non-employment of children in small factories because rather than be compelled to register under the Act the owners concerned would prefer not to employ children at all.

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years to take advantage of Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as "factories" for the purposes of the Act. In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr K. N. Katju, Ex-Minister for Industries in the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweated labour in small

factories for a period of over two years. He found that in over 300 factories employing 4,000 workers labour was sweated, there were no fixed hours of work and health and sanitary conditions were deplorable. The Government of the United Provinces thereupon took immediate action by declaring all such factories as employed 10 or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act. The Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 decided to amend the Factories Act by making registration of all factories employing 10 or more persons compulsory.

C. P. Unregulated Factories Act, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply. "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as "any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on — (i) bidi making, (ii) shellac manufacture, and (iii) leather tanning". A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions

in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

Factory Statistics.

The statistics of the numbers of factories and of factory workers are given in the annual reports on the administration of the Factories Act published by all the Provincial Governments. The Government of India publishes a summary of the Provincial Reports every year. In addition to those factories which are registered under the Factories Act, the statistics with regard to which alone are covered by the annual Provincial administration reports, there are thousands of other small factories in India which are not subject to any control and for which no statistics are available. In the following table we give figures showing the growth in the number of factories and in factory population in India during the last forty five-years.

Factory Statistics, 1894-1940.

Year	Number of working Factories	Average daily number employed			
		Men	Women	Children.	Total
1894 ..	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902 .	1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,634
1906	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511
1914 .	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922 ..	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,002
1926	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1930 .	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1934	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231
1935 ..	8,881	1,360,131	235,344	15,457	1,610,932
1936	9,323	1,400,210	239,875	12,062	1,652,147
1937* .	8,930	1,427,103	237,933	10,833	1,675,869
1938*	9,743	1,481,914	245,099	10,742	1,737,765
1939*	10,466	1,498,218	243,516	9,403	1,751,137
1940*†	10,900	1,588,000	247,000	9,400	1,844,400

* The figures from 1937 onwards are exclusive of Burma

† The figures for 1940 are approximate and are based on the Provincial Administration Reports

The annual provincial administration reports since the year 1936 give separate sets of figures for adolescents and for children. "Adolescents" was a new age-group introduced in factory legislation for the first time by the Factories Act of 1934. In order to preserve continuity, however, we have included the figures for adolescents in those for men and for women.

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1923.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935. The act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930. As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1924, the Government of India passed The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935 which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows:—

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day, and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are

not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(j) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1929 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1930. In order to prevent undue hardship a principle of gradualness in the number of women to be reduced every year was laid down. Women are not prohibited from accepting employment in open workings and on the surface of mines.

Mining Statistics.

The collection of full statistics with regard to the numbers of mines and of the persons employed therein dates from 1924. The statistics are contained in the Annual Reports of The Chief Inspector of Mines in India. The published report for the year 1940 is an abridged edition which contains no figure for numbers employed. The following table contains the statistics for 16 years from 1923 to 1939.

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Underground and open workings	Above ground	Total
1924	1,804	167,770	90,498	258,277
1925	2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857
1926	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113
1927	1,902	198,341	72,949	269,290
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929	1,782	199,908	69,783	269,701
1930	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658
1933	1,424	153,942	52,665	206,607
1934	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381
1935	1,813	189,268	64,707	253,970
1936	1,973	199,917	69,676	269,593
1937	1,925	195,554	72,804	267,858
1938	1,958	223,984	82,276	306,260
1939	1,864	223,486	81,858	305,344

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and amended in minor particulars by an Amending Act in 1937. A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows —

(a) *Scope of Application* — The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but Provincial Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil-fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(b) *Wages* — 'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

Many industrial establishments, especially cotton textile mills in India, grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages. These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained. The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of "wages" but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted. The Government of Bombay held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly. As a test case, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted in the City Magistrate's Court for non-payment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled. The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers. The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magistrate was upheld. The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned. The Government of India intend introducing a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of 'bonuses'.

(c) *Wage Periods* — No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment* — The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions* — Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a Provincial Government may by general or special order, authorise. The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordinance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Provincial Government. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(f) *Fines* — No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

In December 1937, the North Western Railway reduced the monthly rate of pay of an engine driver by Rs. 7 for unsatisfactory work.

The employee filed an application against the Railway in the Small Causes Court at Karachi for illegal deductions. The application was dismissed and the case was taken in appeal to the Chief Court of Sind. Mr. Justice Weston held that a reduction in an employee's wages by way of punishment was in contravention of the Payment of Wages Act and ordered a refund to the applicant of the amounts deducted from his wages.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty*.—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7). provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By the amending Act of 1937 an explanation was added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances*.—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses, and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by Provincial Governments.

(i) *Contracting-Out*.—No contracting out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure*. Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one. The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non-payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(k) *Administration*.—Inspectors of factories are made responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and

powers are reserved to the Governor General in Council and to Provincial Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

A brief account of the manner in which workmen could recover damages from their employers in respect of accidents before the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 has been given at page 543 of the 1911-12 Edition of this publication. In its main principles, the Indian Act which was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1923, follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to day covers nearly eight million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation as injuries caused by accident; provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1938 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae or such poisoning; (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae, (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelae, (5) pathological manifestation due to (a) radium and other radio-active substances, and (b) X-Rays, and (6) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows.

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (a) and in Schedule II. In all cases person

employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs 300 (except Railway Servants) are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels, or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work the setting up, repairing maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables, aerial ropeways, canals, pipe lines or sewers, the fire brigade, railway mail service, persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services, operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, blasting operations and excavations, ferry boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, electricity or gas generating stations, light-houses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting, divers, elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners. Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more persons have also been brought within the scope of the Act. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India. But with a view to facilitate the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation, provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Provincial Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature. In pursuance of that power the Government of Bombay have extended the scope of the Act to persons employed on motors or other mechanically propelled vehicles engaged in loading, unloading, handling or transport of goods and to all employees of Municipalities and District Local Boards engaged in occupations ordinarily requiring outdoor work.

Amounts of Compensation Payable—The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and

the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 are Rs 500 for death, Rs 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the corresponding figures are Rs 1,800, Rs 2,520 and Rs 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000, Rs 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs 200 and Rs 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependants—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants, and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as do

not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Provincial Governments. The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman, (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation. The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the meantime judicial decisions in British India while generally agreeing as to the inequity of the doctrines were such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them. The Government of India passed the Employers' Liability Act 1935 through the Central Legislature declaring that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in British India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

During the year 1939, two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15. The first clarifies the meaning of the expression "monthly wages" which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month's service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at piece rates. The amendment thus resolves any doubt as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo 6, C 82) Act, 1939, provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, therefore, to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act. The second amendment referred to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be

a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce, in concurrence with His Majesty's Government, formulated a *Lancars War Risk Compensation Scheme* in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by *Lancars* employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom. The scheme provides for widows' pensions, children's allowances and generous disablement allowance. For example, for total disablement due to War injuries a *Lancar* earning Rs. 10 per month will be paid an allowance of Rs. 5,000 in full settlement of all claims. The widow of a *Lancar* earning from Rs. 30 to Rs. 39 per month will receive a life pension at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

It often happens in cases before Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, that there is a dispute between the parties on medical questions. In such cases the usual practice is to call in private medical practitioners to give verbal evidence on the points in dispute. This not only increases the cost of the proceedings but tends to delay settlements. With a view to preventing this unsatisfactory, dilatory and expensive procedure the Government of Bengal in August 1941, put through the Provincial Legislature The Workmen's Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Act for the appointment of medical referees to whom any medical questions in dispute between employers and workers may be referred by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and whose report would be binding on both the parties. This Act also provides for the creation of a permanent panel of qualified medical practitioners who may be appointed as medical referees. Since the passing of the Bengal Act the Government of India have circulated proposals to the Provincial Governments for the adoption of similar Central legislation on the subject.

Workmen's Compensation Statistics.

All Provincial Governments in India publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Government of India summarises these Reports and publishes an annual survey under the title "Statistics of Workmen's Compensation". The Government of India summaries for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 had not been published when we went to Press for this issue. A table giving the figures for the number of fatal and non-fatal cases in respect of which compensation was paid from the year 1924 when the Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into effect up to the end of the year 1938 together with the figures for the total amount of compensation paid in each year has been given at page 585 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. In the absence of similar figures for the years 1939 to 1941, we do not consider it necessary to reproduce that table here. We may add, however, that during the period of fourteen and a

half years from July 1924 to the end of 1938 the total amount of compensation paid amounted to over a crore and a half of rupees in over 280 000 cases

Effects on Industry.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*Vide* para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was then faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. There can, however, be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. This Bureau continued to render its valuable co-operation in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombay, insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

MATERNITY BENEFITS LEGISLATION.

A Bill introduced by Mr N M Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was thrown out. The Government of Bombay, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act was passed in 1929. This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935. A similar Act was passed in the Central Provinces in 1931. These were the first Acts of their kind in India. Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Sind, Assam, and the United Provinces and in Ajmer Merwara and Delhi. In the year 1941, the Bengal Legislature passed a second Maternity Benefit Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1941. Except for the last Act, all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories. The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result of those discussions the Central Legislature passed The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, in the same year.

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same. provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given, but, in the latter case, the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited. All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit this varies from six months to a year. Women are prohibited, under penalty, from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests. In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U P Act additional bonuses of Rs 3 and Rs 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of, but, if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer, this bonus is not to be paid. The following statement shows the main features of all the Maternity benefit legislation which is in force at present in India.

Act,	Qualifying Period (Months)	Maximum Period for Maternity Benefits (Weeks)	Rate of Maternity Benefits (Per day)
1 Central (for Mines)	Six	Light	Light annas
2 Bombay	Nine	Light	Light annas or average daily wage whichever is less
3 Sind	Nine	Eight	Do
4 Central Provinces and Berar	Nine	Eight	Do
5 Ajmer Merwara	Twelve	Six	Do
6 Madras	Nine	Seven	Light annas
7 Delhi	Nine	Eight	Do
8 United Provinces	Six	Eight	As in Bombay and Sind
9 Bengal	Nine	Light	Do
10 Assam	Nine	Eight	Do

Annual Factory Administration Reports state that the application of maternity benefit legislation to factories has been having a restrictive influence on the employment of women. This has been particularly noticeable in cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

The origin of the passing of a Trade Unions Act in India was the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the Staff Committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. Trade Union leaders found that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was felt that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1923 Mr N. M. Joshi then General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress successfully moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition from employers to the adoption of such a measure was, however, so great that it was not until 1926 that the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed. This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927. Except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals, the present law on the subject remains the same as when the Act was first passed.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers. Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6, and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The Government of Sind published a Bill in the Sind Government Gazette dated 7th March 1942 intended to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act in such a way as to require that two-thirds of the members of the executive of a Union must be workers and also to prevent one individual person from being an Officer of more than one Union.

The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased

to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose, and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects, but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from each member as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in pre-arranged forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of the transference. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each Provincial Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province.

Registered unions are empowered under the Indian Trade Unions Act to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business. By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act. The result therefore has been that certain unions are undertaking unsound schemes of insurance now banned by the Act especially that form of it which is carried on on the basis

of the dividing principle. With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions who are and might be the victims of impostures, the Government of India, in September 1940, issued a circular letter to all Provincial Governments inviting opinions as to the application of The Insurance Act, with such modifications as might be necessary, to insurance business carried on by Trade Unions.

One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers. We are dealing with this question more fully in the Chapter on Trade Unionism in India. Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject has been discussed at the Labour Ministers Conference and on the decisions reached at the Second Session held in 1941, the Government of India have now drafted a Bill intended to add a new Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act. This Bill was forwarded to Provincial Governments for opinion on 18th March 1942 and replies have been asked for so as to reach the Government of India by the 18th July 1942. Copies of the circular letter of the Government of India on the subject may be obtained on application to any of the Commissioners of Labour at Provincial Headquarters towns or cities.

Statistics of Registrations.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no

prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition. In a number of cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns		
		Number	Membership	Income
				Rs (In lakhs)
1927-28	29	28	160,619	1 64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4 23
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4 07
1931-32	131	121	235,693	4 78
1932-33	170	147	237,369	5 57
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5 03
1934-35	213	183	284,018	5 29
1935-36	241	205	268,326	5 29
1936-37	271	228	261,047	4 86
1937-38	420	343	390,112	6 93
1938-39	562	394	399,159	8 90
1939-40	666	450	511,138	11 22

The number of women members of trade unions in India is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,168, in 1933-34 it was 2,999 and in 1939-40, 18,612 or only 3.6 per cent of the total membership in all registered unions. Of the 666 unions on the register as at 31st March 1940 188 were in Bengal, 72 in the Province of Bombay 111 in the Province of Madras and 65 in the Punjab. Of the total Membership of 511,138, 179,381 were employed on railways 136,931 in textiles and 52,742 were seamen. The figures in the above table are taken from published

reports but it is learnt that the total number of registered unions in India as at the end of 1941 was 750 with a membership of approximately 650,000.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

Industrial Disputes Legislation in India today is comprised of a Central Act known as the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules and the Essential Services (Main

tenance) Ordinance, 1911, in so far as it governs the question of workers being required to be at duty in the concerns to which it has been applied and the power which it gives to the Central and Provincial Governments to make rules with regard to the appointment of an authority to fix wages and conditions of employment in such concerns. These apply to the whole of British India. The Province of Bombay has the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1924 in addition.

Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

This Act was first passed for a period of five years. By an Amending Act passed in 1931 it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. The Act was further amended in 1938 in order to provide for the appointment of conciliators. The main provisions of this Act as it stands today are as follows:

Appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation. The Governor General in Council in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India and the Provincial Government in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government, but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board, but in practice both parties

keep made a penal offence for persons employed in such concerns to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to their employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence.

Appointment of Conciliators.—The Central Government in respect of industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by them or under their authority or by a railway company and the Provincial Government in respect of the undertakings within their Provinces, have been empowered to appoint Conciliation Officers "charged with the duty of mediating in or promoting the settlement of trade disputes." Conciliation officers have the power to call for documents from and to enter the premises of employers.

Provisions relating to Illegal Strikes and Lock-outs. Any strike or lock-out which has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking out are engaged or which is so timed or calculated to inflict severe and general hardship upon the community and thereby to compel any Government in British India, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action is illegal. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lock-outs are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

This was promulgated by the Government of India in January 1942 and was amended in the month of May of the same year. The object of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules is the avoidance of strikes and lock-outs. It empowers the Central Government to make by special or general order provision for (a) prohibiting subject to the provisions of the order, a strike or lock-out in connection with any trade dispute, (b) requiring employers to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the orders, (c) referring any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order and (d) enforcing for such period as may be specified in the order the decisions of the authority to which a trade dispute has been referred for adjudication, provided that no order made under (b) shall require an employer to observe terms and conditions of employment less favourable to the workmen than those existing in the undertaking at any time within three months preceding the date of the orders.

By virtue of the above Rule the Government of India issued a General Order on 6th March 1942 preventing any person in any undertaking (defined as any undertaking by way of trade or business) from going on strike in connection with any trade dispute without having given to his employer, within one month before striking, not less than fourteen days' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so. This order also lays down that where any trade dispute has been referred to a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes

Special Provisions for Public Utility Services.—“Public Utility Service” has been defined to include any postal, telegraph or telephone services, any undertaking which supplies power, light or water to the public, any system of public conservancy or sanitation and any railway service or water transport services which have been declared as such by Government. It has

Act, 1920 or for conciliation or adjudication under an order made under Rule 81A, no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the dispute shall go on strike until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference. The Central Government, by virtue of two notifications dated 12th March and 20th May 1942, have directed that the powers conferred on it by Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules would also be exercisable by the Provincial Governments subject to certain qualifications.

It is of interest to observe that the Government of Bombay, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the above orders, referred three major disputes in Bombay City—*i.e.*, those in the Mazagon Dock, in General Motors (India), Ltd., and in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited—to adjudication by the Honourable Mr. Justice Chagla, a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in the first two cases and by the Honourable Sir Robert Broomfield, Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, in the last case.

Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.

This Ordinance has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Second World War—Its Effects and Repercussions". Its main object is to prevent workers in certain essential services which have been 'declared' by Government to be such from leaving their employment. Under this Ordinance, however, a worker who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of his employment, is liable to be punished. An order not to strike work would be a lawful order. Section 6 of this Ordinance further empowers the Central Government or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, a Provincial Government to make rules "regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment" in any concern which has been "declared" as an essential service under this Ordinance.

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour Legislation ever attempted in India. Put in a nutshell, the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conciliation and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages, conditions of employment, privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, or the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment are divided into two schedules. All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I. Matters connected with wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, etc., with regard to changes in which employers are required to give notice to the representatives of their employees are listed under Schedule II. Government have power to modify these schedules (Section 72).

Standing Orders. Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is

required to submit, within a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry, a draft of the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for governing the relations between him and his employees. The Commissioner of Labour is to "settle" these Standing Orders after consulting all the interests concerned in the industry. Any person aggrieved by any of the Standing Orders so "settled" has the right of appeal to the Industrial Court (Sections 26 & 27).

Changes. No employer is to be permitted to make any change in any of the Standing Orders settled by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Industrial Court on appeal or in respect of any industrial matter included under Schedule II unless notice of such intended change is given to the representative of employees. Any employee who desires a change in any industrial matter is also required to give notice of such intended change to his employer. Copies of all such notices are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Conciliator, the Registrar, the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be prescribed (Section 28).

Representatives of Employees.—The Act contemplates the creation of three distinct types of unions. In the first place no union which has not been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, has any place in the scheme of things under this Act. Unions may be either *occupational unions* or *industrial unions*. Any union which has a membership of five per cent. of the total number employed in any occupation or industry in any local area and which has been recognised by the employers concerned or any union which has not been so recognised but which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed may apply for registration for the purposes of the Act (Sections 7 & 8). Any registered union which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed in the occupation or industry concerned may apply to the Registrar for declaration as a *representative union* (Section 12). Unions which have a membership of five per cent. or more but less than twenty-five per cent. and which have not been recognised by the employers concerned may apply to the Registrar for being declared as *qualified unions* (Section 11). The three types of unions, therefore, are (1) Registered Unions; (2) Representative Unions, and (3) Qualified Unions. "Representative of Employees" means (i) where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of a registered union, such registered union, or (ii) where some of the employees directly affected by the change belong to a representative union, that representative union, or (iii) in other cases such representatives not being more than five as may be elected in the manner prescribed by employees directly affected by the change from among themselves, or (iv) in cases where representatives are not elected under (ii) and in all other cases not falling under any of these clauses, the Labour Officer (Section 3(29)). The Rules made under the Act make provision for the determination of the union which is a representative of employees, and, failing unions, for the election of the workers' own representatives.

Preliminary Procedure.—On the receipt of a notice of change, the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discuss the proposed change. A period of fifteen days has been allowed for these discussions. If an agreement is reached between the parties, the memorandum of such agreement is to be sent to the Registrar for registration (Section 30). In cases where the Labour Officer is one of the parties, the Labour Officer is required to put the terms of the proposed agreement before a meeting of the employees concerned and he is empowered to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur (Section 32).

When dispute deemed to commence.—If the preliminary proceedings fail to produce an agreement, the party giving the notice is required, if he still desires that the proposed change should be effected, to send a full statement of the case to the Conciliator, the Chief Conciliator and the Registrar (Section 31). On receipt of the statement of the case, the Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a register (Section 35).

Conciliation.—The Act makes provision for the appointment of Conciliators and Special Conciliators. The Commissioner of Labour is to be the ex-officio Chief Conciliator for the purposes of the Act (Section 21). Provision has also been made for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation consisting of independent chairmen and members representing employers and employees to be selected by Government from panels formed for the purpose (Section 23). On making an entry of an industrial dispute, the Conciliator concerned has to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute (section 36) but power is reserved to the Chief Conciliator to intervene at any stage in any conciliation proceedings held by another Conciliator (Section 37). The Chief Conciliator or the Conciliator has to send a report of the whole case to Government on the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings, and in all cases where settlements are reached copies of such settlements are to be forwarded to the Registrar (Section 38). During the pendency of any proceedings before the Conciliator the Government may and if both the parties agree either prior to the commencement of such proceedings or after the failure of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement shall, refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation (Section 30). Government is empowered to lay down time limits for different stages of conciliation proceedings (Section 41) and the Act gives various powers to Conciliators and to Boards for summoning of witnesses, production of documents, etc. (Section 40).

Industrial Court.—The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Industrial Court for determining industrial disputes and for dealing with other matters under the provisions of the Act. The Court is to consist of two or more members to be selected from persons who are, have been or are eligible, for being appointed as Judges of a High Court (Section 24). The Industrial Court, *inter alia*, is to decide all matters referred to it under Chapter II of the Act connected with the registration of unions and it has also to decide appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Labour in connection with the Standing orders (Section 53).

Arbitration.—Any employer and a registered union may by a written agreement (called a submission) agree to submit any present or future industrial dispute or any classes of such disputes to arbitration of any person whether such arbitrator is named in the agreement or not to the Industrial Court. All submissions are to be registered with the Registrar (Section 43). In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, submissions are irrevocable but are terminable by giving six months' notice (Section 44). The conciliation proceedings provided for under the Act are barred in cases where the representative of employees is a registered union which is a party to a submission. (Section 46.) The Act contains various provisions with regard to the duties of the Industrial Court, procedure before the Court, execution of orders as to costs and the parties on whom orders or awards of the Industrial Court will be binding.

Compulsory Arbitration in Certain Disputes.—Under the original Act, industrial disputes could be referred to the arbitration either of the Industrial Court or of any other person only when an employer entered into an agreement with a Union registered under this Act to do so. In cases of industries where there are no registered unions or even where there is a registered union but the parties cannot agree to refer a dispute to arbitration, arbitration in an industrial dispute is not possible. In order to make arbitration compulsory in certain cases, the Governor of Bombay promulgated The Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1911 on the 29th May 1911, by virtue of which power is given to the Provincial Government to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court if it is satisfied that the continuance of any dispute is likely to cause serious or prolonged hardship to a large section of the community, or seriously affect an industry and the prospects and scope for employment in it, or cause a serious outbreak of disorder or a breach of the public peace. The Amending Act has been applied to all the industries in the Province of Bombay to which the main Act had been applied.

Illegal strikes and lock-outs.—A strike or a lock out will be illegal if it is declared, commenced or continued (a) in cases where it relates to any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I before the Standing Orders relating to such matter and submitted to the Commissioner of Labour are settled by him or by the Industrial Court, as the case may be, or before the expiry of six months from the date on which such Standing Orders come into operation, (b) without giving notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 28; (c) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal change, (d) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar, (e) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike relates have commenced, before the completion of such proceedings, (f) in cases where a submission is registered until such submission is lawfully revoked; or in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, settlement or award. In cases where conciliation proceedings

In regard to any industrial dispute have been completed, a strike or lock-out relating to such dispute will be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expiry of two months after the completion of such proceedings (Sections 62 & 63) The determination of the question of whether any strike or lock-out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court

Illegal Changes —No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to which a standing order has been settled under Section 26 or which is mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change has been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been gone through No employer can also make any change in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, a settlement or an award Any change made in contravention of these provisions is illegal Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court (Section 73)

Penalties —Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instigating or inciting others to take part in an illegal strike or lock-out (Section 67) Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes (Section 69), for disclosing confidential information (Section 68), for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70), and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64).

Miscellaneous —Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding character of and the periods for which agreements are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77), jurisdiction of Courts (Section 79), etc In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award, the Provincial Government is empowered, after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it necessary to do so, to extend the agreement, etc, to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)]

Officers and Areas —In addition to the Conciliators and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22) The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25 "Local area" means any area notified as such by the Local Government

Application of the Act —The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance, to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay It was applied to this Industry in three stages (1) Those parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the Standing Orders and the appointment of the various administrative officers were brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1939, (2) The sections relating to conciliation and arbitration were applied from 1st August 1939, and (3) The provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs and the penalties connected therewith were brought into operation from 20th August 1939 The term "cotton textile industry" was so defined as to include all factories notified under section 2 (g) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, which are engaged in cotton spinning, cotton

weaving with or without an admixture of silk, rayon or artificial silk, cotton knitting and hosiery, and all cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing departments, and mechanics' shops attached to such concerns Every town and village in the Province of Bombay which has one or more cotton textile units according to the definition given has been declared as a "Local Area" The whole of the Act was applied to the Silk Textile Industry in the local area of Bombay City with effect from 1st October 1929 and to the Woollen Textile Industry in the local areas of Bombay and Thana with effect from 15th January 1940

Statistics of Industrial Disputes.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been collected only since 1921 The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921 the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days

Year.	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1921 .	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922 ..	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923 ..	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924 .	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925 .	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926 .	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927 .	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928 .	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929 .	141	532,016	12,165,601
1930 .	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931 .	166	203,008	2,408,123
1932 .	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933 .	146	164,038	2,168,961
1934 .	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935 .	145	114,217	973,475
1936 .	157	169,029	2,358,062
1937 .	379	647,801	8,982,257
1938 .	399	401,075	9,198,708
1939 ..	406	409,180	4,992,795
1940 .	322	452,539	7,577,281

In the issues of this publication for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 we gave brief summaries of all the important trade disputes which had occurred in India in each of these two years Want of space prevents us from doing the same this year but we may state that the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay gives full details in connexion with all industrial disputes in the country

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1938

The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 are applicable By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with bidi making, carpet

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT
LABOUR ACT, 1932.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT
LABOUR ACT, 1932.

to the State Industrial Labor Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

[illegible]

Statistics of Immigration into Assam.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea

plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act after 1934

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian tea plantations in Assam according to the Annual Report on the working of the Tea District Emigrants Labour Act for the year 1940. The Province of Bombay continued to be an uncontrolled emigration area but notwithstanding this, 659 souls were recruited from this area during the year ending 30th September 1940. The total number of souls recruited during the year amounted to 23,758 as against 28,871 during 1939. By far the greater majority of these 18,740 came from the two Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and of these, 10,235 souls were recruited at Ranchi and 2,646 at Sambalpur. Recruiting costs for the year were, on an average, Rs 72-1-5 per adult and Rs 58-9-7 per soul.

The total population of adult labourers working and not working on tea estates in Assam was 605,555 at the end of 1940 and of children 571,950 making a total population of 1,177,505 as against 1,170,608 in the previous year. The average monthly earnings of men, women and children settled on the gardens amounted to Rs 7-14-1, Rs 6-3-8 and Rs 4-7-9 respectively in the Assam Valley and to Rs 6-4-7, Rs 4-7-3 and Rs 3-1-8 respectively in the Surma Valley. In addition to cash wages, all estate labourers have the usual concessions of free housing, free fuel, free medical treatment, maternity benefits and the right of free grazing for their cattle. In addition to maternity benefit, some gardens also pay a special bonus of Rs 3 to Rs 5 for each child born. Rice is supplied at concession rates in some gardens. The birth rate was 34.74 against 20.94 deaths per mille as compared with 35.10 and 21.74 respectively in the previous year.

The tea garden population consists mostly of Hindus, Christians and Animists. The number of Muslims is insignificant. Proper facilities are given to the labourers for the observance of their respective rites and religious festivals in all gardens. Facilities for playing football, hockey and other outdoor games are also afforded by several gardens. During the year 1940 the Boy Scouts movement made satisfactory progress in the Assam Gardens.

SHOPS LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

The first Province in India to enact legislation for the regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments was Bombay where the Legislative Assembly passed the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act on the 30th October 1939. Three other Provinces in India—Bengal, the Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during the year 1940. The Bombay Act was brought into effect from 15th November 1940. The Punjab Trade Employees Act came into force with effect from 1st March 1941. The Bengal Shops and Establishment Act from 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act from 20th November 1941. The question of framing Central legislation for the grant of a weekly holiday to shop workers in those Provinces which have no legislation on this subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference

and the Conference decided that such legislation was necessary. The Government of India drew up a Bill on the subject and this was passed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, early in that year. The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops' Legislation rests with the Government of that Province.

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bengal, the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype. The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments: shops, commercial establishments, and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment.

Application of the Bombay Act—This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses, Government Offices and Offices of Local Authorities, clubs and residential hotels, bazaars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived, hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries, stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks, chemists' and druggists' shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order, and persons exclusively employed in the collection, delivery or conveyance of goods are excluded from the operation of the Act. The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity, persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers, canvassers, watchmen and caretakers, and persons exclusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as cleaning or forwarding clerks or messengers.

Shops—Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 9½ per day. This is half an hour longer than the ordinary factory day. Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour. The Act makes it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p.m., provided, however, that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served at 9 p.m. at any shop may be served in such shop during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour. Power has been given to the Provincial Government to grant exemptions in the case of certain types of shops, such as chemists and druggists' shops, etc. In order, however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop-keepers, it is necessary to prevent street trading after the shop closing hour, and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on the sale of any goods after 9 p.m. in or adjacent to a street or public place. This does not, however, apply to the sale of newspapers. The maximum spread-over has been fixed at 12 hours a day, but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning and late at night provision is made for the extension of the spread.

hours, provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

Commercial Establishments.—As far as these are concerned, there are days in a week or a month or a quarter, when longer hours are worked than usual, and the same applies to the various exchanges where settlement days often give rise to abnormal working hours. It was therefore, considered that it would not be advisable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such establishments and the Act, therefore, provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 208. Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month, this works out at an average of 8 hours per day. No overtime is permitted in the case of shops but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year is permitted so as to enable banks and other large establishments to deal with the pressure of work involved in the preparation of balance sheets, stock taking, etc. The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but the periods of work and intervals of rest of persons employed in commercial establishments are so arranged that they shall not together be spread over more than 12 hours in a day. The Provincial Government is, however, empowered to grant exemptions from this requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock taking, making of accounts, settlements or on other prescribed occasions.

Restaurants and Places of Amusement. For these establishments, a ten hour day has been prescribed with a spread over of 11 hours. These establishments have necessarily to keep open for long hours, but the intensity of the trade done varies and the spread over of 11 hours gives the employers an opportunity of regulating the hours of work of their employees in accordance with the requirements of the trade. No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—No special provision has been made in the Act for the hours of work of women employees, and as the Act stands, there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night. But, no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work at all in the establishments covered by the Act. The hours of work in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are restricted to 12 per week and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to work in any establishment covered by the Act between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning. All overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter. Enforcement of the Act is in the hands of the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be prescribed. Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act are liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to Rs 25 for the first offence and upto Rs 250 for every subsequent offence. The Act in the first instance has been made applicable to the City of Bombay, the

Mumadabad Municipal Borough and Cantonment, the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Borough and Cantonment, and the Sholapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs.

Main Differences between the four Shops Acts in India. The Sind Act is applicable to almost the same class of establishments as are covered by the Bombay Act. The Bengal Act, however, specifically exempts a much larger number of establishments including the following: The Reserve Bank of India, all public utility works, shops dealing in perishable commodities like meat, vegetable, flowers, etc., shops dealing in articles required for obscural ceremonies, shops dealing in tobacco, gun, news papers, etc., and such personal commercial establishments and the clerical establishments of such personal factories as may be exempted by Government. The Punjab Act has a much wider and a more universal application than any of the three other Acts, but, shops dealing in perishable, medicines and newspapers, all places of public entertainment, hospitals and dispensaries, clubs and residential hotels, barber and hair dressers, stalls at railway stations, and carters, porters, travellers, carriers and domestic servants are exempted only from the operation of the sections dealing with opening and closing hours and the 'close day'.

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts prescribe 9 p.m. as the closing hour for shops, the Bengal Act prescribes 8 p.m., while in the Punjab this varies with the seasons of the year—not later than 10 p.m. in the summer and 9 p.m. in the winter. The Punjab is the only Province which provides for opening hours—7 a.m. in summer and 8 a.m. in winter and the Punjab Act, therefore, makes no provision for limiting the spread over as the other Acts do. As far as hours of work are concerned, the Bombay Act places a daily limit in respect of shops and places of amusement and a monthly limit in respect of commercial establishments. In contradistinction to this, the Sind Act prescribes a maximum of 54 hours per week for persons employed in commercial establishments, the Bengal Act 50 hours a week for shops and the Punjab Act 54 hours a week for shops and commercial establishments. The Bengal Act does not place any limitations on hours of work—daily, weekly or monthly—in commercial establishments but places a maximum limit of ten hours per day for work in shops and in places of amusement. The Punjab Act prescribes a uniform ten hour day as the maximum that may be worked in any establishment covered by it.

The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict joint employment by providing that the hours worked by an individual employee with two or more employers should all be taken into account for purposes of recording. Whereas payment for overtime beyond the permissible daily hours is to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay, Bengal and Sind, the Punjab Act requires overtime in excess of daily hours to be paid for at double rates.

While the Bombay, Punjab and Sind Acts provide that all the employees covered by these Acts should get one holiday every week; the Bengal Act goes much further and prescribes

that all employees should get one and a half holidays in each week. The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover, prescribe that every shop shall also be closed for at least one and a half days and one day respectively in each week.

As far as employment of children is concerned the Bombay and the Sind Acts provide that no child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act. The Bengal Act has no provisions with regard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum age limit of fourteen years except in the case of apprentices who are permitted to be employed at 12 years of age.

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages, the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this purpose.

The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay, all the three other Acts do: Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year, Bengal—14 days' privilege leave with full pay after every twelve months continuous employment with right to accumulate up to 28 days and, in addition, casual leave on half pay for ten days in every year, and Punjab—14 days for a year's or 7 days for six months' continuous employment.

Two provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not in the Bombay, Bengal and Sind Acts deserve special mention: (1) no employer may fine any employee to an extent greater than three pias in the rupee of his monthly wages, and (2) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice to be given by both the employer and the employee for termination of service.

The Central Weekly Holidays Act is a very simple measure as compared with the four Provincial prototypes which we have dealt with above. As its title implies it is merely confined to making provision for the grant of a weekly holiday in certain classes of establishments. Every shop must remain entirely closed on one day of the week. All persons employed otherwise than in a confidential capacity or in a position of management in any shop, restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole day in each week. Provincial Governments are empowered, if they so desire, to close shops for an additional half-day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an additional half-day holiday in every week. No deduction or abatement is to be made from wages in respect of any holiday that may be granted under this Act. No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in banks and offices. The Act contains the usual provisions for inspection, penalties, rule-making power and enforcement.

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the Local Authorities, whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated

that the Bombay Act applies to sixty to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G. R. PRADHAN, Ph.D.) and ten Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT 1942.

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in India had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned. This method was not considered satisfactory. As a matter of fact the Government of Bombay had introduced a Bill for the Collection of Statistics in the local Legislative Council as early as in 1924 but that Bill was dropped owing to the strong opposition put up by employers' interests against the adoption of such a measure. Practically every Commission and Committee appointed in connexion with matters relating directly or indirectly to industry in India has stressed the necessity for the passing of a Statistics Act. The subject was discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Industries Conference held in 1930 and again at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1941 and it was decided that such a measure should be adopted. The Government of India introduced a Bill on the subject in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1942 and this was passed into law at the same Session with the title of The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

This Act is permissive, that is to say, the decision to apply it to any particular Province rests with the Government of that Province. The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters: (1) prices of commodities, (2) attendance, (3) living conditions including housing, water supply and sanitation, (4) indebtedness, (5) rents, (6) Wages and earnings, (7) provident and other funds provided for labour, (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour, (9) hours of work, (10) employment and unemployment, and (11) industrial and labour disputes. Penalties are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns. Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority, when once appointed, has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required. Penalties are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data.

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA.

In the first Chapter of this Section we referred to the widespread schemes for new labour legislation initiated by many Provincial Governments in India. It might have been expected that a certain measure of uniformity both with regard to the scope of the contemplated labour laws and the pace at which they were to be enacted would be observed at least in those Provinces where Congress Governments were in

power. But, whereas the Congress Government in Bombay had placed two important enactments such as the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1949, on the Statute Book, no similar legislation had been passed in such other important Industrial Provinces where Congress Ministries had been functioning as Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar. The Imperial Government, Second Conference of Labour Ministers have been published as Bulletin No's 70 and 72 of the Bulletin of Indian Industries and Labour and copies are obtainable from The Manager of Government Publications, New Delhi. Brief summaries of these two Conferences and also of the Joint Conference of Industrialists and of the Meetings between the Labour Member and the representatives of Employers and Labour have been given at pages 511 to 516 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication.

Third Conference of Labour Ministers.

The Third Session of the Conference of Labour Ministers was held at New Delhi on the 30th and 31st January 1942 and was attended by representatives with advisers of all the Provincial Governments and of six Indian States, viz. Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore and Travancore. The Third Session was presided over by Sir Iqbal Khan Noon, a Labour Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Iqbal Khan Noon emphasised that there was no time in the history of India when a speedy settlement of labour problems was more urgent than today. If our war production was to go forward unhampered we must, he said, avoid strikes and lock-outs at all costs and we must handle all problems of labour and industrial development with sympathy and fore-sight. It was for the consideration of the Conference, Sir Iqbal Khan Noon said whether for the future it would be healthier to develop the practice of having joint meetings of employers, workmen and Government representatives. He felt that there were many advantages in bringing all the interests concerned face to face in tripartite conferences as had been the case at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. He stated that he proposed to take up consideration of the question whether the next annual conference should be a joint one of all these three interests. The Agenda of the Third Conference covered the following items: (1) Special machinery for expeditious disposal of labour disputes in war time, (2) Adjustments of wages to changes in the cost of living, (3) Consideration of the best manner of improving cost of living indexes, (4) Sickness Insurance, (5) Regulation of Night Shift Work, (6) Establishments of an All India Industrial Council for the Textile Industry, (7) Holidays with Pay, (8) Industrial Fatigue, (9) Establishment of Provident Funds for Industrial Workers, (10) Question of keeping labour at work during air-raid conditions, and (11) and (12) Examination of certain defects in the Workmen's Compensation and Payment of Wages Acts. The Report of the proceedings of this Conference had not been published by the time we went to Press for this issue.

Tripartite Conference for Industrial Peace.

As we go to Press we understand that the Government of India, with a view to secure greater collaboration between employers, labour and the State, have convened a Plenary Conference of all these interests to meet in New Delhi on 7th August 1942, in order to set up a Standing Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising Government on various labour matters. Employers felt that it would be highly desirable that there should be a measure of unanimity in the opinions expressed by the various employers' associations. With this object in view a Joint Conference of Industrialists was convened at Bombay in September 1940 under the auspices of the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers. This was followed by separate Conferences between the Labour Member, Government of India, and the representatives of the two Federations of Employers' Associations and the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta early in the year 1941. The Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference was held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th January 1941. The Reports of the Proceedings at the First and

problems. As pointed out in the preceding paragraph, the Labour Member of the Government of India in opening the Third Conference of Labour Ministers stated that he would consider whether the next Conference should be held on a tripartite basis. In view of the rapidly changing war situation, the necessity for more frequent collaboration between Governments, employers and workers has, in the opinion of the Government of India, become greater and they feel that there is an urgent need for some collaborative organisation at the Centre which could be called together fairly easily and whose advice would be available to the Government of India on subjects having India-wide importance. The Plenary Conference is to be composed of three representatives of the Central Government, one representative from each Province with one adviser each, one representative from each of the larger States and of the Chamber of Princes with one adviser each, four representatives each of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour with one adviser for each of the delegations, one representative from any other trade union representing, in the

opinion of the Central Government, more than 50,000 workers and not affiliated to either the Trade Union Congress or the Federation and four representatives each of the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers with one adviser for each of the delegations. The Conference is to be held under the chairmanship of the Labour Member of the Government of India.

In the opinion of the Central Government, it will be clearly impossible that the Conference which must necessarily be a large one, can be called together often enough to be able to serve by itself the object aimed at. The Government of India, therefore, think that if the Conference were brought into being as a plenary one to meet once or twice a year it would be suitable for it to nominate a Standing Advisory Committee on Labour matters with powers to co-opt additional members. It is proposed that this Standing Committee should be composed of the Labour Member as the ex-officio Chairman, two representatives of all the Provinces, two representatives of the States and four representatives each of the employers and of the employees.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Although some associations of employers such as the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, have made efforts during the last few years to secure a certain measure of standardization in conditions in the concerns controlled by their members, conditions of work and employment in Indian industry vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of four admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Province of Bombay in 1934. These four reports cover (1) the engineering, (2) the printing, (3) the textile (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) and (4) all the remaining perennial factory industries. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fairly indicative of conditions in the whole of India.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wages and wage rates in India. There is no wage fixing machinery in the country and, with

a few exceptions, there are no trade agreements or union rates. One important exception is the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have been able to reach agreements with regard to the rates to be paid to spinners, doers and weavers. This and a list of the minimum rates of wages to be paid in time-rated unorganised occupations in cotton mills in Bombay (city) drawn up by the Millowners' Association Bombay, in 1934 and in the drawing up of which Labour had no say, are the only attempts which have been made so far at standardisation of wages in the country. Except in the case of a very few firms like General Motors (India), Ltd, time rates of wages are not hourly rates, as in the West, but are daily or monthly rates or, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, daily and weekly or fortnightly rates. The skilled engineering trades like fitting, machinery, etc., are often divided into several grades and sub-grades. Each individual administration or unit has its own arbitrary method of grading but railway workshops and Government Ordnance factories lay down standards for each grade and for the trade tests the passing of which alone entitles an individual workman to promotion. Personal competence and efficiency and bargaining power are the main factors which determine the wage an individual should get in the vast majority of concerns where no grades have been fixed. Where monthly rates of wages are paid, the "month" has a widely varying meaning. It may be the calendar month, or the number of working days in the month, or a month of 26 or 27 working days, or the Hindu month, or a "book" month—a month of so many complete weeks, or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours. Before the Payment of Wages Act was passed employers resorted to various devices to deprive a worker of his dues by attaching various conditions which

would entitle him to secure the hypothetical pay for a Sunday or closed day, e.g. premium on the Saturday or Monday or both. Section 9 of that Act provides that the amount of deduction made from a monthly rate for absence from duty shall in no case bear to the wages payable a larger proportion than that which the period of absence bears to the number of working days in the wage period.

Practically no industrial unit in India today pays a consolidated rate. During the World War of 1914-18 and for a few years later dearness or war or grain allowance were given in addition to a "basic" wage. "Basic" did not mean some fixed or prearranged amount universally paid at any particular moment, it applied to the amount of wage an individual received at the time when the allowance was given to him. A new comer to industry would not necessarily get the same "basic" wage and allowance given to his predecessor. He might get the same but he would generally get a lower "basic" wage and the allowance or a consolidated rate. The dearness allowances granted to industrial workers in India during the last war were never completely taken away. Every attempt made by employers to do away with them or to reduce them was stoutly resisted and this resistance oftener than not resulted in prolonged stoppages of work. The few years preceding the commencement of the present war were characterised by insistent demands by labour for the consolidation of these allowances with "basic" rates of pay. With the advent of the Second World War in September 1939, however, dearness allowances have again been reintroduced in almost all industries in India as a separate item.

It would be of interest to observe that certain industrial concerns in India have adopted the Halsey Weir or Bedaux point systems of wage payment. The International Bedaux Company of New York and Amsterdam which is the largest organization of industrial consultants in the world extended its activities to India in 1936. Comprising a staff of highly trained engineers, the Company provides an expert consultant service for all industrial problems of organization, costing and labour and equipment rationalization. The Company has carried out a large number of studies in the jute, cotton textile, engineering, oil chemical and cement industries. Government have also engaged the services of the Bedaux Company as advisers in the manufacture of armaments and other munitions of war. The Indian branch of the Company is known as The Eastern Bedaux Company and its address is Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Rates of Wages.

In view of what has been stated above it must be obvious that the rates of wages paid in Indian industries must vary widely. They do not only as between industry and industry but also as between centre and centre, and unit and unit in the same centre in any one industry. The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the

Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Province of Bombay. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Province of Bombay. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages and in the reports of Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Indian Trade Disputes Act or in the reports of Provincial Committees appointed by certain Provincial Governments to enquire into wages and conditions of employment of workers in the cotton textile industry. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual Mines' administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the Provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every Commission and Committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely. Moreover, as will be seen from the observations which follow under the heading of "Pay Periods" there are wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of the gradings which have been referred to above. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not

biased one way or the other may be secured in view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1923, 1926, 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay, an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922, an enquiry into the wages of peons in Government and commercial offices in 1922, enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province in 1924, of clerical employees in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935, and of all employees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year. In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this

census covering seasonal factories was conducted in the winter of 1935-36. The results of the special enquiry which that Office conducted into wages in cotton textile Mills in 1937 expressly for the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee have been published in the Committee's Report. The results of all the other enquiries have been published either in special reports or in articles in the *Labour Gazette*.

Information regarding wage rates can only be of value if accurate data are available to show the frequency distribution of the numbers of workers getting the same rate in different occupations in different industries in different centres. Except for a few occupations in the engineering industry in Bombay City for which such information has been compiled in the first of the General Wage Census Reports, this work has not been attempted anywhere in India. Furthermore it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates of wages including dearness allowances for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry as at the beginning of June 1942 —

Occupations	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foremen (European) .	Monthly	500 to 700	400 to 600	350 to 550
" (Indian) .	"	250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen .	"	150 to 250	100 to 225	75 to 200
Maistries .	"	100 to 150	80 to 110	55 to 90
Steam Engine Drivers .	"	50 to 75	40 to 70	30 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants .	"	80 to 100	65 to 80	50 to 70
2nd " " " .	"	50 to 80	45 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen .	"	45 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0
Cabinet Makers .	"	4 8 0		
Carpenters, 1st Class .	Daily	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
" 2nd " .	"	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Fitters, Linemen .	"	4 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
" Superior .	"	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
" Ordinary .	"	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior .	"	4 0 0	3 4 0	...
" Ordinary .	"	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Blacksmiths .	"	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
Hammermen .	"	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers .	"	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Moulders, Superior .	"	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
" Ordinary .	"	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Riveters .	"	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
Welders .	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	
Masons .	"	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers .	"	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Mechanics' Assistants .	"	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters .	"	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semiskilled workers (all occupations) .	"	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men .	"	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women .	"	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0

Earnings.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, still the of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the computation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings, (2) net earnings; or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three. Let us explain "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, the right to purchase from cheap grain and cloth shops, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines. "The amount in the pay envelope" is net earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income-tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund accounts or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income-tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fining is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines. "Net earnings" would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term "earnings" is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without evaluating such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census, and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry

into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in "earnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings": (1) average daily earnings ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group, and (2) average monthly earnings ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. Average percentage attendance is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all principal factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. For the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here. At pages 770 to 852 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication we gave the following seven tables: (1) the averages or monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in engineering workshops; (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and "common" occupations in all factories; (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations; (4) the general averages for "process" operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency; (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry for 1934 with the increases recommended by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in their Interim Report which was published in February 1938 and which were accepted by all Cotton Textile Mills in the Province and also the amounts granted as dearness allowances in centres where such increases were granted; (6) the average daily earnings in the same occupations in July 1937 in cotton textile mills as published in the Committee's final Report with the recommended increases and the dearness allowances again added to the published figures; and (7) the general averages of daily earnings for all male and women operatives for the whole of the Province of Bombay for all factory industries in Bombay excluding the Textile, the Engineering and the Printing Industries. The figures in brackets in the first, the third, the fifth, the sixth and the seventh tables showed the

numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they related. The figures given in those tables no longer hold good today in view of the widely varying and rapidly fluctuating rates of dearness allowances which are being paid in different units of industry and in different centres. There has been no wages enquiry conducted in India since 1937 and we therefore refrain from giving any figures relating to earnings.

PAY PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are often paid for different pay periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where nearly 50,000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates and monthly to those on monthly rates. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last nineteen years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described

in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The weekly hours of work in Indian mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System*. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being. Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., in certain of their cotton Mills in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last six or seven years, but conditions in these Mills are highly rationalised that is to say, more machines are allotted to each worker, spindles being asked to mind two sides and weavers six looms as against the normal of one side and two looms. As far as the Jute Mill industry is concerned, the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Mills which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first instance. The hours of work are to be ordinarily limited to forty-five per week. If 75 per cent of the signatories vote for reduction, the hours of work may be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent of the signatories vote for an increase the hours may be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which may be exceeded only under extraordinary circumstances such as a cycle of prosperity or war. Under such conditions mills with 270 looms are entitled to work up to 72 hours per week. If one unit in a "group of mills," i.e., under the same management, does not work the full complement of hours allowable, it may transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management. Since that agreement was entered into hours of work in Jute Mills in Bengal have varied from 45 hours per week with or without complete closure for one week out of every four to 60 hours per week according to the demand for jute manufactures and availability of shipping space. During the period immediately prior to 18th May 1942 jute mills were working a 60 hour week but from that date the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to reduce hours of work to 54 per week and also to seal ten per cent of the looms against production at the same time.

All the dock-yards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories

abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment. The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns in the country.

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated. He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in employment. Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold and grip on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money whilst he continues in that employment under pain of his losing his job.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour. The Millowners Association, Bombay, have tackled the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System." The daily number of absentees in a cotton mill in Bombay are averaged and an additional percentage is added. Each mill issues *badli* or substitute cards to this number of workers. Daily casual vacancies are filled only from such card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all other mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the Province.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last fifteen years. Early in 1926, the Government of India instituted a country wide inquiry into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of most important recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them.

The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1941 were Ahmedabad 4.15, Bombay 9.64, and Sholapur 15.13—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved by such authority as a Provincial Government may prescribe and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees concerned are working. Apart from this employers were not required to draw up any Standing Orders or rules of conduct governing the conditions of employment between them and their employees. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, however, requires every employer in an industry to which the Act has been made applicable to submit a draft for the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for regulating the relations between him and his employees to the Commissioner of Labour within two months of the date of the application of the Act to any industry, and the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to "settle" such standing orders after he had consulted all the interests concerned in the industry. Appeal against the orders of the Commissioner of Labour lies with the Industrial Court constituted under the Act. In accordance with these provisions, the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, settled the Standing Orders for Cotton mill operatives in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other centres in the Province of Bombay in September and October 1939. Appeals against most of these Orders were filed with the Industrial Court both by individual employers and associations of employers and by Trade Unions and individual workers. These appeals were heard by the Industrial Court in November 1939 and the Court, after hearing the parties, settled a new set of Standing Orders which it directed should come into force on and from 12th December 1939. Copies of these Standing Orders can be obtained from the Secretary, The Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay. Since the beginning of 1940 many employers all over India have drawn up Standing Orders for their operatives on the lines laid down by the Industrial Court, Bombay.

all such cases both the qualities of the articles sold in such shops and the prices charged for them are controlled by a 'prescribed authority' who is generally the Chief Inspector of Factories. As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War, almost all Provincial Governments in India have not only notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "amenities" for the purposes of the Payment of Wages Act but have opened such shops of their own and have also encouraged employers to do likewise. The articles sold at these shops are bought at wholesale prices and are sold without any profit except for a small addition to cover working expenses of the shops. For more detailed information regarding the initiation and the progress of such establishments in cotton textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad reference may be made to page 563 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication.

Loans and Advances—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one, and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. All railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernaculars at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention, publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic lantern lectures, and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-First. In conjunction with the Factory Department and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance

Association it has posted attractive safety-first posters in all cotton mills in Bombay City. In conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association it started classes in 1931 for first aid training. These are attended by large numbers of workers from many cotton mills in the city. Working in conjunction with the Safety-First Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. In co-operation with the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay and the officials of the Khatau Mankaj Mills, a safety film for the textile industry was prepared and this has been exhibited in the various Government welfare centres and in some mills in Bombay. The Safety First Association is conducting special courses to train persons in Air Raid Precaution. In the Central Provinces and Berar fire drills are being systematically carried out in many large concerns. Many large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety-first' measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939. Factory Departments in all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories. Since the beginning of the present war special attention has been paid to ordinance works consequent on the employment of workers not ordinarily used to machine shop hazards.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Provincial Government even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West. Pioneer work in this direction has been done by Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company which manages eleven large cotton mills in the City has established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment, and hot meals are supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company has also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers. The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Re 1-8-0 per month for a child to Rs 6 for an adult. In May, 1939, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, recommended to all its member mills that they should establish canteens with the help of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The suggestion was adopted by a member of mills and permission to make deductions from the wages of workers on account of canteen coupons sold to them was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, on the understanding that the canteens were run on a non-profit basis. A large number of mills in Bombay have now started such canteens and substantial surpluses are being built up especially in those mills where no rents or interest on loans are charged. The Association has now decided that after certain charges for depreciation and reasonable rent have been met, the surpluses realised should be spent for general welfare work, e.g., provision of milk and biscuits for children in creches, installation of cold drinking water facilities in the departments, health exhibitions, recreation club equipment including books, journals, a radio set, etc. The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain a number of restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. The Company has its own plant for the manufacture of ice and soda which are provided free of charge to the employees in the works. A women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the

absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook arising, it may be, from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past. Climatic conditions, highly insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The wide-spread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri-beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal, ankylostomiasis in South India and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work, the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers. Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last five years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants, progress in this direction was hitherto confined mostly to spinning and weaving sheds but since 1930 expansions have been made in other departments as well by installing large hoods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable

the steam to be drawn away from striking rythm. Attempts are also being made to reduce dust to a minimum and many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified European physicians and nursing staffs of suitable caliber. In addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of the Provincial Government. Let the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of the Government establishments such as the Majors' Indian S.S. Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition factories. Several of the large municipalities and public bodies, such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter almost all the large labour employing establishments in India cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering works, tea plantations etc. maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part time qualified medical officers.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In India, holidays with pay have hitherto been enjoyed by a very small percentage of the population and most leave whenever it has been granted has been without pay. Exceptions are workmen in Government and railway factories and in the industrial establishments of local bodies, public utility companies and in the factories of petroleum and kerosene installations and in some go-ahead concerns like General Motors India Ltd., Ford Motors India, Ltd., and Messrs. Lever Bros. (India), Ltd. to mention a few.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules, and for the factories owned and controlled by the Provincial Government, according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay

every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workmen who joined before the 1st September 1924 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1924 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardization of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. The big company owned railways grant fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualification minimum period of service.

Perhaps the most liberal leave rules in any private industry obtainable in India are those found in the Tata Iron and Steel Works. In fact, here all monthly rated workers receive one month's leave with full pay for every six months of service with the right to accumulate leaving to three months. Daily rated workers get 10 to 15 days casual leave and fourteen days paid leave with pay, and daily rated workers get 11 weeks get five days casual leave with pay. Monthly rated employees in addition get six months' leave on full pay or three months on full pay after seven years' service with the Company.

Proposed Legislation for Holidays with Pay.

In accordance with the decision taken at the First and the Third Conferences of Labour Ministers the Government of India have prepared a Draft Bill on the subject of Holidays with Pay and this has been forwarded to all Provincial Governments for opinion. The proposed provisions are intended to be applied in the first case to permanent factories alone and the necessary legislation is therefore to be put through by amending the Factories Act 1934. The main features of the Draft Bill are (1) the minimum number of paid holidays is seven to run in one block, (2) holidays cannot be accumulated, (3) the qualifying service is to be one year, (4) half the wages due for the holiday period are to be paid at its commencement, (5) workers will be prohibited from undertaking other remunerative work during the period of paid holidays, and (6) "compensatory" holidays are provided for workers deprived of the weekly holidays as a result of exemption or a factory from the provisions of section 35 of the Factories Act. No provision has been made in the Draft Bill for the continuance or otherwise of local and other customary holidays at present given by individual employers; the matter has been left for mutual adjustment between the employers and employees.

LABOUR WELFARE.

Except for the information contained in the written memoranda submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India and that collected by the Government of Bombay during the General Wage Census of 1934, no effort has been

made in India to collect accurate data regarding the welfare activities conducted by individual employers in industry. There is no recent information on the subject at all but it is well known that certain large organizations such as the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur, the Railways, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras, the Elgin Mills in Cawnpore, the Empress Mills in Nagpur, Messrs E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd in Bombay, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces and some others have devised wide welfare schemes for the benefit of their employees. In most cases these schemes are controlled by expert and experienced welfare Officers specially trained for the job. All this is, however, but a drop in the ocean and the vast majority of employees in India have no welfare schemes of any kind at all. It is obviously not possible for us to give even the briefest outline of the different schemes that are in existence in India within the compass of a work such as this.

Welfare work for labour employed in Indian industries has, since the advent of Provincial Autonomy, been taken over by Government. Pioneering work in this direction was done by that great and zealous friend of Indian Labour—Mr Guizari Lal Nanda, since 1921 the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to the Prime Minister in the Congress Ministry in the Province of Bombay. He knew that employers as a whole were doing little or nothing for the welfare of labour and that no amount of persuasion would yield tangible results. He also knew that legislation to enforce welfare measures would not create that personal enthusiasm which is so vital for the success of any welfare scheme that might be launched. He persuaded his Cabinet to set aside a sum of Rs 1,20,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1938-39 for "industrial welfare" and he then started looking for a benevolent person or persons who would donate the necessary buildings and equipment for the purpose. He found such a person in Mr Ramnath Podar, Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill in Bombay who contributed a sum of Rs 25,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay City. The lead given in the matter by Bombay has been successively taken up by the Governments of the United Provinces, Bengal, Sind, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar. The Central Government too have recognised the value of Governmental effort in the field of Labour Welfare and they have recently appointed Mr R S Nimbkar, the prominent Labour Leader of Bombay who for many years was the Secretary of the Girm Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay, as Central Adviser on Labour Welfare to the Government of India.

The total sum provided by the Government of Bombay for "Industrial Welfare" in the Budget Estimates for the current financial year (1942-43) amounts to Rs 1,93,200. The other Provincial Governments who have gone in for this type of work are not spending anything as much but still their activities in this direction are showing a tangible widening year by year. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to give an account of the manner in which Government activities in this

direction have grown during recent years. We are, however, giving a fairly full account of the scheme as it stands in the Province of Bombay today for purposes of guidance to other governments, employers and welfare workers who might like to know as to what is being and what can be done in this field.

Government Welfare Centres in the Province of Bombay are divided into four types "A", "B", "C" and "D" according to the type and the extent of the activities provided and the times at which they are open. The scope of the work in the "A" type centres is of a very comprehensive character and covers almost all forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activities, periodic cinema and dramatic performance and bharian parties, the running of libraries, reading rooms, canteens and restaurants, the organization of debates, magic lantern and other lectures and many types of educational classes, the provision of nursery schools, medical aid and advice on maternity and health, radios and add-a-giams, etc. These centres are open from 8.30 to 11 in the mornings and from 5 to 9.30 in the evenings for men and boys and from 1 to 4 in the afternoons for women and girls but the nursery school section supervised by a full time lady teacher is open at each "A" type centre from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The "C" type centres are open from 7.30 to 10.30 a.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m. for men and boys and literacy and sewing classes and indoor games for women are conducted from 1 to 4 p.m. The activities in the "C" type centres mainly cover indoor recreation and reading rooms. The "D" type centres only cover outdoor recreation. The Municipality of Bombay has consented to place ten open spaces in Bombay City at the disposal of Government for this purpose.

An "A" type centre was erected at DeLisle Road out of the contribution of Rs 25,000 given to Government by Mr Ramnath Podar and this started functioning in March 1939. Two additional full fledged "A" type centres were started at Worli and Naigam with effect from 1st June 1940. At the moment of writing (June 1942) there are three "A" type centres in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad. One is in the process of erection at Sholapur. There are ten "C" type centres in Bombay, four at Sholapur and one at Hubli and there are four "D" type centres in Bombay. It is the intention of Government to extend these welfare activities so as to cover all the industrial areas of the Province.

The Industrial Welfare Scheme of the Government of Bombay also covers an Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which was established to impart instruction in elementary engineering work to apprentices. The primary aim of the workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment. It is also intended to raise the standard of skill and efficiency of operatives in the cotton textile industry. A sum of Rs 65,000 was earmarked in the budget estimates for the year 1941-42 from the Development Fund for the purchase of machinery for a second workshop at Ahmedabad, for constructional alterations in the existing "A" type centres and for starting circulating libraries. Stores have been put up at the three "A" type centres in Bombay and these have also been

supplied with water taps and shower baths. Circulating libraries have been established in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. The books are circulated in such a way that they reach all *mohollas* (localities) consisting of ten or more chawls. Each Moholla has a Committee of 5 or 6 members and the Anti-Drink Propaganda Inspector, where one exists, acts as the Secretary of the Committee. Social welfare institutions and well organized labour unions are also to be used as agencies for circulating the books.

Until about the end of the year 1941, the whole of the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay was under the control and direction of Mr. Gulzar Lal Nanda under the designation of Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour. Consequent on his resignation, the control of this Department has been transferred to the Commissioner of Labour with effect from 15th December 1941, and a special Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. A. S. Iyengar) has been appointed to assist him in this work. Messrs E. J. S. Ram, M. P. Vigos and B. J. Mhatre are the Labour Welfare Officers at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and Miss P. G. David is the Lady Welfare Worker at Bombay.

The Government of the United Provinces have opened five welfare centres in Cawnpore, two at Lucknow and one each at Allahabad, Hathras and Firozabad. Each centre provides facilities for free medical aid, a reading room and a library, some indoor and outdoor games, a tea stall at which tea is sold at one pice per cup and a Co-operative Store. A children's Section is attached to all the centres at Cawnpore and at

one centre in Lucknow. A *dar* and a trained Assistant Health Visitor look after the cleanliness of the children and the work is supervised by a trained Health Visitor. Milk is distributed free of charge to those workers' children who are under three years of age and toys are also supplied. Each centre is in charge of a full-time staff consisting of an organiser, an assistant organiser, a medical officer and a compounder. The Doctor visits the patients at home free of charge and the Health Visitors visit the *ahals* frequently, attend to maternity cases and deliver lectures on sanitation and personal hygiene. As in Bombay, cinema and dramatic performances are held periodically and debates, lectures, literacy and sewing classes are held frequently as a regular feature of a Centre's activities. Besides a detailed programme of annual sports, a Provincial Labour Welfare Tournament is organized every year under the auspices of the Government Labour Office. Employers co-operate not only by participating in the events but also by giving generous contributions for the prizes "Better living societies" with their own Committees have also been organized. In addition to the above centres a number of libraries and reading rooms have been established in important labour mohollas.

It is not necessary to describe the welfare work done by Government in the Provinces of Bengal and Sind and in other Provinces. This is conducted on lines similar to those adopted in Bombay and in the U.P. Over fifteen welfare centres have been opened in Calcutta and Howrah and two at Karachi. The Government of Bengal have established Local Advisory Committees to assist the Labour Department with the work of administration of the centres.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to complete and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living. A monthly cost of living index number for working classes in Bombay City compiled on the aggregate consumption method and with July 1914 as the base period was regularly published in the *Bombay Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937 when this series was replaced by another. The scope and the method of the compilation of the old index were described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. A table giving the figures from that index for the months of January, April, July and October in each year from 1918 to 1936 and for the months of January and April 1937 was given at page 572 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. These figures are now of purely historical interest but it would be useful to reproduce the annual averages for the years 1918 to 1936 in order to show the general trend of prices: 1918—154, 1919—175, 1920—183, 1921—173, 1922—164, 1923—154, 1924—157, 1925 and 1926—155, 1927—154, 1928—147, 1929—140, 1930—137,

1931—110, 1932—109, 1933—103, 1934—97, 1935—101, and 1936—102.

The old Bombay Cost of Living Index series was considered to be somewhat defective as the weights used for its compilation were not based on any family budget enquiry. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, therefore, conducted a comprehensive family budget enquiry in Bombay City between May 1932 and June 1933 and taking the weights based on the results of that enquiry it compiled a new cost of living index series on the price relative method with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100. A full note on the method used in the compilation of this index number has been given at pages 370-72 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940. This new index has been made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and by adding a new group for "miscellaneous expenditure" which did not find a place in the old index. The annual averages of the index numbers in the new series for the years 1934 to 1941 were as follows: 1934 (four months)—99, 1935—100, 1936—101, 1937—106, 1938—106, 1939—106, 1940—112, and 1941—122. As this is the most important cost of living index series compiled in India we are reproducing in the table below the monthly movement of the

index since January 1939 (the year in which the Second World War broke out)

**Bombay Cost of Living Index
(1933-34=100)**

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942
January	105	114	117	137
February	104	112	119	135
March	103	110	119	137
April	103	110	121	138
May	103	111	122	142
June	104	111	122	152
July	105	113	126	
August	105	114	131	
September	106	112	129	
October	108	113	125	
November	109	113	126	
December	113	115	129	

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the Province of Bombay (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sholapur, and (3) Jalgaon. Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City. The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928. Details regarding the scope and the method of compilation of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur series have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1930 and for February 1931 respectively.

Other Provinces in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab and Orissa. The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Vizagapatnam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Calicut with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base. The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two series for Nagpur and Jabulpore with prices in January 1927 as base. In the United Provinces, one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Cawnpore and three other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at

Lucknow, Meerut and Gorakhpur. The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living index numbers with the average cost of living for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Province: Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Ranchi. Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Sialkot, Ludhiana and Rohtak in the Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935. The Government of Orissa compiles only one cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack; this is done on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar.

In view of the varying base periods adopted by different Provinces for their cost of living series and also by the same Province for the series for different centres in that Province, we do not think that it would be desirable to reproduce the cost of living index figures for a number of centres in one table. It is obviously not possible for us, with the space at our disposal, to give separate tables for every cost of living series compiled in India in the same way as we have done for Bombay. It will be noticed that the general averages for the old and the new series for Bombay City for the two years 1935 and 1936 are very similar (1935—old 101, new 100, 1936—old 102, new 101). The general trend in prices is fairly uniform all over India and we are inclined to the view that the figures for Bombay may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as fairly continuous from 1914 to 1942 with 1914 as the base for the whole of India.

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jabulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at certain different centres in India :—

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups	Bombay (1932-33)	Ahmedabad (1933-35).	Sholapur (1925)	Nagpur (1927).	Jubbulpore (1927)	Rangoon (1928).	Madras (1938).
Food	46 60	49 31	49 25	64.10	66.00	52.7	52.63
Fuel and light	7.11	6 65	9 60	9 02	7.95	5.2	6 67
Clothing	7.75	9 12	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6	4.50
House rent	12 81	10 97	6 27	1.92	1.44	13.9	11.14
Miscellaneous	25 73	23 95	23.02	13.66	13 75	17.6	25 06
Total	100 00	100 00	100.00	100 00	100.00	100.0	100.00

NOTE—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection.—

—	Bombay	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore.	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madras
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	4 05	4.57	4 33	3 76	3.01	6 03
Average monthly income	Rs a p 50 1 7	Rs a p. 46 5 0	Rs. a p 39 14 10	Rs a p ..	Rs a. p ..	Rs a p 58 8 3	Rs. a. p 37 5 11

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act 1936 was intended to secure to the workmen prompt payment of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have had under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which were all designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various Provincial Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that Central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War.

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell: lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership. Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But quite a few went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere propagandists and mischief-makers who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers at first constituted themselves into strike committees. Many of these committees secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned, but, whereas most of them fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginnings of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership, but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised

at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mill workers in Bengal and seven or eight unions of cotton textile mill workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform.

If employers in Indian industry had had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical International Conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to combat trade unionism. It is unfortunately too true that many employers in India have looked and even

today look askance at the growth of organisation among their workers and that employees who take part in trade union activities are victimised. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator, and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries, but with the exception of Ahmedabad where a strong trade union had been formed of the workers in cotton textile mills under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised, on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book.

The height of the trade union movement in India was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girm Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled

also showed remarkable increases. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it took ten years to recover.

The communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the Tenth Session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour, but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This

Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group, (2) the liberal group, and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr. Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies were that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trades Union Federation *in toto*. The General Council was to act for the combined body with the one limitation that questions relating to general strikes and affiliation with international bodies should be decided by a three-fourth's majority. If this scheme worked well, the task of unification should be pushed further and the two bodies merged into one. The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of The All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September, 1940.

This very same Session, however, was responsible for yet another split in the Congress. The Session adopted a resolution of neutrality in connexion with the War Effort but certain elements headed by Dr. Asf Ali, President of The Seamen's Union at Calcutta desired to support the War Effort. The Trade Union Congress while adhering to the principle of neutrality, however, gave a free hand to such of their affiliated members as desired to support the War Effort. This attitude of luke-warmness did not satisfy Mr. Asf Ali and he disaffiliated his Union from the Congress. Another section, headed by Mr. M. N. Roy and known as the Royists with Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, formed a new central organisation known as The Trade Union Federation with its head office at Delhi. Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta was appointed its President and Mr. M. N. Roy its General Secretary. Two hundred trade Unions in India with a total Membership of over a quarter of a Million have affiliated themselves to the new Federation which is carrying on a country-wide campaign and propaganda for all-out support by Indian Labour of the War Effort.

The Nineteenth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Cawnpore in February 1942. No resolution on the war was passed owing to the want of a three-fourth's majority. The following office bearers were appointed: President—Mr. V. V. Giri, Vice Presidents—Mrs. Chando Behl, Dr. Suresh Bannerjee, Dr. Charu Bannerjee and Messrs. A. A. Zaman and M. Khan, Treasurer—Mr. Laljee Pendse, General Secretary—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), and Assistant Secretaries—Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Miss Shanta Bhaleiao.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, at the moment is made up of three distinct groups: (1) the Communists, (2) the Nationalists (including the Indian National Congress and the Congress Socialist Party), and (3) the pure Trade Unionists. There are, however, two important groups outside the Trade Union Congress. One is the Royists. The other is the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh which is the permanent off-spring of the Labour Sub-committee set up by the Gandhi Seva Sangh in 1937 to organise labour on the principles set up by Mahatma Gandhi—Principles which have been followed by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, since its inception in 1921. The original Sub-committee established a training school in Ahmedabad to educate interested persons in trade union work. After completing a course of training in this school, the trainees are sent out to different centres to organise and conduct *bona fide* trade unions. Today, the sphere of work of the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh of which Sudar Vallabhai Patel is the President and Messrs. J. J. and S. S. Boudhhan and Shankarlal Banker are Secretaries extends to the Provinces of Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar (the Bihar Coal field) and Sind. The Sangh acts as an Advisory Body and is not a federation of unions. In politics its policy is the same as that of the Indian National Congress but it does not organise or conduct trade unions of workers on political lines.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS.

In the section dealing with the Indian Trade Unions Act we have given a table showing the growth in the number of registered unions and their membership in India since the Act was brought into operation in July, 1927. It is not possible to give similar statistics for all trade unions because no Province except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has, however, collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the Province of Bombay since the years 1922. The following Table shews the progress of the trade union movement in that Province during the last twenty years.

Growth of Trade Unions in the Province of Bombay.

Year.	Average number of Unions during the year	Average Membership during the year
1923	18	41,030
1926	52	62,772
1929	91	191,037
1932	86	104,458
1935	103	103,429
1936	103	97,302
1937 ..	105	93,453
1938	140	126,455
1939	170	159,026
1940 ..	177	191,942
1941	174	184,517
1942 (First Quarter)	179*	185,541*

* Actual figures

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1942 (1st March) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

Class of Industry	Number of Unions	Membership	Percentage to total Membership
Textiles	31	86,944	46.86
Railways. ..	7	26,884	14.42
Seamen	3	14,693	7.99
Post and Telegraph	35	6,910	3.72
Municipal ..	10	9,817	5.29
Miscellaneous	93	40,293	21.72
Total	179	185,541	100.00

Out of the 81 unions of cotton-textile workers in the Province of Bombay, eight with a total membership of 26,505 are in Bombay City and ten with a total membership of 48,898 are in Ahmedabad.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

The question of representation of Labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the public in matters connected with Labour. We have given a fairly detailed account of the extent of this representation prior to the advent of Provincial Autonomy and also in the New Legislatures which came into being by virtue of the Government of India Act, 1935, at pages 592 and 593 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. In view of the improbability of any fresh elections to the Provincial Legislatures being held during the duration of the present War we do not consider it necessary to reproduce the details regarding the qualifications of electors and candidates in this edition. We, however, reproduce the name of the various Labour Constituencies in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies together with the names of the persons elected from these Constituencies below.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Railway Trade Unions
Textile Trade Unions
Textile Workers
Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour)
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour
West Godavari cum Krishna cum Guntur Factory Labour

Mr G Krishnamurthi Ayl
Mr Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu
Mr N G Ramaswami Nayadu Ayl

Mr P R K Sarma Ayl

Mr Subbarao Karunakaram Garu.
Mr V V Narasimham Garu

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions
Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats)
Ditto
Railway Unions (Two seats)
Ditto
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers

Mr D K Jagtap
Mr Gulzarilal Nanda
Mr K K Desai
Mr S H Jhambhala.
Vacant
Mr A. H. Mirza

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Railway Trade Unions
Water Transport Trade Unions
Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories)
Barrackpore (Registered Factories)
Howrah (Registered Factories)
Hooghly *cum* Serampore (Registered Factories)
Colerries (Coal Mines)
Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sadar, Bengal
Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong

Mr J N Gupta
Mr Aftab Ali
Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee
Mr Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar
Mr Sibnath Banerjee
Mr M A Zaman.
Mr B Mukerjee
Mr Latta Sirdar

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Trade Union Constituency
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad
and Aligarh

Mr Raja Ram Shastri
Mr Suraj Prasad Awasthi
Mr B K Mukerjee

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Trade Unions
East Punjab
North Punjab Labour Constituency

Mr Lala Sita Ram Mehra
Mr Dewan Chaman Lal
Rai Saheb Sohan Lal

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mining Trade Unions
Jamshedpur Factory Labour
Monghyr *cum* Jamalpur Factory Labour
Hazariabag Mining Labour

Nil
Mr Babu Natha Ram
Nil
Mr Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Trade Union Labour
Factory Labour

Mr G S Page
Mr V R Kalappa.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh
Jorhat, Nazira and East Golaghat
Thakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri
Silchar Srimangal and Longa Valley

Mr Bideshy Pan Tanty
Mr Bhairab Chandra Das
Mr Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan
Mr Sanat Kumar Ahir

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Orissa Labour Constituency

Mr Babu Pyari Sankara Roy.

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sind Labour Constituency

Mr N A Bechar

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions have had considerable effect both on the formation of new unions and on the registration of such of those as had not registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. Since Provincial Autonomy has come into existence registered unions have been making better endeavours than they had hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, however, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the

extent which it has with workmen in the West. the fear of victimisation is still strongly entrenched in the minds of the workers to enable them to enter into combinations promoted to safeguard their interests but things are showing a marked improvement during the last year or two. One great difficulty experienced by trade union workers is the collection of subscriptions from members. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect subscriptions for the reason that the Indian workman will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because it provides a host of welfare schemes in

the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials like Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr Khaudibhai K Desai and Mr. S. P. Dave, who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with

no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned of their *bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the weak structure which exists to-day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the gods.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty-four further sessions were held till the end of the year 1939 and a total of sixty-seven Conventions were adopted. I give below, in serial order, the year and the date at which each of the twenty-five sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter "G," the Employers' Delegates by the letter "E," and the Workers' Delegates by the letter "W." The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919) Indian Delegation—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, Employers—Sir Alexander Murray, Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi

Conventions

- 1 Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
- 2 Unemployment—(C).
- 3 Childbirth
- 4 Night Work (Women)—(AB)
- 5 Minimum Age (Industry)—(D)
- 6 Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
- White Phosphorus—(D).

2nd Session (Geneva, 1920) G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt. D. F. Vines, Stamen's Delegate—Mr. A. M. Mazarello.

Conventions.

7. Minimum Age (Sea)—(L).
- 8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E).

9 Placing of Seamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. I. N. Gupta, E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr. A. G. Glow.

Conventions

- 10 Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
- 12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).
- 13 White Lead (Painting)
- 14 Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
- 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB)

16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva, 1922) G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alfred Pickford, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr. C. H. Silver

5th Session (Geneva, 1923) G—Sir Dadilab M Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Joseph Kay, W—Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury.

6th Session (Geneva, 1924) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr. Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva, 1925). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Thomas Smith, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)
- 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC)
- 19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB)
- 20 Night Work (Bakeries).

8th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr. Lajpat Rai; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist

Conventions.

21. Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)

9th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr M Daud, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist.

Conventions.

22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB).

23. Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva, 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute), E—Mr G D Birla W—Mr V V Giri, Secretary—Mr S Lall

Conventions.

24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.)

25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)

11th Session (Geneva, 1928) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr. J. O Walton (Substitute), E—Mr Narottam Morarjee; W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Dr R C Rawley

Conventions

26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

12th Session (Geneva, 1929) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R. P Paranjpe, and Mr A. G Clow (Substitute), E—Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr N M. Joshi, Secretary—Mr A Diddin

Conventions

27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB)

28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers).

13th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Mr C. W A Turner (Substitute), E—Mr Jadunath Roy, W—Mr M Daud, Secretary—Mr C W A Turner.

14th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A. Latiff (Substitute), E—Mr A L Ojha, W—Mr S C Joshi, Secretary—Mr G Graham Dixon

Conventions

29. Forced Labour

30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)

15th Session (Geneva, 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow, E—Mr Walchand Hirachand, W—Mr R R Bakhale, Secretary—Mr N A. Mehrban

Conventions

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines)

16th Session (Geneva, 1932) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee, E—Mr Shanmukham Chetti, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr K R. Menon

Conventions

32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D).

33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment)

17th Session (Geneva, 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings, E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna; W—Mr. Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr K R Menon

Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.

35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).

36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture)

37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.)

38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture)

39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).

40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A G. Clow, E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta, Secretary—Mr A. Diddin

Conventions

41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB)

42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)

43. Sheet-Glass Works

44. Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore, E—Mr H A Lalljee, W—Mr V M Ramaswami Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman.

Conventions

45. Underground Work (Women)—(A).

46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)

47. Forty-Hour Week

48. Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights

49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S N Roy, E—Sir H M. Mehta, W—Rao Sahib R W Fulay, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions.

50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers

51. Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)

52. Holidays with Pay.

21st Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A Diddin, E—Mr M A. Master, W—Mr. Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr A. F Morley

Conventions

53. Officers' Competency Certificates.

54. Holidays with Pay (Sea)

55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen)

56. Sickness Insurance (Sea)

57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936) Same Delegation as at the 21st Session

Conventions

58. Minimum Age (Sea).

23rd Session (Geneva, 1937) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, E—Sir Hormusjee P. Modi; W—Mr. S C Sen, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman.

Conventions.

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised).
 60. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised).
 61. Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles)
 62. Safety Provisions (Building).

24th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, E—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay), Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Conventions.

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture

25th Session (Geneva, 1939) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Mr. M. L. Dahankar, W—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah

Conventions

64. Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers

65. Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers.

66. Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants or employment

67. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport

- A = Unconditional ratification
 B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention
 C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.
 D = Legislation passed
 E = Legislation in progress or in preparation

India has ratified the following Conventions unconditionally: Hours of Work (Industry), (2) Night Work (Women), (3) Night Work (Young Persons); (4) Right of Association (Agriculture), (5) Weekly Rest (Industry), (6) Minimum Wage (Trimmers and Stokers), (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), (8) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), (10) Inspection of Emigrants, (11) Seamen's Articles of Agreement, (12) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels), (13) Night Work (Women) (Revised), and (14) Underground Work (Women). In 1938, India denounced the Unemployment Convention which it had ratified in 1921. Legislative or other measures have been adopted in India with reference to the following Conventions: (1) Hours of Work (Industry), (2) Unemployment, (3) Night Work (Women), (4) Minimum Age (Industry), (5) Night Work (Young Persons), (6) Right of Association (Agriculture); (7) Weekly Rest (Industry);

(8) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), (9) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea); (10) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), (11) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), (12) Inspection of Emigrants, (13) Seamen's Articles of Agreement, (14) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels), (15) Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised 1932), (16) Night Work (Women) (Revised), and (17) Underground Work (Women). In addition, legislation is either in progress or under preparation in connection with the following Conventions: (1) Minimum Age (Sea), and (2) Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck).

The outbreak of the Second World War found the International Labour Office prepared to continue its work and to carry out its constitutional obligations. So far back as February 1939, the Governing Body had decided to appoint an Emergency Committee with a tripartite and representative character from its membership which could meet more rapidly in times of crisis. The Committee set forth two important principles: first, that the I.L.O. must continue to function as effectively and as completely as possible in case of war, and, second, that the continued existence of the Organization as an instrument of co-operation between Governments, employers and workers would be of unusual importance in such circumstances.

The Twenty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference fixed to begin on 3rd June 1940 had to be postponed *sine die* on account of the War. Several Committee Meetings had also to be cancelled. By July 1940, Swiss territory was almost completely surrounded by German Occupation Forces and it became increasingly difficult to envisage the continuance in Geneva of an international organization which depended for its effectiveness upon regular communications with its States Members. It became necessary, therefore, to establish a working centre outside Geneva and to transfer to it the staff required in order to carry out the obligations of the Organization to its members. In August 1940, the Government of Canada officially indicated its willingness for the temporary transfer to the Dominion of the personnel necessary to maintain the essential services of the Organization. Montreal was chosen as the most suitable and convenient site for its location and the McGill University very generously agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation and library facilities. The transfer from Geneva to Montreal necessitated drastic administrative changes and reduction in personnel. The work of collection and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is now being continued from Montreal and plans have been made for carrying on unimpaired, as far as conditions permit, all the manifold activities of the Organization from that centre.

In furtherance of this programme, a Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New York from 27th October to 5th November 1941 and on 6th November 1941 at the White House, Washington. Technically, the Conference was not a Session of the International Labour Conference and it, therefore, had no powers to adopt Conventions and Recommendations in the manner provided for in the

Constitution of the International Labour Organization, but ample evidence of the value of its work is furnished by the influence exercised by its debates and by the action taken by various Governments to implement the more important of the resolutions which it adopted. Further, this Conference has a particular importance attaching to it as the first general international meeting held in the world since the outbreak of the War. Thirty-four States Members of the Organization were represented, twenty-two of them by delegations including representatives of Governments, employers and workers, Major C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, represented the Government of Great Britain while the Government of India was represented by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. H. S. Malik, I.C.S. The agenda consisted of two items: (1) consideration of the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office under the title of "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction", and (2) the question of "Methods of Collaboration between Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations and Employers' Organizations".

Some twelve Resolutions were adopted by the Conference. The most important of these was that on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures. The resolution requested the Governing Body of the I.L.O. (a) to call the attention of Governments to the desirability of associating the International Labour Office with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction and to ask that the International Labour Organization should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference which may be held after the end of the War, (b) to suggest to Governments that they should, if they had not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the I.L.O., (c) to set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare both measures of reconstruction and emergency measures to deal with unemployment, in co-operation, where necessary, with governmental inter-governmental and private agencies, (d) to make full use of the existing organs of the I.L.O. and set up such new agencies as may be needed in order to meet the responsibilities implied in the Resolution, (e) to direct the

programme of the I.L.O. to fulfil the purposes of the Resolution, and (f) to report on the subject matter of the Resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the I.L.O. should be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security. A second resolution endorsed the social and economic principles of the Atlantic Charter and urged that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the I.L.O. in giving effect to these principles. Another resolution provided for the continuation of the work of the World Textile Conference held by the I.L.O. in 1937 and requested the Director to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment, under the aegis of the I.L.O., of a World Textile Office, based on the tripartite principle, to be responsible for the international organization of measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile industry. The leading resolution on Government-employer-worker collaboration declared that real collaboration is possible only "within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers" and if in law and in fact the right of industrial organizations to represent workers and employers is recognised by the State.

In addressing the Conference on the part to be played by the International Labour Organization in the winning of the War and of the peace at the concluding Session held at White House, President Roosevelt said: "In the planning of such international action the International Labour Organization, with its representation of labour and management, its technical knowledge and experience, will be an invaluable instrument for peace. Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere."

The Indian Branch of the International Labour Office of which Dr. P. P. Pillai, Ph.D., is the Director and Mr. K. F. Matthew, the Deputy Director, maintains its activities unimpaired and continues to function from its office at New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with Labour. The participation by India in the first Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised Provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour

Bureau in the year 1920 which instituted inquiries into certain phases of factory work and published some reports in a series known as "Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour". Before the utility of the Central Labour Bureau could be established it was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour of the Central Government has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work initiated by that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all India inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian Industries.

The Government of Bengal, in 1920, invested a Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department with the additional work of a Labour Intelligence Officer whose duty would be to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province as well as of labour organizations. It was intended that this officer should conduct special inquiries from time to time as circumstances required but owing to financial stringency, the Provincial Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. A full-time appointment of a Labour Commissioner was created in 1939 and this officer has now been supplied with a full staff. The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920. This Officer's duties were, however, primarily confined to the organization and the control of the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed Classes in the Province with special regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and the grant of assistance in the form of scholarships and boarding grants and to the administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements. He was also to watch and study the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Province and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The duty of settling labour disputes through negotiation and conciliation has only been placed upon him during recent years.

The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions—

“(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lock-outs, and similar matters;

“(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise;

“(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws.”

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed under the charge of a full-time Director. This post was abolished in 1926 and the Office was placed under the charge of the then Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. This designation was again altered in 1933 to Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. In 1939, on the retirement of Mr J. F. Gennings, C.I.E. C.B.E., who had held the post of Director of Information since 1921, the two posts were again separated and the

Commissioner of Labour has since then dealt only with matters connected with labour.

Consequent on the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India with effect from 1st April, 1937, Sind was separated from the Presidency of Bombay and made into a separate Province. The new Government of Sind modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and created a Labour Office with a special Commissioner of Labour. Since the year 1937, the Governments of the United Provinces, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar have also created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour, but, whereas the appointments in the United Provinces and Bihar are full-time ones that in the Central Provinces and Berar has been coupled with the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that in Assam with that of The Controller of Emigrant Labour. In the Punjab, administrative matters connected with Labour are in the hands of the Director of Industries. Labour conditions in Orissa and in the North-West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the creation of special appointments of Labour Commissioners.

When the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1923, the Governments of Bengal and Bombay created special full-time appointments of Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation. In the other Provinces, Judges of Small Causes Courts in Provincial Headquarters towns and District Magistrates, District Judges or Sub-Judges in the mofussil were appointed ex-officio Commissioners and the administration of the Act was decentralised. Even in those Provinces where Special Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation were appointed, the jurisdiction of these Officers, except in Bengal, was limited to one or two cities of chief industrial importance. Thus, the jurisdiction of the Bombay Commissioner extended to Bombay City and the Ahmedabad and the Bombay Suburban Districts, the railway systems of the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways in the Province, the electricity generating plants conducted by Messrs Tata Sons (Ltd) and he was also Commissioner for non-contested matters from the whole of the Province which could be disposed of in Bombay. The special post of Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in Bombay was abolished in April 1928 and the duties attaching to this post were transferred to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, and later to the Commissioner of Labour.

Under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, every Provincial Government was required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. In those Provinces where special appointments for administering matters connected with labour already existed, the officers holding those appointments were entrusted with the duties of Registrars of Trade Unions, e.g., in Bombay, Madras and Bengal and later, in Sind. In others such as the Central Provinces and Berar and in the Punjab, the Director of Industries was appointed the Registrar. Today most Commissioners of Labour in the Province where such posts have been created are Registrars of Trade Unions as well. In addition, Commissioners of Labour have also been appointed as the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Only two Provincial Governments in India publish journals similar to "The Labour Gazette" which is published monthly by the British Ministry of Labour (1) Bombay, where the "Labour Gazette" has been published every month since September, 1921, and (2) the United Provinces, where the "Labour Bulletin," modelled on the lines of the sister publication in Bombay, has been published monthly since January, 1941. The Bombay "Labour Gazette" is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially on the conditions existing in the Province of Bombay and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour laws and labour conditions in the outside world. Its contents include statistics and discussions regarding the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay regularly compiles for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province, statistics of industrial disputes and workmen's compensation, full information regarding all industrial disputes in India, statistics of absenteeism with notes on the employment situation in five important industrial centres and information regarding prosecutions under the Factories Act. Since 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, was first applied to the cotton textile industry in the Province, the full proceedings of the Industrial Court and the reports on settlements reached in conciliation under the Act have been regularly reproduced in this publication. The "Labour Gazette" also gives, once in every three months, complete information with regard to all known trade unions in the Province. The only Province in India which maintains a first class and up-to-date library of books and periodicals on all kinds of matters connected with Labour is Bombay. The Library of the Bombay Labour Office is open to everybody who desires to make use of it on the premises.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The work of the Labour Department of the Government of India has increased considerably since the outbreak of the present war. This Department administers and controls all matters in connexion with the work of the National Service Labour Tribunals, the Technical Training Scheme and the Bevin Training Scheme. In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Rau Railway Court of Inquiry, the Labour Department has opened a new Branch for conducting family budget inquiries in important railway centres all over India and for compiling cost of living index number series for these centres. It is proposed that this Branch should co-ordinate and eventually centralise the compilation of all cost of living index number series which are being compiled by the different Provincial Governments at present. Mr S R Deshpande, M B L, B Litt (Oxon), who since 1924 was Assistant Commissioner of Labour with the Government of Bombay was appointed Officer on Special Duty in connexion with the work of this new Branch with effect from May 1942. Mr Deshpande's headquarters are at Simla.

In the same month, the Government of India appointed Mr R S Nimbkar, a prominent Labour Leader from Bombay as a Central Adviser on Labour Welfare. Mr Nimbkar's appointment is, at present, limited for the duration of the War. It is quite probable, however, that it will be made permanent. Mr Nimbkar is attached to the Headquarters of the Labour Department at New Delhi. The present Executive Staff of the Department is as follows:

Member-in-Charge The Honourable DR B R AMBEDKAR, M A, Ph.D, D Sc (Lond), Bar-at-Law

Secretary The Honourable MR H C PRIOR, C I E, I C S

Deputy Secretaries H TUFNELL BARRETT, I C S, S H ZAHEER, I C S, and D S JOSHI, I C S

Under Secretary W G LAMARQUE, I C S

Labour Welfare Adviser R S NIMBKAR

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed an officer of the Indian Civil Service in 1939 as an Employment Officer to investigate the problem of unemployment in the Province and to suggest remedial measures. This Officer made a comprehensive survey of the whole subject and as a result of his investigations he compiled two handbooks giving complete information about the prospects of employment in various Government Services and in important trades and industries. Besides furnishing information to unemployed young men regarding various suitable openings for them, this Officer now puts potential employees into touch with potential employers and also finds out what additional facilities employers are prepared to offer in their mills and factories for the training of Bengali youths. It is stated that he has succeeded in persuading a large number of the more important industrial and commercial firms to initiate training schemes for raw youths and to regularly provide a number of seats in their establishments for this purpose. With the invasion of Burma, the duty of finding employment for evacuees from Burma and the Far East has been placed on the Employment Officer.

In the year 1940, the Government of Bengal gave its approval to a scheme prepared by the Board of Economic Inquiry for conducting an Industrial Family Budget Inquiry in five zones for the whole of the Province at an estimated cost of Rs 30,000. The grant was placed at the disposal of the Indian Statistical Institute and the whole of the work was to be supervised by Prof P C Mahalanobis, I E S, the Secretary of the Institute. The Board submitted a report to the Government of Bengal in February 1942 giving the details of the work done in connexion with the inquiry up to the 15th of November 1941. The enumeration of families and collection of family schedules was completed for three out of the five zones into which the Province was divided. The round of collection of family budgets in a third zone was completed in a time which was much less than the time taken in the first two zones. The total number of families covered was 1,20,000.

The Bengal Trade Union Regulations have been so amended as to empower the Registrar of Trade Unions to exercise greater control over registered trade unions with a view to the prevention of mal-administration of their affairs. It is hoped that many undesirable features in the administration of trade unions will disappear when the staff of the Registrar is sufficiently augmented to enable the work of inspection to be carried out efficiently.

No Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation was appointed in Bengal under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, during the year ending 31st March 1942 but it is of great interest to observe that the Officers attached to the Labour Department dealt with 702 conciliation cases during the year 1941.

During the year 1941, many requests were received by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, from factories situated in Calcutta and other places, considered to be danger zones, for assistance in the formation of fire-fighting parties and rescue and demolition squads from among their workers. Such assistance was readily given by deputing the Labour Officers to address propaganda meetings where the objects and functions of the organisations were fully explained. Very encouraging response was received from workers to the appeals made to them by the Labour Officers to join the A R P Organization. Slit trenches and covered shelters have been provided in all factories under the supervision of the Factories Department. The personnel of the Labour Department of the Government of Bengal is as follows:

Minister-in-charge of Labour The Honourable Mr ARDUL KAPIM, Nawab Bahadur of Dacca

Joint Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department. M. K. KIPPALANI, ICS

Deputy Secretaries, Commerce and Labour Department A. D. KHAN, ICS and D. L. MAZUMDAR, ICS

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions A. HUGHES, ICS

Assistant Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, Bengal KHAN BAHADUR S. A. E. B. MURSHEDI

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act S. N. MODAK, ICS

Labour Officers A. TALIB K. M. AZAD, D. CHATTERJEE, G. MOHAPAL and S. B. DATTA

Chief Inspector of Factories J. B. McBRIDE, OBE, A. M. MURCHIE

Certifying Surgeon A. PRUDHMAN, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the industrial labour employed in the Province, and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last twenty years has been done by the

Bombay Labour Office. The Government resolution creating this Office and its various activities have been already dealt with in the prefatory paragraphs of this Chapter. The principal work of the Labour Office during the year ending June 1942 was a successful effort to maintain the pre-war standard of life of the vast majority of the workers employed in the industries of the Province by securing for them, from their employers, adequate dearness allowances rising on a sliding scale with each upward movement in the cost of living. The administration of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, has resulted in a heavy strain on the Labour Organization of the Government. The personnel of the executive and administrative staff of the Government of Bombay dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows:

Adviser to H.E. The Governor on Labour C. H. BRISTOW, C.I.E., ICS.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay H. K. KIRPALANI, C.I.E., ICS

Industrial Court. President: The Honourable Mr Justice H. V. DIVATIA. *Members* G. S. RAJADHYAKSHA, ICS, and B. K. DALVI.

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Chief Conciliator, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, and Registrar of Trade Unions G. B. CONSTANTINE, ICS

Assistant Commissioners of Labour N. A. MEHRBAN, MBE, FSS, J.P., S. V. JOSHI, BA (Cantab), J.P., A. S. IYENGAR; and V. P. KENI. Mr Keni is stationed at Ahmedabad. Mr Mehrban is also Registrar of Unions, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and Mr. Joshi is Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions. Mr Joshi and Mr Keni are also conciliators under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act.

Labour Officers M. P. LABOTCHAPDIEPE, I.P., A. S. BANAVLIKAR, M. S. WARTY and S. S. REGE

Assistant Labour Officers C. N. BAGVE and T. D. SAPPÉ

Chief Inspector of Factories T. W. JOHNSTONE, OBE

Labour Welfare Officer, Bombay: E. J. S. RAM

Lady Welfare Worker Miss P. G. DAVID

MADRAS.

The Commissioner of Labour in Madras is also the Chief Inspector of Factories but for the administration of the Factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at Headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Province. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural Wages has, however, been placed in his hands and, with a view to the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of

Industrial wages statistics information regarding which is included in the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Factories Act

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour
T G RUTHERFORD, CSI, CIE, ICS

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act
F R BRISLEE, ICS

Labour Conciliation Officers K S KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR (at Coimbatore), R JAGANNADHAM NAIDU (at Bimlipatam), and M VENKANNA NAIDU (at Nellimarla)

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Prior to January 1942 when the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar created the post of a Commissioner of Labour, matters in connexion with the administration of questions connected with Labour were dealt with by the Director of Industries. The new Labour Office in Nagpur has been modelled on lines similar to that in Bombay and it is to be responsible for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of living, industrial disputes and trade unions. The Commissioner of Labour is assisted by a Labour Officer and two Assistant Labour Officers. The Commissioner and the Labour Officer have been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929

As a result of prolonged strikes in the Empress and in the Model Mills at Nagpur in May 1941, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Committee to make a survey of wages, dearness allowances and industrial strife in textile mills in the Province and to make recommendations. The Committee was composed of Mr T C S Jayaratnam, CIE, ICS, as Chairman, Messrs R W Fulay, C B Parakh and K D Guha (Director of Industries) as members, and Messrs S H Batliwala, G Mohota, R S Ruikar and J N. Mujumdar as Associate Members. Mr Guha was also Secretary to the Committee. This Committee submitted its Report to Government in October, 1941. It recommended restoration of wages to the levels of 1931-32, supported the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding the payment of dearness allowances, and advised legislation for the recognition, by employers, of registered trade unions. Among other important recommendations were the creation of a Labour Office, institution of provident funds for industrial workers, payment of a regularity bonus, etc

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour
SIR GEOFFREY POWELL BURTON, KCIE, ICS.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions D V REGF, B.A. (Cantab), ICS, Bar at-Law

Labour Officer R D GOUD, BSc

Assistant Labour Officers M P SHREIVASTAVA, MSc and R T VARMA MA

UNITED PROVINCES.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, the Government of the United Provinces sanctioned the post of a whole-time Labour Commissioner in March 1940. This Officer, like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, was to hold all the statutory appointments connected with Labour and he was provided with a permanent staff with effect from 1st April 1941. The work of the Labour Office of the United Provinces has been defined under the following four main heads: (1) Settlement of industrial disputes and disposal of individual complaints received from workmen or their organizations, (2) Collection compilation and publication of statistics of prices, wages, hours of work and conditions of employment, (3) Superintendence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work, and (4) Publication of a Monthly "Labour Bulletin" on the lines of the Bombay "Labour Gazette".

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour
DR PANNA LAL, MA, BSc (Cantab), D Litt (Agra), Barrister-at-Law, CIE, ICS

Labour Commissioner, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, and Chairman, Sugar Commission, United Provinces and Bihar J E PEDLEY, CIE, MC, ICS

Labour Officer DR R B GUPTA, MA, PH D (This Officer is on deputation to the Government of India as Labour Welfare Officer, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipur)

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers
K K BATLIWALA, MI MAR E, A INST NAV E.

BIHAR.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, a permanent Department of Labour on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office was brought into existence in Bihar with effect from 1st July 1942. When the appointment of its full personnel is completed the staff will consist of a Labour Commissioner, two Assistant Labour Commissioners, two Labour Officers and Statistical and other assistants. The newly formed Labour Department has been engaged in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the examination of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee.

Adviser to H E The Governor on Labour
R E RUSSELL, CIE, ICS

Commissioner of Labour S N MAZUMDAR, ICS

Labour Assistant to Government VIDYA BHUSAN SHUKLA, MA

Registrar of Trade Unions Rai Bahadur NRIPTENDRA NATH DAS, MA, B.L.

Chief Inspector of Factories R SANAY

SIND.

In July 1940, the Government of Sind constituted an Advisory Board of Labour consisting of persons interested in labour matters for promoting better relations between employers and employees and to advise Government on labour matters in general. The Honourable Minister holding the Education Portfolio is the Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary. There are thirteen other members of the Board whose functions are to examine labour problems.

and to conduct surveys on all questions connected with Labour, to devise schemes for the development of better relations between employers and employees and to offer expert opinion and advice to Government on all important matters concerning Labour. In March 1941, the Government of Sind opened a Government Labour Exchange in Karachi and appointed the Commissioner of Labour as Labour Exchange Officer.

It is of interest to observe that the Commissioner of Labour in Sind has been appointed as an Arbitrator in a number of industrial disputes and that the Government of Sind has also appointed him as an Adjudicator in several cases referred to adjudication under Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules. As far as we believe Sind is the only Province in India where adjudication has been entrusted to an Officer of the Labour Department.

Minister for Labour The Honourable PIR ELAHI BAKHAWATI MA LLB

Commissioner of Labour, Registrar of Trade Unions, Labour Exchange Officer, Chief Inspector of Shops, and Conciliator, Trade Disputes Act M A SAYYID BA (Hons) (Oxon), MA LLB, JP

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers A J TUFFIELD, A M I M E

PUNJAB.

Punjab is the only Major Province in India which has so far not appointed a Commissioner of Labour. The administration of labour matters in the Province is in the hands of the Director of Industries who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The personnel of the administrative staff of the Government of Punjab dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows:

Minister for Development and Labour The Honourable SIR CHATTURJI (HHOTI) RAY

Secretary to Government for Labour S K KHALANI, ICS

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions M H MAHMOOD, BA (Oxon) Barrister-at-Law

Chief Inspector of Factories C W STOWERS

OTHER PROVINCES AND INDIAN STATES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Notwithstanding this, however, the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner, with a whole-time Assistant. In Assam, J N TALBOT, ICS, is the present Controller of Emigrant Labour and Commissioner of Labour but as no Trade Unions have as yet been registered in the Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but for the purposes of the Act the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. Labour conditions in Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners. In

Orissa, the Revenue Commissioner (P T MANSFIELD, CSI, CIE, ICS), is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes and Khan Saheb SHAIKH ABDUL HAMID KHAN is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Extra Officer, Ajmer-Merwara is Registrar of Trade Unions.

At pages 607 to 609 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication we gave a special Chapter to Labour in Indian States. As there have not been any changes of substance with regard to the administration of questions connected with Labour in those States for which information was given—Mysore, Baroda, Indore, Travancore and Cochin—we are not reproducing the information already given regarding these States in the present Edition. We have, however, received information regarding Labour in H E H The Nizam's Dominions for the first time this year and some interesting particulars connected therewith are reproduced below.

On the 1st April 1941, there were 629 industrial concerns subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act in the State of Hyderabad employing 42,219 operatives of whom 12,828 were engaged in coal mining, 9,516 in cotton spinning and weaving and 7,891 in Shahabad stone quarrying. Various Labour Acts and Regulations have been instituted in the Dominions. In addition to the Factories Act which embodies provisions for the health and safety of labourers, there is a Mines Act (1320F), a Boiler and Machinery Act. The Hyderabad Labour Compensation Act (1349F) and a Maternity Benefit Act. Debt Conciliation, Land Mortgage and Money-Lenders Regulations have been framed for the protection of agriculturists and agricultural labour. Hours of work in the majority of the factories do not exceed 54 or 60 per week and in Government concerns are limited to 7 to 8 per day.

H E H The Nizam's Government have appointed a Committee for speeding up further labour legislation to regulate trade unions, payment of wages and employment of child labour and to provide for the settlement of industrial disputes. The Hyderabad Trade Unions Bill and the Protection of Debtors Bill were under the consideration of the Hyderabad Legislative Council when we went to Press. In the new scheme of Reforms which is being drawn up, the Government has approved of the proposals to reserve two seats for labour representatives in the Legislative Council and to form a Board for safeguarding the interests of the labouring classes. A departmental Employment Bureau has been created for solving the problem of unemployment. The Department of Statistics (*Director* MAHABHUSAIN) has instituted quinquennial inquiries into wages and conditions of employment of agricultural and industrial labourers since the year 1920 and the first printed Report on the Labour Census was published in 1935. The Second Report on Labour Wages Census (Rural and Urban) 1940 is under the consideration of Government. The Department is reported to have chalked out schemes for adequate standards of life for families of labourers and for the compilation of cost of living index numbers for working and middle classes.

THE INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distance and 1st and 2nd class single journey railway fares (inclusive of increased charge) from Bombay to the Principal centres of other parts of India are as follows.—

G. I. P. Railway.

VICTORIA TERMINUS to	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi (<i>via Agra</i>)	957	98 12 0	49 5 0
Calcutta (Howrah) (<i>via Jubbulpore & Naini</i>)	1,349	144 2 9	72 1 9
Calcutta (Howrah) (<i>via Nagpur</i>)	1,223	135 12 9	67 14 9
Madras (<i>via Raichur</i>)	794	100 12 0	50 5 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

BOMBAY CENTRAL to	Miles	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi (<i>via Baroda and Muttra</i>)	861	98 12 0	49 5 0
Simla (<i>via Baroda, Muttra and Delhi</i>) ..	1,301	146 3 0	73 12 0
Lahore (<i>via Baroda, Muttra and Delhi</i>)	1,158	133 6 0	66 10 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair-weather season of 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral

obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances has already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt-Col F. C. (now Sir Francis) Sheldermine, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in civil aviation. They foresaw that the development of civil aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air line of India. The aerodromes and landing ground on the main air routes are controlled by Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation, while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Development of Indian Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 30th December, 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and from each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that British Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with British Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mail. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with British Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme. Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding post in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by British Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent British Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made

with the British Government and British Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company called The Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by British Airways, Ltd., hold 51% of the shares, Indian National Airways, Ltd. 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with British Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways, Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with British Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. From the beginning of 1935, British Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz., Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July, 1938, and all first class mails to Empire participating countries were conveyed by air. The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September, 1939, on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was maintained until June, 1940, when, on Italy's entry into the war, air mails to the United Kingdom were totally suspended. In December 1940, the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain

and Durban investigated and a "short circuiting" route was inspected by Major J. R. McCrindle, Deputy Director-General of the British Overseas Airways

India-England Airgraph Service—This new service was inaugurated on February 2, 1942. The airgraphs are photographed at Bombay on a miniature film measuring about half an inch square. The films are sent throughout by air from India to the United Kingdom, where a photograph facsimile, measuring about five inches by four inches, of the original letter, is made from the film and delivered to the addressee by the British Post Office enclosed in a cover. The rate of postage originally fixed at fourteen annas was reduced to eight annas on March 2.

The daily average number of airgraphs despatched during the first month was about 4,500.

How the airgraph conserves load capacity is seen from the fact that one spool of 3,000 filmed letters weighs only 12 ounces, while 3,000 half-ounce letters would weigh about 100 pounds.

A certificate of posting of airgraphs are obtained on payment of the usual charges just as is done in the case of other letters. If desired, the cover containing the airgraph addressed to the Airgraph Section Bombay G P O, may, be registered, in that case the registration charges only need be paid.

The question of installing an enlarging apparatus in India, so as to permit of an inward airgraph service from the United Kingdom, is under consideration, but it may be some time before it will be possible to secure the necessary apparatus.

Internal air services—In 1937 Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. At present, the service runs twice weekly during the cold weather season (October to May). Besides this Tata Sons have extended their Bombay-Trivandrum service to Trichinopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo. This service is also operated seasonally during the fine weather months. Surcharged air mails are carried on both services.

The Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States. The service was terminated in 1940. The twice weekly Bombay/Poona/Kolhapur Line was also terminated due to War in 1940.

The Indian National Airways run two services, viz., Delhi-Lahore-Karachi and Karachi-Calcutta via Lahore and Delhi, the former once a week, the latter twice a week, in each direction.

The K L M were operating once a week between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia). They have now suspended their services across India in view of the international situation. After the entry of Italy into the war, Lydda, in Palestine became the westbound terminus of

the service. The fall of Batavia made the service unremunerative and the aircraft are now likely to be made over to Government for the duration of the war.

Air Force not operating

Instruction in Aviation—It is satisfactory to note the speed with which young Indians have qualified themselves in almost every sphere of commercial aviation, considering the high qualifications, long and expensive training and paucity of facilities for this training in India itself. At one time it was essential for instructors to be trained in England but now it is possible for this training to be obtained in India. It must still be recognised that certain forms of advanced training are not yet available in India. The training of Aerodrome Officers is now carried out in India at Karachi Air Port under the supervision of the Chief Aerodrome Officer.

Flying training is given in India through Clubs. There are ten flying clubs in all, namely—The Bengal Flying Club (Dum Dum), Bombay Flying Club (Juhu), Delhi Flying Club (New Delhi), Karachi Aero Club (Karachi Air Port, Drigh Road), Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), United Provinces Flying Club (Cawnpore and Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (St Thomas Mount), Jodhpur Flying Club (Jodhpur), Hyderabad State Aero Club (Begumpet, Hyderabad), and Jaipur Flying Club (Sanganer). The first seven of these clubs are subsidised by Government.

The club movement dates from March, 1927, when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt, M L A, it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month the Aero Club of India and Burma was formed. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed. The formation of four local flying clubs followed. In December, 1927, the Government of India received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the clubs' income and expenditure until the grants became available. This offer the Government accepted and further decided that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. The grants commenced on 1st April, 1928.

Three more clubs were started later, the Northern India, the UP and Madras, and seven clubs are now subsidised.

Subsidy to Flying Clubs—It has become increasingly evident in recent years that saturation point was being reached in the entry of new pupils able to afford the cost of learning to fly at the prevailing rates. An endeavour has been made to bring about a small measure of improvement in the new scheme of subsidy to the

seven clubs in British India, which came into operation on 1st April, 1939, for a period of three years. Bonuses of Rs 100 and Rs 50 are paid cheapening the cost of flying to the individual and so tending to promote a revival of interest in private flying as a sport, the scheme is also designed to encourage the clubs to equip themselves with more modern types of training aircraft. The subsidy which is limited to a maximum of Rs 25,000 per annum (hitherto Rs 21,000) to each club is divided into two parts as shown below —

(1) *Fixed Annual Subsidy*—A fixed payment is made to each club according to the number and types of aeroplanes maintained for the use of members, on the following scale —

No of aeroplanes	Class A (over 120 H P.) Rs	Class B (between 75-120 H P) Rs	Class C (below 75 H P) Rs
1	10,000	8,000	6,000
2	12,000	9,500	7,000
3	14,000	11,000	8,000
4 or more	16,000	12,500	9,000

Whereas the previous scheme provided a fixed subsidy for the maintenance of aircraft up to a limit of three, under the new scheme the number is raised to four. Aircraft are reclassified each year. The horse power is a general guide, but such factors as obsolescence of the type of aircraft and general utility for training purposes are also taken into account.

(2) *Bonus for pilots trained*—Subject to a maximum payment of Rs 9,000 a year for each club, a bonus of Rs 300 is paid for each new pilot trained *ab initio* for an 'A' licence on club aircraft and Rs 100 for each 'A' licence renewed with a minimum of five hours' flying on club aircraft (provided that the pilot does not hold a higher category of licence). From these bonuses, payments of Rs 100 and Rs. 50 respectively are made to the pilots, as already mentioned, in the case of British subjects and the subjects of Indian States only. Bonuses at the above rates are also paid to the Jodhpur Flying Club.

In the year 1938-39, the last year of the previous subsidy scheme, it was again found that the clubs were unable to earn the maximum grants permissible under the subsidy agreements. As in previous years, this situation was met by granting a bonus on flying hours in addition to the payments made for pilots' 'A' licences issued and renewed.

In 1941 the Air Force took over the Lahore Club and was also using the Delhi Club. The Calcutta Club has now decided to close down and the Calcutta Club is unable to function.

The Government of India have not decided to stop subsidies to flying clubs, but the position of clubs is not very clear in view of operational factors which determine whether a particular club can continue to function or not.

In March 1942, one of the members of the Council of State moved a resolution recommending to Government not to discontinue the subsidies to civil flying Clubs in the country except in provinces where a proclamation of emergency was in force. In reply the communications Secretary observed that if the Air Force felt that more concerted training was required at a central organisation under the immediate control of the Defence Department with a view to obtaining more co-ordinated and quicker results the flying clubs must give way. If, however, after satisfying Air Force requirements, Government considered it possible to enable some clubs to discharge their present functions, Government would continue to help them.

Purchase of Tiger Moths—In order to assist the clubs in modernising their equipment and to meet the need for a larger reserve of modern training aircraft in India, the purchase of seven Tiger moths was sanctioned, one of which was issued on loan to each of the seven subsidised clubs. The cost of the seven aeroplanes amounted to Rs 1,20,000. The Tiger Moth is a type widely used by the Royal Air Force for *ab initio* training and is already in use by a number of the clubs in this country. It has the particular advantage that it is simple to repair and maintain and spare parts are readily obtainable. The aircraft was complete with blind flying and night flying equipment for advanced training.

The Indian Gliding Association—The Indian Gliding Association was founded by Mr P M Kabali as a private enterprise in 1931. It has instituted fortnightly instructional courses in gliding and soaring. The course is designed for the benefit of those who are willing to devote a holiday to learn to glide or, if already qualified pilots, to add as much as possible to the quality and quantity of their flying. During the first two years the Association trained several pupils. Mr Kabali was the first in India to be given a licence. From the year 1938 onwards the Association remained defunct. In 1940 it received Government support and as a result the Association has revived its activities. The Office is located at Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

Aero Club of India and Burma—The Aero Club of India and Burma, besides being the parent club to which the flying clubs are affiliated, is also the representative in India of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the Automobile Association. The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in connection with customs carnets, diplomatic permits, licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad. Due to war the normal Club activities have been suspended.

Civil Aviation Scholarships—(a) *Government of India* Apart from the assistance given to pilots for advanced training, the Government gave the undermentioned scholarships —

Pilot Instructors—A scholarship was awarded to an Indian 'B' pilot. He was given an instructor's course with the United Provinces Flying Club and has since found employment.

Transport Pilots—An Indian 'B' licence pilot with assistance from the Government of India has completed his training in England for employment as a First Officer by Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd

(b) **Provincial Governments**—The Government of the United Provinces has provided a sum of Rs 5,000 for the training of 10 'A' licence pilots at half rates, of whom two will be selected to train for the commercial pilot's 'B' licence, also at half rates

(c) **Private Bodies**—The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties of Bombay have awarded financial assistance to two 'A' licence pilots for obtaining 'B' licences

The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay have awarded assistance amounting to Rs 5,300 to two students for aeronautical training. One will be enabled to train for A,B,C and D ground engineer's licences in England. The other will receive training for the pilot's 'B' licence in India

The Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay have also awarded assistance to two students for technical training in England. One student has been given a grant of Rs 3,000 and the other a grant of £300

(d) **Public Companies**—Two scholarships have been given by British Airways, Ltd, and one by Sir Homi Mehta, Vice-Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd, for a special course of training in England for Indian 'B' licence pilots with a view to their employment as First Officers

Indian Pilots and Empire Air Mail—In 1935, British Airways sent an Indian 'B' licence pilot to England for advanced training with a view to his employment as a First Officer. This pilot was given further training by Government in 1938 in the Avro X Aeroplane on his return to India. He was confirmed in his appointment as a First Officer, but subsequently resigned. Pursuing the policy of training selected Indians as First Officers for the Empire air mail routes Government gave assistance in 1935 to another Indian, but he did not complete his course. In 1936 assistance was given by Government to a third Indian who has completed his training. Early in 1939 a selection was made of three Indian 'B' licence pilots for training in England. Two of these received scholarships from British Airways and the third from Sir Homi Mehta, Vice-Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd

Advanced Training of Pilots in India—There is no training school in India for giving advanced training to commercial pilots to enable them to obtain endorsements on the 'B' licences to fly multi-engined aircraft. In 1937, Government placed its three engined Avro X at the disposal of selected 'B' licence pilots for this purpose. In 1937, six pilots were afforded some degree of financial assistance for the training. Owing to the success of the scheme two further schemes were sanctioned in 1938. Under the first scheme, two pilots received training on their own expense

and two at half the normal flying rate. Under the second scheme, nine commercial pilots were given 5 hours flying instruction each at Government expenses. Out of these, four were again selected for further training to complete 10 hours solo in this aeroplane. This scheme was completed early in 1939

Wireless Operators—Three candidates for W-T Operator's licences received training at the Aeronautical Training Centre during 1938

Eleven licences were issued in 1938, of which four were for operators holding United Kingdom licences. Four are provisional licences to enable the holders to secure the flying experience necessary for the issue of a regular licence. Of these 11 operators, nine are in employment.

Ground Engineers—48 ground engineers obtained licences in 1938. Ten were trained by the flying clubs, 22 by the Aeronautical Training Centre, six in England and 10 by operating companies. The majority of these men have received training only up to the standard of the 'A' or 'C' categories. 23 of them have only the single 'A' or 'C' category. For the present, since the field for employment of ground engineers with these qualifications is limited, the flying clubs have been advised to restrict new entries of apprentices

Aeronautical Technical Institute—Since 1937 the Air Services of India, Limited, run the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jamnagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according to the course prescribed for 'A' and 'C' licences and also for 'B' and 'D' licences issued by the Government of India. Besides their own cadets for ground engineering, the Institute has also undertaken to train 100 Government mechanics

Indian Air Races—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be

encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sports men and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now" The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund for flying sport prizes The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, via Bombay to New Delhi Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

All-India Air Rally—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the winners

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated. The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club

International Flights—In 1938 there were 21 international flights to, from or across India by non-Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft.

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in flying non-stop from Ismailia (Egypt) to Darwin (Australia), a distance of 7,126 miles, which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour A third machine landed owing to lack of fuel only a few hundred miles short of its destination These flights were aided by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India

A non-stop flight in an Arado light aeroplane from Benghazi (Tripoli) to Gaya was made at the beginning of January by the German pilots, Lieutenants Pulkowski and Jennet The distance covered was approximately 4,000 miles and the feat was claimed to be a record for light aeroplanes Lieutenant Pulkowski unfortunately met his death in an accident to the aeroplane at Adras

Two French military aeroplanes crossed India in January, 1939, on their way to Indo-China.

Record flights were made in March, 1938, by flying Officer A E Clouston and Mr V Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back, and in April 1939 by Mr H F. Broadbent from Australia to England

Flying by Private Owners—While no flights by Indian private owners were noteworthy from a record-breaking point of view,

three of them deserve mention A private owner in a two-seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back. Inclusive of two days' sight-seeing in Batavia and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey The same return trip by boat takes about one month

The second flight was from Lahore to Srinagar and back The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane into Kashmir. In order to get above the clouds over the Pir Panjal Range he found it necessary to fly as high as 19,000 feet

A third private owner flew his two-seater Miles Hawk on a business trip from North Bihar to Rangoon and back His flying time to Rangoon was 8½ hours as against 4 days by train and boat He stated that his actual expenses in fuel worked out to Rs 130 for the double journey As he and his passenger shared the expenses it cost them Rs 65 each as against a fare by train and boat of Rs 450

The number of registered privately-owned aircraft on the 31st December, 1938, was 65, as against 64 on the same date in the previous year All except ten were of British design and manufacture Twenty were owned by Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Ground Organisation—An additional Rs 10.82 lakhs was made available for Civil Aviation Capital Works by the decision that capital expenditure on wireless works, which had been included originally in the Civil Aviation Works Programme, should be borne by the Posts and Telegraphs Department The total amount provided for expenditure under this head in India now stands at Rs 87.93 lakhs (£659,475) The expenditure during 1938-39 amounted to Rs 19,80,000 (£147,000), making the total expenditure to the end of that year Rs 69,21,000 (£519,100)

Night Lighting Equipment—The lighting installations are continuing to give excellent service and to be used with increasing frequency. At Karachi for example, the number of arrivals and departures between sunset and sunrise on regular air services increased from 163 in 1937 to 743 in 1938 Revenue from the extra fees charged for night landings at all lighted aerodromes amounted to Rs 3,581 in 1938 as against Rs 3,041 in 1937. The value of the free facilities given to air mail contractors in respect of such fees was Rs 4,653 and Rs 2,643 respectively The Electrical and Mechanical staff which is responsible for operation and maintenance is being recruited up to full strength and the entire work of maintaining ground lighting installations is undertaken departmentally With the exception of temporary breakdowns of new beacons installed at Larkhana and Nawabshah on the Karachi Lahore route, there have been no instances of failure of lighting equipment

Several improvements have been made to lighting systems At Dum Dum and Allahabad flood-lights have been resited to conform with other improvements effected to the aerodrome approaches At Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bombay and Hyderabad (Sind) the substitution

of red for orange boundary lights on sections of the aerodrome boundary which are unfavourable for take-off and landing has been completed

Arrangements have been made with the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses for trials to be made at Karachi to determine the effectiveness of the Manora marine light as an air beacon Karachi Airport is already provided with a location beacon of Neon type which affords guidance to pilots within a range of 25 miles, when they may be flying at a height above the beam of the Manora light

On the Karachi-Jacobabad route, the ground lighting installations at Jacobabad and Padidan have been completed and the airway beacons at Nawabshah and Larkhana are operating regularly Indian National Airways have found these beacons very useful during the short days of the cold weather season when early departures and late arrivals at Karachi have necessitated a certain amount of night flying Lighting equipment on the Karachi-Bombay route has been completed

Aerodrome and route traffic control—The efficiency of the system of aerodrome and route traffic control has in the past been handicapped by the shortage of aerodrome staff, the lack of training of recently recruited staff and the incomplete state of the communication system

On the Trans-India route the ground services are now staffed to provide a 24-hour watch when required, whilst the developments which have taken place in wireless and meteorological facilities and the progressive improvement in methods have raised the efficiency of the organisation very considerably The training school at Karachi is now actively at work and the staff side of the new aerodrome organisation is now in a position to obtain the specialised technical knowledge as well as the practical experience which the duties require

Trans-India Seaplane Route Organisation—An inspection of the organisation of the seaplane route from England to Singapore to assist in reaching a decision on all outstanding problems was carried out early in 1939 by Lt-Commander A J Tillard of the Air Ministry

It was decided after consideration of all the data and experience collected in the past years that there is no suitable alternative to Raj Samand

The lighting of the Calcutta seaplane port for night operation has been completed Schemes for night lighting at Allahabad, Gwalior and Raj Samand have been drawn up Hitherto lighting facilities had been provided only at Karachi seaplane port

During the cold weather months, December to February, some difficulty was experienced in connection with early departures and late arrivals of flying boats at Calcutta owing to the prevalence of morning and evening fog on the river Arrangements were therefore made with the Director General of Observatories to station a current weather observer at Bally Reach to give immediate warning of fog formation This

precaution proved effective in keeping pilots informed of the possibility of dangerous conditions developing

The problem still remains of finding an alternative alighting place so much less subject to influence of fog conditions that it can be relied upon to serve as an emergency base at times when Bally Reach is fog-bound Further action in this direction will be taken in conjunction with the Air Ministry At the request of the Air Ministry investigations have been made with regard to the selection of a permanent shore site at Bally Reach

Wireless Services—The aeronautical wireless service now comprises eleven stations, namely—Allahabad, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Chittagong, Delhi, Gaya, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jodhpur, Karachi and Madras In addition, there are three stations at Gwalior, Raj Samand and Jiwani which at present are operated by British Airways, Ltd, on behalf of the Air Ministry

The installation of new wireless equipment is still in progress both on the Trans-India route and the South India route and the process of improvement will be carried several steps further by the programme of new works sanctioned When it is completed it is expected that the full development of the present wireless programme will be reached and a sufficient number of operators will have been trained to provide the full hours of watch demanded A 24-hour service is now being given at D F stations on the Trans-India route, but for the present, except at Karachi, the short and medium wave installations at the aerodromes will not usually be manned for more than 18 hours daily

On the South India route the aeronautical wireless service between Karachi and Bombay, on the standard aviation wave length of 900 metres, is regularly used by Tata's aircraft To relieve congestion at Karachi it is intended to adopt a wave length of 850 metres for the South India route as soon as a second medium wave transmitter and receiver have been installed there

South of Bombay a wireless service for aviation is at present operated on the shipping wave length of 600 metres of Madras and Colombo pending the completion of aeronautical stations at these places Tata's aircraft operating on this section of the route are not at present equipped with wireless and the traffic consists of point-to-point messages

In August 1939, Tata Air Lines erected their own wireless station at Bhuj aerodrome This station gives advance information regarding weather conditions for the Bhuj-Karachi and Bhuj-Ahmedabad sections and also intimates the pilot in advance the condition of the Bhuj landing ground during the monsoon

Wireless communication facilities are also given from this station to British Airways' flying boats when operating on the Karachi Jai/Raj Samand route

Meteorological Services—Further improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department—Meteorological arrangements for double-pilot

balloon observatories were established at Raj Samand and Gwahor to meet the requirements of the flying boat service. The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwani, the pilot balloon and current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes, and a temporary observer was posted at the seaplane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports, particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service. On the Karachi-Colombo route, the observatories at Bhuj, Malegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabad in the early morning. The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon.

A new aviation section has been set up at the Upper Air Office, Agra, which will be later transferred with the upper Air Office to Delhi. This aviation section will be responsible for the organisation of the meteorological service on air routes, and, when transferred to Delhi, will maintain liaison with the Civil Aviation Department.

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports, including reports of dangerous phenomena and improvement thereof. New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued.

On the Trans-India air route, the routine arrangements for the issue of forecasts, upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued. Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at aerodromes or to get reports by W/T while in the air at routine times and at other times on requisition. On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time-table and needs of the air services.

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Karachi-Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily.

Legislation, Rules, etc.—The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, was further amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1938. The latter empowers the Central Government to take measures for the sanitary control of air navigation in emergencies.

The draft of the Public Health (Aircraft) Rules which are based on the International Sanitary Convention for Air Navigation, with modifications to suit conditions in India, has reached a final form and the Rules will be promulgated shortly.

International Commission for Air Navigation.—India was represented at the 26th Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation, held at The Hague during May and June 1935, by Mr J. A. Shillidy, C.S.I., I.C.S. (ret'd).

Aeronautical Maps.—The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the scale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India. Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" series and the "India and Adjacent Countries" series. In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date, it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only. The "Carte Internationale" has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps. As an essential first step the map sheets are being completely revised and reprinted in turn. As each sheet is completed a special edition will be prepared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the recommendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Annexe F of the International Convention.

The Aeronautical information comprises details of aerodromes and landing grounds, wireless and meteorological facilities, obstructions to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines, air and marine lights, prohibited areas, etc.

Accidents.—A total of 24 notifiable accidents occurred in the calendar year 1935, all of which were flying accidents. The corresponding totals for 1936 and 1937 were respectively 1936, 30 (all flying accidents), 1937, 18 (15 flying accidents).

Aircraft Manufacture.—The demand for aircraft caused by the war led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and two Indian industrial concerns evinced interest in the project. The matter was taken up seriously by Mr Walchand Hirachand. As a result, The Hindustan Aircraft Company with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs was floated in December, 1940. The Company decided to establish a factory in Bangalore. The choice of Bangalore was prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steel from the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works. Subsequently, the issued share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, of which one half was subscribed by the Mysore Government, was raised to Rs. 75 lakhs and instead of only two parties, the Mysore Government and Mr Walchand Hirachand, Government of India also subscribed to the Company's capital. Latterly, however, the Government of India took over the Company for the duration of the War.

India's first plane came out for test flight in July, 1941. The aircraft assembled in India was the Harlow, an up-to-date type of aircraft having the same characteristics as modern fighters and bombers. It was a low-wing, single-engined monoplane with constant speed propeller, flaps and retractable undercarriage.

Parachute Manufacture.—The possibility of making complete parachutes in India is also being examined at the instance of the Supply Department, Government of India. The Department has asked the Controllers of Supplies in the provinces to investigate the availability of materials and facilities for their manufacture. The proposal is likely to result in an extension of the scope of Indian industry.

Air Routes.

A Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East were as follows—

(1) **British Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited.**

Until September, 1939, the two companies abovementioned operated five services each way per week between India and England. Of these, three services were operated by British Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Sydney. The other two were operated jointly by British Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. The England-Australia air service was suspended in June, 1940, on Italy's entry into the war, but a weekly service was established between South Africa and Australia *via* Egypt. A Government *communiqué* from Simla, issued on July 11, 1940, announced that arrangements had been made for the transmission of mails by air to the United Kingdom and European countries with which communication was still maintained, by the Sydney-Durban service up to Durban and by sea the rest of the way.

(2) **K L M and Air France**

K L M (Dutch) operated a regular service thrice per week from Amsterdam to Bandoeng, and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi. Both the services operated to a 2½ day schedule from Europe to Karachi and their route across India was from Karachi *via* Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta. K L M operated a weekly service between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia). Both these services have now been suspended.

B Indian Air Services—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are—

(1) **Tata Air Lines, Bombay**, commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with British Airways' service. The service was duplicated from January 1935

With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The frequency was further increased to five times per week from the end of July 1938, and later reduced to four. The route is from Karachi *via* Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

to Colombo. In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay *via* Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937, the Company began a bi-weekly service from Bombay *via* Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly and the Bombay-Delhi services are operated only during the fair season (October to April). Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) **Indian National Airways Limited, New Delhi**—This company began operations in December 1934 and now run the following services—Delhi-Lahore-Karachi, every Tuesday; Karachi-Calcutta, *via* Lahore and Delhi, Sundays and Mondays; Calcutta-Karachi, *via* Delhi and Lahore, Thursdays and Fridays.

They are the principal agents in India for the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd, and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

(3) **Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay**—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. The service has now been suspended.

Calcutta-Chungking Air Service

On January 18, 1941, the China National Airways Corporation sent a machine on the first trial trip to India. All the negotiations now being complete, the Corporation has established a regular service between Calcutta and Chungking. At the present time the Corporation runs three inward and three outward services each week.

Sub-Stratosphere Flights

The Director-General of the British Overseas Airways, Mr. Leslie Runciman, who recently returned to London after escaping from Thailand, foreshadows sub stratosphere flights bringing all parts of the world closer to Britain. He considers it possible to reach India, South Africa and Australia in 20, 30 and 50 hours respectively. On the India-Australia route stops would be in Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, and Sydney with not more than two hours' wait at each halt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 miles long, linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

Control and Finance.

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, whose property, valued in the market at £120,000,000, (before the war) passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent of the shares, thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares before the war were valued at £84,000,000 and the profits amounted to about £3,500,000 a year. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and an Egyptian. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government, the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed in Egypt.

Development.

Since the Great War, the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in

ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass, though there is plenty of room for both. The biggest vessel yet to navigate "The Cut" was of 27,000 tons.

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company, guaranteed by an international Convention of 29th October, 1888. The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to exercise of the right of the legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882, six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish-American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish Forces.

Since Italy entered the present war, several bombing attacks have been made on the Canal.

No traffic or revenue statistics of the Suez Canal for 1940 are, of course, available, nor can any be had for the duration of the War. The latest figures available are those for 1939. See *Indian Year Book, 1940-41*.)

Travel in India.

Fifty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Nowadays travel in India is easy and is no more expensive than travel in other countries. The Indian railways provide facilities on the trunk lines which eliminate—at any rate reduce—changes to a minimum and the Indian Hotels have improved very considerably in the last few years.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every school boy knows the stories of the Mahratta campaigns and the bright anecdotes of Rajput courage and chivalry, but Rajputs and Mahrattas are not all that India has. They are only a few of the tribes and clans that inhabit this vast sub-continent. One of the greatest attractions of India for the visitor is the great diversity to be found in every respect, mode of living, dress, food, language and religion. In fact a traveller can never get bored. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet and the song of the Pandit consisting of character-sketch of 'Rama' or 'Krishna'. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects, of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the

wily snipe on the wheels, the strong winged-duck, the sinking pig and many another kind. Jungle life in its enchanting reality still calls the visitor to the Sunder Bans (the Pretty Jungle) in Bengal.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed. Nanda Devi and Mount Everest still provide thrills to many.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G I P Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B B & C I Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G I P Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where

you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air, of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderful a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthral him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghul Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the futing is carved an intricate design

in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Ferozabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present-day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering

hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow-capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the hear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill-tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines particularly the 'Kali Temple' are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi, trips should be made to Darjeeling and to Puri. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjungha in the centre are spread out before you.

Darjeeling is one of the nicest hill stations in India and is unequalled for its snow views. From any where in the town you see the awe inspiring Kanchanjungha. The sheer grandeur of the Kanchanjungha snows give Darjeeling a high place in the list of hill stations.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capital. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Krishna is carried in procession upon the

famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the unique chariot temple at Konarak, the temple of Surya (The Sun God).

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 6 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest. The Mahabodhi Society (The Central Organisation of the Buddhists) have their headquarters here and in their grounds is included a Buddhist temple with marvellous friezes on its walls.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice, its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the Last. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythological hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Khans of Oudh 1750-1856.

Visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known. Sir Henry Havelock is buried in Alam Bagh (Garden of the World) which is about 4 miles from the Residency.

Among the historic monuments of Lucknow are the Great Imambara, (Machhi Bhawan) the Small Imambara (Palace of Lights), and Shah Najaf built by Nawab Haidar Ali as a Mausoleum. An old institution of note are the La Martiniere Colleges built by General Claude Martin for the education of European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls, though latterly children of Indian gentlemen are also being admitted. Claude Martin is buried in one of the vaults in the building. Fifty boys from the college helped in the defence of the Residency during the Mutiny. Other places of interest are the Dilkusha Gardens, Sikandra Bagh (now Government Horticultural Gardens) and Victoria Park. Life size portraits of the Nawabs of Oudh are hung in a building situated in the last named resort. Two huge mausoleums rise on Hazratganj Road—the main business centre—which are the tombs of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh and his Begum.

Lake Delhi, Lucknow is replete with historical lore and a visit to this town will greatly interest the visitor. Lucknow also boasts of an up-to-date museum and in the Harcourt Butler Zoological gardens, the animals live as near as possible in their natural surroundings.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India, which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahishasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and

forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the State is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall (Mandapam as it is called in the Vernacular and Sanskrit) of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of coconut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca. The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is also accessible by well-kept roads from British India, and is connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant sea-side resort with good facilities for bathing. Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India, is the southernmost

point of Travancore, where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet again you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the

many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India; Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co, Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd, Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co, Messrs. Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass, Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well-known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarapura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

AGRA—Cecil, Imperial, Empress, Lawries
AMRITSAR—The Amritsar
AURANGABAD—State Railway Hotel
BANGALORE—The West End, Lavender's, Central
BARODA—State Guest House, near Railway Station (For Europeans and Indians)
BENARES—Clarke's, Cecil, Civil
BOBNAY—The Taj Mahal, Green's, Majestic, Ritz, Grand, Pyrites Apollo
CALCUTTA—Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's, Continental
CAPE COMORIN—The Cape Hotel
CAWNPORE—Berkeley House, Bellevue Hotel
COONOR—Hill Grove, Hampton
DARJEELING—Bellevue, Mount Everest, Alice Villa and Carlton, New Elgin
DELHI—Imperial (New Delhi), Maidens, Cecil, Swiss Marina, York, Woodlands
ERNAKULAM—Malabar Hotel
GWALIOR—Hotel de Gwalior
HYDRABAD (Dn), AND SECUNDERABAD—Percy's, Percy's, Montgomery's, Viccajee's, John's

JAIPUR—Jaipur State, Kaiser-i-Hind, New Hotel
JODHPUR—The State Hotel
KALIMPONG—Himalayan
KARACHI—Killarney, Bristol, Carlton, Central, North Western Stanton's
KURSEONG—Woodhill
LAHORE—Falett's, Nedou's, Sunny View, Braganza's
LUCKNOW—Carlton, Royal, Burlington
MADRAS—Connemara, Spencers, Bosotto
MAHABLISSWAR—Granville, De Russe, Frederick
MORMUGAO HARBOUR—Antigo, Palacio, Mr Lobo's
MOUNT ABU—The "Rajputana Hotel"
MUSSOORIE—Charleville, Hakman's, Grand, Savoy
MUTTIA—Royal
MYSORE—Metropole, Savoy, Carlton
NAINITAL—Metropole, Royal

OOTACAMUND —Ooty Club, Savoy, Willingdon House, Cecil, Firgrove.		Ceylon.	
PESHAWAR —Dean's		ASTRADHAPTRA —Grand.	
POONA —Napier Wellesly Royal		BANDARAWELA —Bandarawela.	
PTFL —B N Railway. The "Lodge"		COLOMBO —Bristol, Dominion Galle Face	
RANCHI —B N R Hotel, Claytons, Silver Oaks.		Globe, Grand Oriental Metropole Isabel	
SHILLONG —Pinewood, Ferndale, Stonylands, Hermitage		Court, Victoria	
SINLA —Cecil Clarke's, Corastorphans. Grand, Metropole, Central		GALLE —New Oriental	
SRINAGAR (Kashmir) —Nedou's		HAPTALE —Buona Vista	
TRIVANDRUM —Mascot		HATTON —Adam's Peak.	
UDAIPUR —Udaipur Hotel, Lake View Hotel		KANDY —Suisse Queen's	
WALTAIR —Sea View, Beach, Grand		MOUNT LAVINIA —Grand	
		NEWARA ELIYA —Carlton Grand Grosvenor	
		Maysland. St Andrew's	
		TRINCOMALEE —Maysland Welcombe	
		TALAWAKELE —Coronation.	

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan—115 Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Belgium—9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill
Brazil—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
China—Rajab Mahal, 127, No. 1, New Marine Lines, Fort
Cuba—Petite Fleur, Banade Road, Dadar
Czechoslovakia—West View, No. 87, Wodehouse Road, Colaba
Denmark—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Egypt—Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation.
Finland—Finnish interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay.
France—French interests are looked after by the Consulate for the U. S. A. at Bombay.
Germany—German interests are looked after by the Consul Genl for Switzerland at Bombay.
Greece—21, Ravelin Street, Fort.
Hungary—Hungarian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay
Iran—No 45-G, Gamadia Road, off Warden Road Cumballa Hill
Iraq—"Panorama" 203, Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Italy—Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay
Morocco—Mohomed Building, 39, Pydhoni Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.
Netherlands—314, Hornby Road, Fort
Nicaragua—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort
Norway—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
Poland—"Rugby House", 39, Nepean Sea Road
Portugal—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Romania—Roumanian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay
Spain—Oceana Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
Sweden—Vulcan House Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
Switzerland—Myneckjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road.
Turkey—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests.
United States of America—Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic—5, Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co.)
Bolivia—Wellesley House, Wellesley Place
Columbia—6, Gokhale Road
Dominican Republic—102 and 104, Savabazar Street
Ecuador—6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Estonia—Mousell & Co Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar.
Haiti—36, Galstann Mansions, Park Street
Paraguay—9, Esplanade Mansions
Peru—23, Grand Hotel, Calcutta
Turkey—C/o Mousell & Co, Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar.
Venezuela—6, Ghokale Road.

N B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to April 1942

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Muhammad Shafi Khan	Consul-General	Delhi
Monsieur Muhammad Shuaib Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Muhammad Akbar Khan	Do	Karachi
Argentine Republic.		
*J B Turnbull (in charge of the Vice-Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Belgium		
Monsieur M Goosse	Consul-General	Bombay
Monsieur R H Gerard	Do	Calcutta
*A T O Deas (Acting)	Consul	Karachi
*F E Hooper (Acting)	Do	Madras
Bolivia		
*B Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta
Brazil		
*Vacant	Consul	Bombay
*Senhor Jaime N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
Senhor Sylvio Mourao Camarinha	Consul	Calcutta
China		
Chung-Chien Pao	Consul-General	Calcutta
Kwang-Hsun Tseng	Consul	Do
Yi-Yuan Chen	Vice-Consul	Do
Yen-Chi Tsang	Do	Do
Chung Chien Yap	Chancellor	Do
William T S Kwong	Do	Do
Ghia-Tung Tsang	Consul	Bombay
D H Cheng	Vice-Consul	Do
Ping-Kwang Shen	Chancellor	Do
Colombia		
*Vacant	Consul-General	Madras
*H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
Costa Rica.		
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
*Dr P de Braganca Cunha	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Monsieur W F Pais	Consul	Bombay
Czechoslovakia		
Monsieur Ladislav Urban	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Zdenek Augenthaler	Do	Do
*G S Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*J J Walmsley	Do	Karachi
Denmark		
*Monsieur B A Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay
*A. N Wardley	Do	Calcutta
*A. Hansen	Do	Calcutta
*K Moller	Do	Madras
*G C H Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
*E J McNulty	Do	Calcutta

*Honorary

Name	Appointment	Station.
Dominican Republic		
*R. N. Roy	Consul	Calcutta.
*Vacant	Vice-Consul .. .	Do
Ecuador.		
*L W Balcombe	Consul	Calcutta.
Egypt		
Monsieur Mohammad Awad El-Kony	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Ahmad Choukry	Vice-Consul . . .	Do
Estonia		
*A Summerfield (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
*F L Gresham (Acting)	Do	Do
Finland.		
Consular Officers for Sweden in India are in charge of Finnish interests		
Vichy France.		
Consular Officers for the U S A in India are in charge of Vichy French interests in India		
Germany.		
Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of German interests in India		
Greece.		
*Monsieur M Presvelos	Consul-General . . .	Calcutta.
*Vacant	Deputy Consul .. .	Do
*Monsieur P N Phillon	Consul	Bombay
*Colonel H J Mahon, O I E, V D	Do	Karachi
*J Humphrey, O B E	Deputy Consul .. .	Do
*Monsieur N N. Pantazopoulos	Do	Bombay.
Hayti		
*Monsieur F de Braganca (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
Hungary.		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Hungarian interests		
Iran.		
Monsieur Abdol Samad Ahabadi	Consul-General for Iran in India	Delhi.
Monsieur Mehdi Foroobar	Consul	Do
Dr Amir Aslani	Vice-Consul	Do
Monsieur Abol Ghassim Panahy	Do	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
Monsieur Ebrahim Bavandi	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras.
Monsieur Baghur Varasteh	Do	Quetta

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Iraq.		
Salyid Tewfik A K as-Saadoun (Acting) ..	Consul-General ..	Bombay
Salyid Abdul Hadi Rawi ..	Vice-Consul ..	Do
Salyid Kadhim Al Dujally ..	Consul ..	Karachi.
Italy.		
Italian interests in India are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay, except those in the Province of Bengal where the Consul for Brazil at Calcutta is in charge of such interests		
Japan.		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Japanese interest		
Latvia.		
Vacant ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
Vacant ..	Do ..	Madras
Liberia.		
Vacant ..	Consul ..	Calcutta
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave) ..	Vice-Consul ..	Bombay.
*R C L Van Damme (Acting) ..	Do. ..	Do
Mexico.		
Vacant ..	Consul ..	Calcutta
Monaco.		
* Khan Bahadur H S Mahomed ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
Nepal.		
Prakhyat Trishakti Patta, Pravala Gorkha Dakina Bahu, Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, O B E	Consul-General ..	Delhi.
Netherlands.		
Monsieur A. Merens ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
*Monsieur C E van Aken ..	Consul ..	Do
Vacant ..	Do ..	Do
Vacant ..	Vice-Consul ..	Do
*Monsieur G Velthorst (on leave) ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
*Monsieur G H Heintzen (Acting) ..	Do ..	Do
*A D. Charles ..	Do ..	Madras
*Monsieur C J J Hardebeck ..	Do ..	Cochin (British).
*Monsieur C Voegeli ..	Do ..	Karachi
Nicaragua.		
*C H. A. R Hardcastle (on leave) ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
*C. W H P Waud (Acting) ..	Do ..	Do
Vacant ..	Do. ..	Calcutta
Norway.		
*Monsieur G. Løchen ..	Consul-General ..	Calcutta.
*Monsieur S Gylseth, Consul ..	Do (Acting) ..	Do
*Monsieur Emil Fjermeros ..	Vice-Consul ..	Do
*Monsieur T Ahlsund ..	Consul ..	Bombay.
*Monsieur W T Williams ..	Do ..	Madras
*Monsieur A T. O Deas ..	Vice-Consul ..	Karachi
*Monsieur J E Pitcairn ..	Do ..	Cochin.

• Honorary

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Panama.		
The interests of Panama in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are in charge of American Consular Officers		
Peru		
Senhor don Jose Francisco Mariategui ..	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Poland.		
Dr. Eugeniusz Banasinski	Consul-General	Bombay.
Witold Okonski	Consul	Do
Dr Tadeusz Lisiecki	Vice-Consul	Do.
Portugal.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes (in charge of the Consulate-General)	Vice-Consul	Do.
B. M. V. Gaspar (in charge of the Consulate) ..	Consul	Calcutta.
*Rev. Alberto Lopes	Vice-Consul	Madras
*Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Vice-Consul	Karachi.
Roumania		
Roumanian interests within the jurisdiction of the former Honorary Consul for Roumania at Bombay are in charge of the Consul for Sweden at Bombay		
Salvador.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Spain		
Senor Don Gonzalo Sebastian de Erice Y O'Shea	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
*W. D. Young	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras
Sweden.		
Monsieur O. C. G. Lundquist	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do
*Monsieur S. C. Sundgren	Consul	Bombay.
*G. G. Hytten-Cavallius (on leave)	Do.	Karachi.
*W. D. Ross (Acting)	Do.	Do
*B. O. Ellis	Do.	Madras.
Switzerland.		
Monsieur A. Sonderegger	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Ernest Flury	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur C. Voegeli	Consular Agent	Karachi.
*Monsieur F. Hofmann	Do.	Madras.
Thailand.		
Swiss Consular Officers in India are in charge of Thai interests.		

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station
Turkey.		
*Monsieur L. C. Mousell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
*E. A. Langham (Acting)	Do	Do
United States of America.		
Lester L. Schnare	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Clayton Lane	Consul	Do
Robert L. Buell	Do	Do
Carl E. Christopherson	Do	Do
Adrian B. Colquitt	Vice-Consul	Do
Martin J. Hillenbrand	Do	Do
W. William Duff	Do	Do
Howard Donovan	Consul	Bombay
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.	Do	Do
James T. Scott	Do	Do
Ray L. Thurston	Vice-Consul	Do.
Joseph J. Wagner	Do	Do
Charles W. Adair, Jr.	Do	Do
Clarence E. Macy	Consul	Karachi.
J. Kittredge Vinson	Vice-Consul	Do
John B. Ketcham	Consul	Madras.
Nicholas Feld	Vice-Consul	Do
Uruguay.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Venezuela.		
*H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary.

Foreign Representatives in India.

United States of America.

Name.	Appointment	Station
The Hon'ble Colonel Louis A. Johnson	Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to India	New Delhi
Vacant	Commissioner of the U.S. A. to India	Do
George R. Merrell	Secretary to the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to India	Do
Norris S. Haselton	Do	Do
James Lampton Berry	Do	Do
China		
Shen Shih Hua	Commissioner of China to India	New Delhi
Shou Heng Sih	Secretary to the Commissioner of China to India	Do

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order —

COONOR.

An ideal health resort. It is 12 miles from Ootacamund by rail and stands on the lower ridge of the main plateau at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The town has a good water supply and natural drainage facilities and is claimed to be one of the cleanest towns in South India. The climate is best described as "mild and genial," neither hot in summer nor cold in winter, the keenness of the air not being biting as that of Ootacamund. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north-east monsoon sets in about the middle of October and lasts for about two months but even during this period, a day rarely passes without a few hours' brilliant sunshine. To those who have spent a long time on the plains, the climate is especially recommended.

There are many places in and around Coonor which are the favourite haunts of picnic parties owing to their beautiful scenery. The Droog, Sims Park, The Dolphin Nose, The Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Kateri Falls, Lady Canning Seat, The Ralliash Dam and Catherine Falls. Mount Pleasant, near the railway station which contains several Indian residential quarters is on an elevation and commands a fine prospect of the country around.

Like its sister station Ootacamund Coonor has equal facilities for visitors in the way of hotels and shops while the easy journey by rail lends itself to an exchange of amenities.

Hotel — Hill Grove

DARJEELING.

(8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor in about 3 hours or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Bellevue, and the Windmare Hotel.

KANGRA VALLEY.

The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaul Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie,

Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's Grand View and the Arraunmoor, and at Dharmasala the Switzes's.

KASHMIR.

Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G I P or B B & C L) from Bombay to Rawalpindi or Jammu (Tawi)—about 48 hours—whence the remainder of the journey to Srinagar, the capital city of Kashmir, about 200 miles by either route, is accomplished by motor. Maximum temperature of the place is 98° Fahr and the average height of the valley about 6,000 ft.; it is entirely surrounded by the snow-covered lofty, outer-ranges of the Karakoram and the Himalayas. The valley covers an area of 85 miles north to south, and 30 miles east to west. The river Jhelum gliding gracefully, south to north, connects with the lake area near Srinagar by a canal and grazes the outskirts of the Wular Lake near Banyar and Sopore. Visitors usually stay at Srinagar, Gulmarg, Schhabal and Pahalgam in boarding houses and bungalows rented through agencies. The Sind, Brighi and Ledar valleys are also frequented where camping arrangements can reliably be entrusted to one of the numerous agencies in Srinagar. Or one can hire houseboat which is always available and live in the lake area near Srinagar at Nagin Bagh, Nasim Bagh, Sadrakhum and Gagrabal, or on the river Jhelum at Chinar Bagh, Shahteng, Shadipore, Ganderbal and Nigli. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only Hotel but boarding houses are also available, besides a sufficiently large number of well furnished wooden huts. People also live in tents as at Pahalgam, Sonemarg and Kokarnag or when on trekking, trout fishing and shooting.

KODAIKANAL.

Kodaikanal was discovered about 1820 and became popular with the advent of the American Missionaries from Madras who founded a colony in the Hills. Successive Collectors of the district chose the hills as a summer habitation and to these must be attributed the many improvements that were undertaken. In particular Mr Vere Levinge who was Collector of Madras in 1860, planned the lake, constructed several roads and bridlepaths and introduced European fruits and flowers.

Kodaikanal, one of the healthiest hill stations in India, stands on the southern crest of the upper Palni Hills at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above sea level. It is within three hours' reach from the railway station at Kodaikanal Road. Until about 30 years ago when the first car ascended the hill travellers had to undergo a wearisome journey by bullock carts and dhokla, and the more adventurous on horse-back. The journey occupied nearly forty-eight hours, and though the wooded hills and the mountain air rendered the prospect cheerful, it was a fatiguing attempt not undertaken by all. Now there is an excellent motor road. An enterprising firm once made attempts to construct a tramway to the hills, but the project was finally abandoned and all attention was concentrated on perfecting the road. There is now a regular bus service between the hills station and the plains. Kodaikanal is within fifteen hours' journey from Madras.

The station has a mean annual rainfall of about 65 inches, a major portion falling in the months of October, November and December. Pleasant showers are experienced during April, May and June, the season months and help to keep the station dust-free for parties and picnics. Neither hot nor cold, Kodaikanal ever accords a warm welcome to every visitor seeking a holiday, a haven of ease and comfort to recoup and rejuvenate, free from the heat of the plains. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener. Flowers bloom all the year round.

Water-Supply.—The town enjoys the benefit of an excellent water-supply from the Pambar stream which was dammed and converted into a reservoir in 1914. Within the last thirty years, there was not a single occasion on which the water was found to be chemically or bacteriologically impure. This is mainly due to the fact that the entire catchment area comprising 500 acres has been properly enclosed.

Amenities.—Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating amusements to the tired visitor. The lake is the chief attraction and is skirted by a three-mile road which provides excellent walks. Overlooking the lake are the several residences. The excellent golf course is popular during the season. The many waterfalls make for ideal picnic resorts. The "Fairy-falls" just below the Observatory, "Silver Cascades" on the Law, Ghat Road, "Bear Shola Falls" extremely pretty and a good place for picnics and "Glen Falls" on the way to Vипatli, are some of the popular sights.

Coaker's Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi-circular footpath, by the side of the English Church, which runs along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The view from here is considered by many as unrivalled. On Coaker's Walk the visitor is alone with nature in its varied profusion. Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient city of Madura and on the right the rugged face of the cliff known as the Dolphins Nose.

"The Pillar Rocks" are three masses of granite, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's Walk but about three miles farther on. They are reached by a fine road which runs through beautiful scenery, well wooded with pines and eucalyptus and form a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties. Between and below them are several caves and chasms into which the more adventurous can descend.

Solar Observatory.—Crowning the heights of the Palni Hills, and 850 feet higher than the lake is the Government Solar Observatory surrounded by beautiful fir plantations. It is a long pull and a strong pull from the lake bund though only two miles in distance.

Sport.—The adventurous can find big game within a few miles of Kodaikanal. Riding is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities. Hiking finds many votaries. The station is well equipped with the ordinary amenities of life.

Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors. There are also the Bort Club, an Indian Club and a Ladies' Club. Hotels and travellers' bungalows are available. The Municipal authorities publish annually a list of bungalows available

for renting and are willing to help visitors during their stay at the station.

For those in quest of real rest, tonic air and the company of serene nature there is no better place in India than this lovely hill station.

The latest addition to the roads on the hills is the Goschen Road popularly known as the "Forty-Miles-Round" leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks to the Berijam lake and thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikanal. The Scenery throughout is of pleasing downs in contrast to the wooded areas in the vicinity of Kodaikanal.

The South Indian Railway has opened an Out Agency on the hills for through booking and transport of all descriptions of traffic between Kodaikanal Road station and the hills. Rail cum Road tickets to the Out Agency are issued from and to all stations in India and Ceylon. A regular bus service connects all important trains at Kodaikanal Road station. Pleasure cars can also be obtained on previous notice at about Rs 20 for each trip.

KOTAGIRI.

It is about 14 miles from Coonoor and 18 miles from Ootacamund. Motor buses run from Coonoor railway station daily in connection with the Mail trains and the road journey does not occupy more than an hour. The bus fare is about ten to twelve annas per passenger for a single journey. Cars are also available at about Rs 7 per trip or Rs 10 to and fro.

Kotagiri stands, similar to Coonoor, on the lower ridge of the main plateau, but 500 feet higher than Coonoor and 800 feet below Ootacamund. It thus enjoys a climate half way between that of Coonoor and Ootacamund—the mean day temperature being 62 degrees. It is also visited by the north-east monsoon and its rainfall is identical with that of Coonoor.

There are not naturally the same facilities as at Coonoor or Ootacamund, but the natural surroundings are even more beautiful, and to those who seek rest and seclusion in a mild form it is an ideal resort.

Hotel—Blue Mountain

KULU VALLEY.

The Kulu Valley (Valley of the Gods, so named because of each little Hamlet having its own deity) is situated north of Simla and east of Kangra. There is a fairly good motor road from Pathankot via Baijnath Paprola and on via Mandi through the Kulu Valley to Manali, where the road terminates and only a track is then available over the Rohtang Pass (13,500 ft) to Lahoul, thence to Leh and Ladakh.

From Pathankot to Baijnath Paprola there is also a small mountain railway running a daily service, but the connection for passengers proceeding via Amritsar is not very satisfactory at the present time as the service is Inter and 3rd class only. It is cheaper and quicker to travel from Pathankot by bus—the fare Pathankot-Baijnath Paprola is less than Rs 4 per person.

No other motorable roads into Kulu are available but the journey could be made by trekking from Simla and a few other centres.

From Pathankot to Manali a distance of about 198 miles, the road is through well wooded

hills offering magnificent scenery, rising on either side of the Valley to heights of 7,000 ft to 10,000 ft the river Beas running part of the way nearby.

Climate.—The Valley is open the whole year, and having a fairly temperate climate it can be visited at any time. Climatically the best seasons are from April to May and from August to October inclusive. June and July are usually hot months, particularly in Raison and Katrain, whilst July in Manah is generally wet.

Visitors are advised to take certain of their own stores to which they are partial, especially liquor and tobacco as these are not usually obtainable in the Valley and even when obtainable, the price would be high.

The main centres in Kulu Valley are

Bajjnath Paprola (3,500 ft) The present terminus of the mountain railway. It provides comfortable accommodation in a P.W.D. and Civil Rest Houses.

Kulu (or Sultanpur) 4,000 ft The principal town in Kulu District and the main shopping centre for the higher part of the Valley. Has a comfortable Rest House.

Raison 4,700 ft Situated amidst very fine scenery and a good centre for trout fishing. Good accommodation for European visitors. Golf, Tennis and Swimming available. Hotels Mayflower and "The Shacks".

Routes.—The main route is via Pathankot at which place visitors can either take the mountain railway or the motor road to Bajjnath Paprola, thence by road to Raison, Katrain and Manah.

The Kangra Union Motor Service Co runs between Pathankot and Bajjnath Paprola, whilst the Mandi Transport Co and the Kulu Valley Motor Company run services between Bajjnath Paprola and the Kulu resorts. These services usually connect with the train arrivals at Pathankot and Bajjnath Paprola, but it is advisable to order seats in advance.

MATHERAN.

(2,500 ft)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, deal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay to Neral (about 1½ hours), whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker.

Though Matheran is no more than 2,650 feet high, there are few stations in India, even though their height is far greater, which yield such magnificent views. The reason for this is that the plain from which hills rise is itself several hundred feet above sea level. Matheran looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats.

In his walk round the eighteen miles circumference of Matheran Hill, the visitor can reach no less than twenty points. Each has its own character and at almost every one of them the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. At least six points call for special notice—Garbut, Panorama, Porcupine, Louisa, Chowk and Alexander Points.

Hotels.—S. Lord's Central, Lord, Dave, Hindu and the Rugby.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(4,500 ft)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May.

Hotels.—Frederick, Hotel de Russe, Race View.

MOUNT ABU.

(4,500 ft)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B.B. & C.I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. There are excellent golf links and arrangements have been completed to electrify the station.

MURREE.

(7,000 ft)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi, whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil, the Viewforth and the Brightlands.

MUSSOORIE.

(7,500 ft)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G.I.P. or B.B. & C.I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later.

Mussoorie has an excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, Nursing Homes, churches, banks and some of the best schools in India, both for boys and for girls.

What it particularly boasts of, however, are the number of interesting and beautiful walks and places for excursions.

The leading hotels are the Charleville, Hackman's, and the Savoy.

NAINI TAL.

(6,500 ft)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G.I.P. or B.B. & C.I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G.I.P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Manor House, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

OOTACAMUND.

Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees.

In no month is the day temperature less than 54.33 degrees, or more than 61.66 degrees. The nights are, however, cold and, during the winter months, the thermometer touches a freezing point.

One of the main features that distinguish Ootacamund from other hill stations is the length of motorable roads it has. The town itself has the appearance of a vast park with its broad well-kept roads which traversed country of beautiful gardens and extensive stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The Botanical gardens in the centre, the Race Course, the palaces of the several noblemen, the Assembly rooms and the Government House help to make the town attractive and cheerful. The hydro-electric head works at Pykara is within 18 miles of Ootacamund and is worth a visit.

Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for three months of the year from April to July. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund.

Ootacamund is a Sportsman's paradise where plenty of shooting is available. Trout fishing is a special attraction. It possesses one of the best golf courses in India and tournaments are held in May and September.

The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

PACHMARHI.

(3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills of Satpura Range, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G.I.P. railway to Pipariya *Via* Jabulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Pachmarhi Hotel.

SIMLA.

The summer headquarters of the Government of India (Central Government) and the Government of the Punjab, the General Headquarters and the Royal Navy, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7,100 feet above sea-level. The Governor-General and C-in-C are in residence in Simla from May to October every year.

For 1942 at least, because of the war, the seat of Government will be New Delhi. The Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and staffs and the major portion of General Headquarters will not move to Simla.

From the beginning of October to about the middle of December, Simla enjoys the best climate in the world and throughout the year it is very equable there being a variation of about 10 degrees between night and day temperatures. The mean rainfall approximates 64 inches. Mean maximum temperature 60 degrees, mean minimum 50 degrees. Kalka, which is 2,100 feet above sea-level, is the terminus for the broad-gauge railway system and from thence onwards the metre-gauge takes its place, meandering to Simla through over 100 tunnels. For those who prefer a more luxurious mode of travel, rail motors are run by the railway and *en route* the scenery is superb with luxuriant foliage, chiefly of conifers, oak and rhododendron. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who would prefer to travel by road and the journey is completed within 3½ hours.

There are several excellent hotels in Simla, the Cecil, Corstorphan's, Clarke's, Grand and for orthodox Indians, Hindu, Muslim and Royal. In Mashobra, 7 miles out of Simla, there are the Gables and Wild Flower Hotels. Boarding houses are in the minority, the best known is Talbot House. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. hostels are open for the greater portion of the year.

The climate of Simla may be divided into four seasons of about three months each. The first quarter beginning with January, rough, snowy, stormy and raw. The second dry and sunny with gradually increasing dust and heat. The third rainy, damp and relaxing. The fourth bright, clear and bracing. In May and June the average maximum temperature is about 73 degrees. In January and February the average minimum temperature is about 36 degrees.

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest-houses that line the road. From Simla there are 2 routes to Mussoorie a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation *en route*, permission to occupy Dak bungalows and Forest Rest Houses must be obtained from the officials concerned.

There are also direct routes to Tibet, Srinagar, (Kashmir) and Dalhousie, and motor vehicles are permitted to ply by the Municipality on a pass as far as Narkunda. The scenery *en route* is lovely.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga

and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamlin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and

made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft and Paubunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Paubunri and Chomolomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Sluagby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig-Gen the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,800 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. I. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 28,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 28,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F. S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col, 23,000 ft prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft, was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft, 600 ft higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge and included three of the 1933 climbers: Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers, Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Mr. Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible.

and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col from the west via the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R. A. F.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A.

Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufhäuser explored the Diamir flank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. O. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Ganpot via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the

discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr H W Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge, Messrs H W Tilman and N E Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M M A Karpinski and S Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt D M Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 36,25,400 feet, in the western Karakoram was made by Lieut J Waller, Lieut J Hunt, Dr J S Carslaw and W R Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C R Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr G Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakoram, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmauder, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr C R Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft by Mr F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft by Captain P R Oliver and Mr. F. S Smythe. The latter completing the ascent along as Capt Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft, 21,500 ft. and 22,431 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrat-

ed by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut R A Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Mr Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 Mr C S Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N W ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N E ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Mr Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakoram was that undertaken by Capt J B Harrison, Lieut J O M Roberts, Mr R A Hodgkin, Dr T. Graham Brown and Lieut J Waller together with Dr G A J Teasdale and Dr Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft. After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksam in 1937 by Mr Shipton during his expedition to the Kara Koram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1923, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., assistant Surveyor-General.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo Pomfret, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zeesh. Gee, who held office in 1740, after whom came the Hon Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Gullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umara, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Morla was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which, however, left no

trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No 802

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded, but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P G M of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1848 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by

Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal

- 74 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Capt A Barr Pollock, P G D, District Grand Master Dy D G M F W Hockenhull, P G D Asst D G Ms, Hon Mr Justice F G Rowland, I C S., Pag R, and S K Ghose, P G St B

Madras.

- 36 Lodges Dis G M, Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag, K C I E, C S I, M A, I C S, Dy D G M, V W Bro Diwan Bahadur P M Sivangana Mudaliar, P Dy G Rgr

Punjab

- 34 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Rt Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C I E, O B E, V D, M A, District Grand Master; Wor. Bro Sir Colin Garbett, K C I E, C S I, C M G, I C S, Deputy Dt Grand Master

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1942-43.

Rt Wor Bro	His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G C I E, T D	Dist Grand Master
" " "	W A C Bromham, O B E, J P	D D G M
Wor Bro	Sohrab R Davar	Asst D G M
" "	J Humphery, O B E ..	Asst D G M.
" "	W M Martin	D S G W
" "	B P Gharda	D J G W
" "	Dr S P Kapadia ..	D G Chap
" "	F C W Gregory	D G Chap
" "	H Glover	D G Treasurer.
" "	M A. Vakil	D G Reg.

**LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR
1942-43—contd.**

Wor Bro	Geo Barnes	..	..	.	..	..	P B of G P.
"	"	Khan Bahadur Palanjy N. Davar	.	.	.	.	D G Secretary
"	"	E W Fairbrass	.	.	..	.	D G D of C
"	"	S W Little	.	..	.	..	D S G D
"	"	Lt-Col E V. Bennett	..	.	..	..	D S G.D.
"	"	V G Mulgaoker	.	.	.	.	D S G D
"	"	K. S Sethna	.	..	.	.	D J G D
"	"	C. W Lloyd	.	.	.	.	D J G D
"	"	H S Jassawalla	.	.	.	.	D J G D
"	"	J Roy	.	.	.	.	D G Swd Br
"	"	M Graham Brash	.	.	.	..	D D G D. of C
"	"	G Tippins	..	.	.	.	D G Supdt of W
"	"	R A B Graveston	.	.	..	.	D A G D of C
"	"	Major F J Bayman	.	.	..	.	D A G D of C.
"	"	K Gopala Swami	.	.	..	.	D A G D of C
"	"	F Drew	.	.	.	.	D A G D of C
"	"	Von Essen	.	.	.	.	D G St Br
"	"	A. J Mackie	.	.	.	..	D G St Br
"	"	F G Baker	.	.	.	.	D G Org
"	"	W Westerman	.	.	.	.	D A G Secy.
"	"	F D Dhondy	.	.	.	.	D G Pur
"	"	A J Billimoria	.	.	..	.	D A G Pur
"	"	P H Sabnam	.	.	.	.	D G Stewd
"	"	B. M Darukhanawalla	..	..	..	.	D G Stewd
"	"	T C Hetherington	.	.	.	.	D G Stewd
"	"	S K Irani	.	.	.	.	D G Stewd
"	"	R D Banaji	.	.	.	.	D G. Stewd.
"	"	H W Roberts	.	.	..	.	D G Stewd
"	"	W H Perkins	.	.	..	.	D G Tyler

**LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
BOMBAY**

						Number	Place.
1.	Orion in the West	.	..	..	..	415	Poona.
2.	St. George	.	.	..	..	549	Bombay.
3.	Concord	..	..	.	..	757	Bombay.
4.	Union	..	..	..	..	767	Karachi.
5.	Industry	.	.	.	..	873	Hyderabad, Sind.
6.	Truth	..	..	..	..	944	Bombay.
7.	Alexandra	..	.	..	..	1065	Jubbulpore.
8.	Emulation	.	..	.	..	1100	Bombay.
9.	Corinth	..	..	..	..	1122	Nagpur.
10.	Eastern Star	.	..	..	..	1189	Bombay.
11.	Friendship & Harmony	..	..	..	..	1270	Igatpuri.
12.	Oyras	..	..	..	..	1859	Bombay.
13.	Sukkur	..	..	..	..	1508	Sukkur.
14.	Berar	..	..	.	..	1649	Amraoti.
15.	Aryan	..	..	..	..	1709	Bombay.
16.	Excelsior in Khandesh	..	..	..	..	1738	Bhusawal.
17.	Hiram of Past Masters	..	..	..	..	1784	Bombay.
18.	Malwa	..	..	..	..	1994	Mhow.
19.	Justice	..	..	..	..	2145	Abu Road.
20.	Tyrrell Leth	..	..	..	..	2162	Baroda
21.	Friendship	.	..	..	..	2307	Ajmer.
22.	Royal Connaught	..	..	..	..	2377	Ahmednagar.
23.	Faith	..	..	..	.	2438	Keamari.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
BOMBAY—Contd.

							Number.	Place.
24.	Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	2527	Dharwar.
25.	Khan Bahadur B. Rajkotwala	..	..	..	..	..	2531	Kemari.
26	St Andrew	..	..	..	..	..	500	Kamptee.
27.	Kathlawar	..	..	..	..	..	2787	Rajkote.
28.	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	2800	Mount Abu.
29.	Research	..	..	..	..	..	3184	Bombay.
30.	Light of the Craft	..	..	..	..	..	3265	Jubbulpore.
31	Sir Lawrence Jenkins	..	..	..	..	..	3275	Bombay.
32.	Burnett	..	..	..	..	..	3284	Poona.
33.	Ubique in the East	..	..	..	..	..	3338	Kirkee.
34.	Bhore Ghaut	..	..	..	..	..	3465	Bombay
35.	Central India	..	..	..	..	..	3467	Indore
36.	Chhatigarh	..	..	..	..	..	3507	Rajpur.
37.	Army & Navy	..	..	..	..	..	3651	Bombay.
38.	Deolali	..	..	..	..	..	3710	Deolali
39.	Heart of India	..	..	..	..	..	3760	Bilaspur.
40	Gymkhana	..	..	..	..	..	3796	Bombay.
41.	Haig-Brown	..	..	..	..	..	3829	Bombay.
42.	Universal Brotherhood	..	..	..	..	..	3835	Bombay.
43.	Light in Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	3870	Aden.
44.	Knight	..	..	..	..	..	3918	Deolali.
45.	Scinde	..	..	..	..	..	4284	Karachi.
46.	Indus	..	..	..	..	..	4325	Karachi.
47.	Leslie Wilson	..	..	..	..	..	4880	Poona
48.	Cornwallis	..	..	..	..	..	5062	Bombay.
49	Dawn of Peace	..	..	..	..	..	5260	Lonavla
50.	Justice and Peace	..	..	..	..	..	5442	Bombay.
51.	Reginald Spence	..	..	..	..	..	5514	Bombay.
52.	Vishvanath	..	..	..	..	..	5716	Bombay.
53	Morning Star	..	..	..	..	..	5831	Bombay.

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1942

District Grand Master, Rt Wor. Bro Capt A Barr-Pollock, P G D

Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro F W. Hockenhull, P G D

Assistant " " " " " Hon Mr Justice F. G Rowland, I C S, P A G. Registrar.

" " " " " S K Ghosh, P G St B

Senior Grand Warden		W Br	S K Mukerjee
Junior Grand Warden	..	"	Rev J L Jenkins, M B E
Grand Chaplain		"	Rev Canon J R Robson
Grand Chaplain		"	Rev G A Grenier
Grand Treasurer		"	E T Cordwell, (Elected)
Grand Registrar		"	S N Banerjee, Bar-at-Law
President of the Board	..	"	S. W Redclift, M B E
Grand Secretary	..	"	Guy D Robinson, P D G W
			(Bom)
Grand Director of Ceremonies		"	H Evans
Senior Grand Deacon		"	D R Billimoria
Senior Grand Deacon		"	L A Brett
Senior Grand Deacon		"	Capt S T Haynes, I E.
Senior Grand Deacon		"	F A Bird
Junior Grand Deacon		"	A Clifton
Junior Grand Deacon		"	Major T M Oag, I E
Junior Grand Deacon		"	Capt E C Odell, R I E
Junior Grand Deacon		"	J H Marrow
Grand Sword Bearer		"	N H Hunt
Grand Supdt of Works		"	H P Bharamk, O B E
Deputy Grand Dir of Cerms		"	C L Watson

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1942—Contd

Asst Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	W. Br	Lr-V L'Estrange
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	"	B C Roy
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	"	R A Mather
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	"	L H Sharpe
Asst. Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	"	F J Durnford.
Asst Grand Dir of Cerms	..	..	..	..	"	Dr S Majumdar
Deputy Grand Sword Bearer	..	..	..	..	"	E Keith
Grand Standard Bearer ..	..	..	..	..	"	C A Hart
Grand Standard Bearer	..	..	..	..	"	H S Allen
Asst Grand Standard Bearer	..	..	..	..	"	D R Goldup
Grand Organist	..	..	..	..	"	B Woodfall.
Asst Grand Secretary	..	..	..	..	"	C Gardner.
Grand Pursuivant	..	..	..	..	"	N M Medora
Asst Grand Pursuivant	..	..	..	..	"	H. Wade
Grand Tyler	..	..	..	..	"	C A Ward.
Grand Steward (Chairman)	..	..	..	..	"	H I Mathews, M C
Grand Steward	..	..	..	..	"	J D C Birney
Grand Steward	..	..	..	..	"	B B Chakravorti
Grand Steward	..	..	..	..	"	D C Chakravorti
Grand Steward	..	..	..	..	"	J B Sawhney
Grand Steward	..	..	..	..	"	Capt T H. Symonds.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Kt, M B E, the present incumbent of the office, and controls 71 Lodges Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Lt-Col T T Jones, G Supdt, Northern India

N Iredale, G Supdt., Central India.

J Dundas, G Supdt, Southern India

Dr B N C Roy, G. Supdt, Eastern India

I H Taunton, C I E, I C S, G Supdt., Sind

The Grand Secretary is R.W Bro Khan Bahadur J C Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provinces there being two already, viz, English and Scottish the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Rt. Wor. Bro. Mr Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court. He has two Asst. Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor. Bro. A. Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor. Bro E. O. Rees

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places.

Bombay.

Nos. 319, 419, 648.

Calcutta

Nos. 263, 382, 464, 465, 490 and 567.

Lahore.

No. 19.

Sindia

No. 458.

Royal' Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The English five Districts are constituted as under—

Bengal.

31 Chapters Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp
Capt A. Barr-Pollock

Madras.

20 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Excellent
Comp Sir George Boag, K C I E, C S I,
M A, I C S

Bombay

27 Chapters Most Ex Comp His Excellency
Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E, T D., Grand
Superintendent.

Punjab.

22 Chapters. Most Ex Comp Rt. Rev. Lord
Bishop of Lahore, C I E, O B E, V.D.,
M.A., D.D., Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Millimoria, Kt, MBE, JP, under whom there are 33 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

22 Lodges Rt W Bro Capt A Barr-Pollock, District Grand Master

Bombay.

18 Lodges Rt W Bro Sohrab R Davar, P G. O., District Grand Master

Madras.

10 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Sir George Boag, KCIE, CSI, MA, ICS, District Grand Master

Punjab.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro Rt Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, CIE., OBE, V.D., MA., DD, District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S O. Lodges, but essentially in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent, R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S O. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master as the S. O. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by lodge attached to Mark lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal, 5 under Bombay, 4 under Madras and 4 under Punjab

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of KHS and Kt of St John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are —

No. 43 Bombay and No. 160, Simla.

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay, 7 under Madras, and 1 in Calcutta.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal

Guy D Robinson, P. D. G. W. (Bombay), 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Madras

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P G D, P D G W, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras

D. G. S., Punjab

G. Reeves Brown, P A G D. of O. (Eng), Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree, JP, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F. I for the year 1941-42 —

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C P Blackwell, Kt, M B E	Grand Master.
H Royal, M B E, V.D., J.P., P.M 338	Depute Grand Master
Sir Shapoorjee B Billimoria, Kt, M B E, J.P., P M 800 and in 1041	Subs Grand Master
Lt-Col. T P Jones, P M 1296 and in 691	G Supdt., Northern India
N Iredale, P M 783 in 828	G Supdt., Central India
J Dundas, P.M 1068 and 1342	G Supdt., Southern India
Dr B N C Roy, P M 371	G Supdt., Eastern India
I H Tannont, I C S, P M 1041	G Supdt., Sind
J G. Calderwood, P.M 828	Semior Grand Warden
E E Ramcar, P M 928	" " "
L Brentford, P M 1068	" " "
J Dysart, P M 1208	" " "
J C Sett, P M 404	Junior " "
V H Simms, P M 526	" " "
Mahomedali E Sewjee, P M 587 and in 1388	" " "
Capt E R Rutterford, P.M 691 and in 594	" " "
Khan Bahadur J. C Mistree, J P, P M 506 & in 1041	Grand Secretary.
Dady C Panday, P M 800	Grand Treasurer
A Vorhaid, P M 490	Grand Chaplain
J M. Donaldson, P M 813	" "
M P. Dube, P.M 1031	" "
L A Pym, P M 1324	" "
J N Satarawalla, P.M. 343 and 702	Semior Grand Deacon
J M Rakshit, P M 404	" " "
Capt T C Jaimi, P M 644 and in 1384	" " "
G M Hopewell, P M 756	" " "
Syed Iftikhar Hosain, P M 787	" " "
Cyrus F. Minwalla, P.M 1283	" " "
K. J. Mody, P M 1298	" " "
N N Mukerji, P M in 371	Junior " "
V. N Suktanker, P M 485	" " "
Rai Harbans Chandra, P.M 569	" " "
Dr Dinshaw J Doctor, P M 584	" " "
T K Raykotwalla P M 742	" " "
D G Smollett, P M 1066	" " "
Pandit Sham Lal, P M 1384 and in 1395	" " "
E B Ghaswala, J P, P M 342 and in 1041	Grand Dir of Ceremonies
J H Gillespie P M 490	Asst Grand Dir of Cer
A R Collins, P M 611	" " " "
C Rajagopala Aiyar, M B E, R W M 661 & 831	" " " "
P M Sundaram, P M 1163 and in 1031	" " " "
A E Mackintosh, P M 1205	" " " "
Rustomji B Patel, P M 1233	" " " "
Lieut T H Symonds, P M 1296	" " " "
Dr A B Osbourne, P M 337	Grand Architect
G N. Gupta, P.M 371	Asst Grand Architect
Ramnklal V Parikh, P M 563	" " "
Manbhoy B Mamar, P. M 587	" " "
Major J R Jackson, P M 1090 and in 1163	" " "
Rao Saheb C A Swami Reddi, P M 1108	" " "
A W Taylor, P M 1205	" " "
Sajid Ali Khan, P M 1395	" " "
T E O Moore, P.M 750	Grand Jeweller
F A Allbhoy, P M 691	Asst Grand Jeweller
S Venkataram, P M 1148	" " "
T Cathro, P M 1208	" " "
Gurmakh Singh Chawla, P M 1281	" " "
E K Palia, R W M 1290	" " "
M P M Dadysethna, P M 1363	" " "
Nawabzada S C Dhanubhoy, P M 1364	" " "
W J K Osborne, P.M 568	Grand Bible Bearer
C B Clode, P M 1127	" " "
Cawashaw B Nanavaty, P M 584	" " Zend Avesta Bearer
Vicajee A Taraporwalla, P M 1363	" " "
Abdul Hoosain Abdul Carim, P M 787	" " Koran Bearer
Dr S B Vahidy, P M 1384	" " "
Durgaprasad S Laskari, P M 563	" " Gita Bearer.
Dr H D. Khote, P M 1297	" " "

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1941-42—Contd.

Narayandas Bhagwandas, P M 587	Grand Bard
Framji C Framji, P M 594	" "
S V Naik, P M 756	" "
F P Canteenwalla, P M 800	" "
E H B Heysham, P M 1127	" "
A D Dysart, P M 1208	" "
Khushal Chand Mehra, P M 1281	" "
Kishan Singh Kalsi, P M 957	Grand Sword Bearer
Rustomji S Patel, P M 389	Asst Grand Sword Bearer
S C Tarneja, P M 485	" " " "
J Toner, P M 490	" " " "
P R Shroff, P M 506	" " " "
Bhawani Shankar, P M 644	" " " "
Dr Maneck S H Mody, P M 702 and in 343	" " " "
J Symon, R W M 1131	" " " "
H Grant, P M 611	Grand Director of Music
J C Hogg, P M 337	Asst Grand Dir of Music
R G Anderson, R W M 691	" " " "
A Warburton, R W N 909	" " " "
Ian McTear, R W M 923	" " " "
P F Campbell, P M 1031	" " " "
D Reid, P M 1203	" " " "
F C Hurrell, R W M 1324	" " " "
H A Robertson, R W M 568	Grand Organist
Lt-Col H D H Y Nepean, R W M 1101	Grand Stand Bearer
E A Nadirshah, J P, R W M 702, P M 1041	Asst Grand Stand Bearer
M H Variawa, P M 742 and in 1297	" " " "
Fakirji P Goliwalla, P M 1064 and in 1233	" " " "
Dr K C Batliwala, R W M 1069	" " " "
J W Lyon, R W N 1256	" " " "
H J Billimoria, R W M 1298	" " " "
Sardar Sahib Bakhshi Dalip Singh, P M 1364	" " " "
F D Billimoria, R W M 343	Grand Marshal
G T Kamath, R W M 363	Asst Grand Marshal
Ardeshir K Modi, R W M 584	" " " "
Hemandas Chandiram, R W M 611	" " " "
W Hughes, R W M 634	" " " "
K G Bhagwager, R W M 957	" " " "
Dr Nazir Ahmed, O B E, J P, R W M 1041	" " " "
K S Ramaswamy, R W M 1297	" " " "
G H Lamb, R W M 338	Grand Inner Guard
J T Wheatley, R W M 735	Asst Grand Inner Guard
Pestonji D Master, W W M 800	" " " "
H J Pentland, R W M 813	" " " "
Hiralal S Bharvani, R W M 1064	" " " "
W S Goode, R W M 1068	" " " "
R McGregor Morren, R W M 1342	" " " "
Sahibzada Abdul Jalil Khan, R W M 1384	" " " "
W F Fairbairn, R W M 490	Presdt of Grand Stewards.
Dawoodi E Ebrahim, R W M 587	" " " "
R N Roy, R W M 644	" " " "
Dr F B Khambatta, R W M 783	" " " "
Syed Mohamed Taki, R W M 787	" " " "
Rajah Rama Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, R W M 1065	" " " "
J Ward, R W M 1066	" " " "
Dr A C Malvade, R W M 389	Vice-Presdt of Grand Stwds
K S Kathuria, R W M 485	" " " "
K K Raizada, R W M 1163	" " " "
Sant Singh, R W M 1231	" " " "
C M Badshaw, P M 1363	" " " "
Jal P Mistri, R W M 1388 and in 475	" " " "
W H Perkins, P M 702	Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS.

Robert William C Tomlin	337	Shalik Abdul Ghami	389
Maxwell R Carr	338	Rajat Chandra Sen	404
S D Vimadlal	342	F S Gumley	474
Dr V S Sovani	343	Maneckshaw D Billimoria	475
Charles Bone	363	Ramchand G Chugani	485
Lt-Col Anil Chandra Chatterji	371	H K Hirth	490

Grand Stewards—*contd.*

Sorab N Mistry	506	N. V. Ranganadham	1065
Sitaram Surajmal Jajjoo	526	E Cheetham	1066
Sakarlal Naranlal Shah	563	F G Stapleton	1068
J C Rushworth	568	K C Boyce	1069
Rai Jadbans Chandra	569	D. R. Patel	1101
Dr Sharosh P Bhacca	584	R. Subba Rao	1108
Saif Faiz Badruddin Tyabji	587	Thomas Elias Jones	1127
B P Gattani	594	L H. Alliston	1131
H T R Koch	611	S. Kandaswami Mudaliar	1148
Joseph Hynes	634	Ram Chandra	1163
Shehnar Jamshedji	644	J M Calder	1205
Rai Bahadur Prem Nath	661	Stewart Robb	1208
Gokal Chand Sabharwal	691	Ardeshr F. Kanga	1233
Bhawani Prasad Mukerjee	702	Alexander Fairweather	1256
N R Jadhav	735	Archibald Dempster	1270
Dr J S Kapadia	742	Brijmohan Mehra	1281
T Venkatrow	756	A P. Rastogi	1290
Bhagwati Pershad	783	Major E G. Poole	1296
Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur	787	N N Kamat	1297
Kaikhushru B Pastakia	800	Hormusji Byramji Kabir	1298
J Hodgkinson	813	D. Brown	1324
J. Scott Ferguson	828	S N Haywood	1342
Asa Nand	831	Dr J. D. Mistry	1363
Richard W Chamarette	909	Narinder Singh Uberoi	1364
S J Bruford	928	R. P. Bhatena	1366
G L Bedeker	957	Hon'ble Mr Hori Lal Varma	1384
Arthur Daniel Dean	1031	N L Kodikal	1388
Rustam J J Modi	1041	Khan Saheb Mohiuddin Ahmad, R W M.	1395
Bherusung Premsing	1064		

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India.—*

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.
337	Hope	928	Heather
338	Perseverance	957	Coronation
342	Rising Star of W I	1031	Elysium
343	St Andrews in the East	1041	Imperial Brotherhood
363	Victoria	1064	Sir Charles Napier
371	St. David in the East	1065	Nicopolis
389	St. Paul	1066	Forman
404	St Thomas in the East	1068	St Andrew
474	Endeavour	1069	Beaman
475	Barton	1090	Gibbs
485	Harmony	1101	Scindia
490	Caledonia	1109	Godavery
506	Rising Sun	1127	St James in the East
526	Rajputana	1131	Calcutta Kilwinning
563	Salem	1148	Asoka
568	Southern Cross	1163	Imperial
569	Morland	1205	Doric
584	Hamilton	1208	Universal Peace
587	Islam	1233	Temperance & Benevolence
594	Kindred Hope	1256	Black Mountain
611	Bonnie Doon	1279	Wallace
634	Hope & Sincerity	1281	Universal Brotherhood
644	Independence	1290	Star of the South
661	Caledonia	1296	Wilson
691	Bolan	1297	Jennings
702	Level	1298	Bharat
735	HUBLI	1324	Masjid-i-Suleman Maidani Naftun, (Iran).
742	Royal Jubilee	1342	Madras
756	Ekram	1363	Sohrab Bharoocha
783	Charity	1364	Murree
787	Hyderabad	1366	K. R. Cama
800	Zoroaster	1384	Afghan
813	Albyn	1388	Mother India
828	The Scots	1395	Raza
831	Clair	1399	Hindustan
909	Cataract		

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 126 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well-known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India."

Botanical Survey—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director. The Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta was *ex-officio* Director. The Director having retired since December 3, 1939, the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. The duties of the Director are distributed amongst (i) Dr K P Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, (ii) S. C. Sen, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I. Chem. E., Superintendent, Cinchona Bengal and Principal Quinine Officer of the Government of India, and (iii) S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph.D., Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona distribution in India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plantlife—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the

last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State-importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. The system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the outcroppings caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid system. The inevitable result is that the

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-one ports between Suez and Singapore

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905, however, all the Provinces had taken the revenue surveys, for which they had paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

Although new surveys are carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of England—the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures, such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

While some of the unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas, most are accessible. Large areas in Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

On the separation of Burma from India on, 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party

Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is, however, still exercised by the Surveyor General of India. The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous.—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys,

Riverain, irrigation, railway and city surveys,

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments, and the public, for such work as the printing of special maps, illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance, and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters office is at Delhi under the Asstt Surveyor General and there are 5 Directors. The circle area (covering Burma) is administered personally by the Surveyor General

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Dehra Dun; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Director, Frontier Circle, Simla; Director, Eastern Circle, Dehra Dun; and Officer-in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian science Congress was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof P S Macmahon and Dr J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the Office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939. The Association at present has a permanent staff of its own and an office to administer its own affairs. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government usually becomes Patron of the Congress and the session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being usually represented in turn. The sections are (1) Mathematics and Statistics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Geology and Geography, (5) Botany, (6) Zoology and Entomology, (7) Anthropology and Archaeology, (8) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (9) Agriculture Sciences, (10) Physiology, (11) Psychology and Educational Sciences, (12) Engineering and Metallurgy, when the Sections meet separately, each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoon during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme.

General Secretaries.—Prof S K Mitra, MBE, DSc, FNI, University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, Prof. P Paria, MA, FNI, IES, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries.

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is

assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Secretary of the Board and of the Governing Body. Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakimedi, made a donation of Rs 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association.

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938. (In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No Conference has, however, been held since nor is one to be held in 1942 on account of the war.) At this conference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, e.g., cholera, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition and plague, who examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtainable from Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place. Enquiries which have been, or are, in progress include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracunculiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, etc.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association has been supporting the Malaria Institute of India, which now enjoys international recognition. As a part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross's intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and named the "Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria." This was transferred to Delhi on 1st March, 1939. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria problem. The Public Health Section of the Institute has been taken over by Government since April, 1940.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 'The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and planning of satisfactory diets' has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The Coonoor laboratories undertake the task of collaboration in the nutrition work of the League of Nations and act as a liaison laboratory for the Far Eastern countries. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory nutrition committee for India.

Research work at the nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, brought to light the high value of dried amla powder as an anti-scorbutic. As a result of this, and at the request of the Medical Stores Department, the Association's laboratories at Coonoor have manufactured large quantities of amla powder for army purposes.

The Association have recently adopted a scheme for the award of Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem, each tenable for a period of 2 years. The fellowships are intended to encourage young medical graduates

who have shown initiative and are considered suitable to undertake independent research. Five scholars have been selected this year to hold the fellowships.

Geological Survey.—The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys of the world. It was initiated in 1846 with a view to making a geological examination of the coal formations of India in order to provide accurate information on the mode of occurrence of the coal seams and thus enable mining operations for the extraction of coal to be conducted with knowledge and confidence. By 1857, the activities of the Geological Survey of India included a systematic geological survey of the whole of India as well as special investigations in connection with mineral deposits. The gazetted cadre of the Department at present consists of a Director, 4 Superintending Geologists, 16 Geologists, 1 Chemist, 1 Assistant Chemist and 26 Assistant Geologists.

The primary function of the Geological Survey of India is to investigate and estimate the mineral resources of the country. The fundamental work underlying such investigations is a thorough comprehension of the geological structure of the country and for this purpose a systematic field geological survey is undertaken and geological maps are prepared. From the data thus obtained, it is possible almost automatically to locate the possible sources of mineral wealth. A considerable portion of the mineral wealth of India has been discovered direct by the Department while of the remainder (excluding Mysore which maintains its own Geological Department) the discoveries have been in a large measure rendered possible by the work of the Department.

The regular field work of the Department is supplemented by work at headquarters involving the study of specimens, completion of field maps and the writing of reports. The results of mineralogical and petrographical study often require confirmation by chemical investigation. For this purpose a chemical laboratory has been provided in which specimens of minerals, ores and rocks sent in by the public for determination are also examined. As a rule it is not possible to make quantitative determinations, but specimens are identified in return for the name of the precise locality from which they have been obtained and this information is kept confidential if so desired. After study, the specimens collected in the field are stored in the Indian Museum for future reference, to which the public (including students) have access. In all branches of Geological work, it is necessary to compare new results with those previously obtained both in India and abroad and for the purpose a Library is maintained in the Department. This Library is open to those who wish to consult geological and mining publications.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in three series of publications. These are—(a) Memoirs which are devoted to the more complete surveys, dealing either with a particular region or with a particular mineral; (b) Records which consist of shorter papers on stratigraphical, mineralogical, petrological or palaeontological subjects including Bulletins on minerals of economic im-

portance; (c) Palæontologia Indica containing the result of palæontological work with numerous illustrative plates

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is obtained by the Central Government on all questions of mineral policy

The functions of the Geological Survey of India are not confined to the investigation and estimation of mineral resources. The Department is prepared to advise and is frequently consulted on problems of water-supply, sites for storage dams and reservoirs, location of tunnels and bridge foundations, stability of hillsides, suitability of stone for building and road metal and other engineering aspects of geology. The Department has also been paying considerable attention in recent years to questions of earthquake danger, flood control and drainage on the one hand and the smelting of iron-ore, cement manufacture and the generation of electricity from coal on the other hand. It also undertakes to present collections of minerals, rocks and fossils to schools and colleges and to give lectures to students and at times to

the public with a view to popularising the study of geology

The chief aim of the Geological Survey is the development of the mineral resources of India. As mineral development is a Provincial subject under the new constitution, the work of the survey is done largely for the benefit of the Provinces. Every year before the programme of the field surveys is made, each Provincial Government is asked whether any geological investigations, mineral survey or engineering enquiry is desired in the Province during the regular field season. When any such work has to be done, it is included in the programme of work and is carried out as a normal work of the Department without any charge. But if any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular operations of the Department, *e.g.*, a mineral survey of a particular area or an enquiry connected with a great engineering project, a charge is made for the services of the officer deputed for such work.

Director—Dr Cyril S Fox, D Sc, M I Min E,
F G S *Address* 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

PROVING OF WILLS

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16½ years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect.

Scale of probate duty.—Up to Rs 1,000—Nil

For the next Rs 9,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 10,000), 2 per cent, for the next Rs 40,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 50,000) 3 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 1,00,000) 4 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 2,00,000) 4½ per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 2,50,000) 5 per cent, for the next Rs 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 3,00,000) 5½ per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 4,00,000) 6 per cent, for the next Rs 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs 5,00,000) 6½ per cent, for amounts exceeding Rs 5,00,000 (or the portion over Rs 5,00,000) 7 per cent.

Exemptions from probate duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

- 1 Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances
- 2 The amount of funeral expenses
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immovable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person objecting or to use the technical language the caveat, and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

Probate Codicil, etc.—Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immovable of the deceased throughout the province in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is

granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted. Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times. If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together. When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor. If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered.

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation to Earthquakes—The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophes, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by W D West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such "faults" as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in

the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec. 1927). The regions where mountain ranges, take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where *pucca* houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden, though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr A. M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two storied houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

Sources of Information.—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A D and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A D. occur are—*History of the Caliph* by

Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Badaoni* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bâber's memoirs, Khâfi Khân's *Muntakhab ul-lubb*, etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn.

Historical Review.—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 892 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipal, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Târikhul Khulafâ* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkâmil-fi-l Târikh*. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwâl (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwâl commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A.D. that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D. 893 or early 894 A.D.

6th July 1505—This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Badaoni* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol I, p 319) in the Memoirs of Bâbar (Erskine's edition, p 170) in *Furûsiah* (Lucknow edition, p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhnagar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1663.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1663, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samâji or Samâwânî—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Ma'asir-i A'lamiyya* (Edit. Bibl. Indica, p 74).

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharam of Aurangzib's 12th year' (*Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work of Bakhtiyâr Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow.

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720, at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river!

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhuj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

1827 Sept. (before 26th Sept. 1827)—The fort of Kolliatran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828—There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the aforementioned date and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mention, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day!

26th August 1833—Felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma, more particularly Amarapura and Ava, on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily.

19th February 1842—Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24th August 1858—Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated south-east of Cheduba Island (18° 38' N 93 55½ E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done.

10th January 1860—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1831. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Ootacamund and Calcutt in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano. In Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

30th May 1885—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300—450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14th July 1885—The epicentre of this earthquake was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

20th December 1892—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was, however, local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,825,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1909—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15—45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.—S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 1st May 1911 and was felt practically throughout the whole of Yunnan. It was a severe day.

continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault and was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th December 1927.—Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to "forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 kms. Which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

8th August 1929.—This earthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma, was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May 1930, the Podo earthquakes of July to December 1930 and the Pyn disaster of 4th December 1930. The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P.M. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of terra firma into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3rd/4th December 1930.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Pyn, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

27th August 1931.—This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Sulaiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

15th January 1934.—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P.M.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31st May 1935.—The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophes that have overtaken the Indian region. This can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, railways, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about 18 45 hours and of 21st March at 21 45 hours, Indian standard time.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below.

6th January 1938—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there was no damage or loss of life.

14th April 1938—An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district, Burma, at 7-47 a.m. Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life.

3rd May 1938—Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

16th August 1938—Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area. The shocks, which lasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalembo, Pucca buildings and Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss of life. Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlaik, Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin, Tabyin, etc.

7th February 1939—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in 1937 in India. With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north-west India, the rest were of slight intensity, unattended by any damage to buildings or persons.

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows—

Burma, 28; north-eastern India, including Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet, 31, north-western India, including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21, and Peninsular India, 2.

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral. This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodakanal. This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra-Dun, Simla, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee.

At least sixty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1939. Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and caused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property.

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region, of which four were felt at Dhubri, six at Gauhati and a like number at Shillong. Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State), Quetta, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Cutch), Peshawar, Begumpet (Hyderabad State) and many other towns experienced shocks during the year.

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance. Mention must, however, be made of the earthquake of 21st November, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Dalhousie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range, being situated at 36° N 75° E. Its focal depth was 200 KM.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercalli scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each. Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in the Western Indian States.

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on the 3rd August at 14 45 I.S.T. and cracked walls of *lutchas* houses. Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September, 1940, but apart from cracks in *lutchas* houses no damage was done. Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on 31st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November, 1940.

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

A large number of earthquake shocks occurred in India during the year 1941. It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of three or four of the more important ones may be given.

An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on the 21st of January 1941 at 18-16 hours (I.S.T.) with its epicentre to the north of Assam. The shocks lasted for about one minute but no damage was caused.

Another earthquake occurred on the 26th June at 17-27 hours (I.S.T.). This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Cuttack, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc. Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where 4 persons were killed and 4 seriously injured. The duration of the shock was less than half a minute.

On the 30th of June at 23-58 hours (I.S.T.) a shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair. Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman.

Another earthquake occurred on the 2nd of September at 11-35 (I.S.T.) at Quetta. The shocks lasted for 35 seconds and caused damage to houses in Quetta.

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA.

By M. R. SAHNI,
Geological Survey of India,
(After W. D. West.)



Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Financial Adviser, Communications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services) and eight Assist Deputy Directors-General and one Assistant Director-General, War.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration, and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, the Director is assisted by two Assistant Directors. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices

and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows—

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
<i>Letters</i>	Anna Pies.		
Not exceeding one tola	1 6		
And every additional tola	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets</i>			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 3		

Postcards

Single	9 pies.
Reply	1 anna 6 pies

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight—

	Rs a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

All parcels to Aden should be registered There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India

Registration fee. Rs a

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof 0 2

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable There is no money order service to Nepal

Telegraphic money order fees—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below—

Express—Rs. 2-6-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary—Re. 1-3-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word

Value-payable fees—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees Rs. a

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0 4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0 5½
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	0 8

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction Rs a thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000 0 2

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 0 1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows—

Letters—To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates. To Burma—2 annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or part thereof.

To all other countries.

3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single	2 annas
.. Reply	4 annas

Postcards to Burma: Single 1 anna and reply 2 annas

Printed Papers—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3½ annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna

Samples—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and 1 anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Printed Papers, Business Papers and Samples—To Burma, 9 pies for the first five tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below—

(1) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

	Rs a	Rs a p
For parcel		
Not over 3 lbs	1 8 0	
Over 3 lbs but not over 7 lbs.	2 12 0	
.. 7	3 15 0	
.. 11	6 3 0	

Via Gibraltar

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination

- (u) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs but which do not exceed 50 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P & O S N Co, and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London, if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P & O S N Co cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters—4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destination—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs, 20 lbs or 22 lbs

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note—Printed papers sent open, i.e., without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Money Orders—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows—

	Rs a
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	0 3
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	0 6
On any sum exceeding Rs 25	0 6
for each complete sum of Rs 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas	

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn sterling, the rates are as follows—

	Rs, a
On any sum not exceeding £1	0 4
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0 7
" " " £2 " " £3	0 10
" " " £3 " " £4	0 13
" " " £4 " " £5	1 0
" " " £5	1 0
for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas, if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas, if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas, and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas	

Registration fee

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff"

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	Annas 5½
For every additional Rs 200 or fraction thereof	7½

Note—Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not exceed £14 Annas 5½
For every additional £14 or fraction thereof .. 5½

Acknowledgment fee—3 annas for each registered article 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India

Air Mails—Letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Ceylon. The Inland Air fees are as follows—

(i) For a postcard . 6 pies *plus* ordinary postage.

(ii) For a letter and packet . 1 anna for each tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, see the Post and Telegraph Guide.

Magnitude of Business in the Post Office:—

At the close of 1940-41, there were 120,816 Post & Telegraph officials, 25,338 post offices and 159,074 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,215 million articles, including 39.8 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs 69.4 millions were sold for postal purposes, about 43 million money-orders of the total value of Rs. 80½ millions were issued, 895 thousand of Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs. 33 lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs 160 millions was collected for tradesman and others on V. P. articles, about 2.6 million insured articles valued at 780 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty aggregating over 4.1 million was realised on parcels and letters from abroad, pensions amounting to about Rs. 17.2 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 20,000 lbs of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1941, there were 2,844,000 Savings Bank Accounts with a total balance of Rs. 595.1 millions and 99,200 Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs 198 millions

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with two Deputy Chief Engineers, and two Asstt. Chief Engineers. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant Deputy Directors-General. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles,

each in charge of a Director. These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This Circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General and the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi. There are now 21 Engineering Divisions.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows—

For delivery in India			
Private and State.			
Express. Ordinary.			
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1	8	0 12
Each additional word over 8..	0	2	0 1

	For delivery in Burma	
	Private	State
	Express	Ordinary.
Minimum charge	Rs a 2 10	Rs a 1 5
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet).		For delivery in Ceylon	
	Private	State	Private	State
	Ex-press.	Ordinary.	Ex-press.	Ordinary.
Minimum charge	Rs a 1 14	Rs a 0 15	Rs a 2 6	Rs a 1 3
Each additional word over 12..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for				

Additional charges.	
Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram

Multiple Address telegrams, each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first 4 annas

Colation One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length

	Rs
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. 2
	If only one of the offices is closed. 1
	If the telegram has to pass through a ny closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office 1

Boat hire Amount actually necessary

	For delivery in India.		For delivery in Ceylon.	
	Ex-press.	Ordinary.	Ex-press.	Ordinary.
Minimum charge ..	Rs. a 1 2	Rs. a 0 9	Rs a 1 2	
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2	
The address is free				

Greetings Telegrams.—Inland Greetings telegram service has been suspended as a temporary measure

Inland De Luxe Telegrams—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary)

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction =LX= which will not be charged for

Foreign Tariff—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows —

Cables are not now accepted to the following enemy or enemy-occupied countries—Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, France, Albania, British Somaliland, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy and Italian Possessions except Vatican City, Liechtenstein, Rumania, Lebanon and Yugoslavia

	Ordy	Defd.	D I T
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
Europe via I R C—			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Belgium	1 2	0 9	0 6
Holland	1 2	0 9	0 6
Germany	1 4	0 10	0 7
Switzerland	1 4	0 10	0 7
Spain	1 4	0 10	0 7
France	1 3	0 9½	0 6½
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5	0 10½	..
Other Offices	1 4	0 10	0 7
Norway	1 4	0 10	0 7
Bulgaria	1 5	0 10½	..
Russia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Turkey	1 5	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C	0 13	0 6½	0 4½

	Ordy	Defd.	D I T
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
America via I R C—			
N. A. Cables			
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc via I R C—	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Manitoba via I R C—	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Vancouver B C via I R C—	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
New York, Boston, etc ..	1 11	0 13½	0 9
Philadelphia, Washington, etc	1 13	0 14½	0 10
Chicago	2 0	1 0	0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc	2 3	1 1½	0 12
Buenos Aires	2 4	1 10	1 1½
Rio de Janeiro	3 2	1 9	1 1
Valparaiso	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Jamaica via I R C—	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Imperial	2 5	1 2½	0 14½
Havana .. ..	..	..	..

Urgent Telegrams—
Late double of ordinary rate

Daily Letter Telegrams—
One third ordinary rate with a minimum charge of 25 words

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are accepted at 1/3rds of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause 425, 2. & T. Guide*).

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses, Reply Paid, etc

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi or Madras the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph.—

	Total charge per word.	
	Ordinary.	Code
	Rs. a.	Rs a
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below ..	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy ..	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R P" followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R P 7-8. This expression counts as one word

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante, Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Night Letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries, except Australasia, with which the Daily Letter Telegram Service (DLT) will remain in force, at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter Telegrams, except as follows.—

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Telegrams will be NLT

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance, where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available, an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter. Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs 3-6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction-GLT-which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word.

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe"

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams.—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e., Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT, etc.) is charged for such telegrams

Greeting Telegrams (Foreign).—Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted for most non-empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th January inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram. To all Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Social Telegrams.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 103,600 miles of line including cable and 648,600 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1941. The

numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 83, respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1634 to 4,009

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures —

		1897-98	1940-41
Inland	{ Private .	4,107,270	13,066,957
	{ State ..	860,382	1,063,381
	{ Press ..	35,010	385,388
Foreign	{ Private ..	735,679	3,388,314
	{ State ..	9,896	117,055
	{ Press .	5,278	64,897
		<u>5,754,415</u>	<u>18,985,092</u>

The outturn of the workshops during 1940-41 represented a total value of Rs 39,13,000

Wireless.—The number of messages handled during the year 1940-41 by departmental wireless stations in India was over 800,000. This shows an increase of about 75,000 over the previous year

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1941 the number of Departmental telephone exchanges was 289 with 28,596 straight line connections and 4,620 extension telephones. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 28 with 58,474 telephones

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1940-41 was Rs 4,98,75,250 and Rs 22,69,44,897 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1941 amounted to Rs 13,28,25,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs 12,03,45,000, the result being a net gain of Rs 1,24,80,000

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated; the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, and funds were available. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1935. The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed."

Vital Statistics.

India's birth rate in 1938 was more than twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was also more than twice that of England and Wales and nearly one and a half times that of Japan, and her infantile mortality rate was more than three times that of England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says an earlier Public Health Report) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all

who think. "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylos-tomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were made.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923, when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines, after consultation with the provinces, in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country. Its Chairman is the Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Government of India. Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board. The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary-Member and several expert officials and members of the Central Assembly are also nominated to the Board. The inaugural meeting was addressed by Lord Linlithgow, who declared that every where in India he discerned unmistakable signs of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health. His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

In December 1937 H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis. A sum of Rs 76 lakhs was subscribed and the Tuberculosis Association of India was formed, incorporating the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Provincial and State Associations were subsequently affiliated with the Central Association from which in each case they received a quota of 95 per cent of the monies subscribed in their areas.

By the end of 1940, much progress had been made in the organised campaign against tuberculosis, a Central clinic had been opened at New Delhi and a sanatorium was nearing completion at Kasauli. The functions of the central body are to offer expert advice, assist co-ordination and standardised methods, educate the public by propaganda and promote research. The affiliated bodies undertake the establishment of hospitals and clinics and the carrying out of preventive work. Thus there is demarcation of spheres of activity and positive results may be expected to follow in the near future.

The year 1941 saw all the provincial associations affiliated to the central organisation and support from the Indian States was forthcoming in large measure. Despite the war the campaign continued to make encouraging headway, and according to Lieut-General Sir Gordon Jolly, Chairman of the Tuberculosis Association of India, there were 27 organisations in 1941, of which 14 were provincial and 13 State representatives, all of them affiliated to the Central body. During 1941, 7 new tuberculosis clinics were opened in different parts of India.

Many general hospitals throughout the country now possess improved arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of phthisis and among the provinces recently provided with tuberculosis hospitals is Bombay. The New Delhi tuberculosis clinic has fully justified the expectations of its sponsors and in the two years since its opening over 20,000 patients took advantage of its facilities and both patients and the medical profession gained confidence in the institution. The progress of "organised home treatment" was particularly encouraging. Equally encouraging was the progress of the Lady Laththgow Sanitarium at Kasauli from where it is hoped a steady stream of trained personnel will soon flow.

In 1941 the anti-tuberculosis campaign in India suffered a grievous loss with the resignation of the distinguished specialist Dr Frimodt Møller, who rendered valuable service not only in organising the New Delhi clinic and the Kasauli Sanitarium, but in guiding the general campaign throughout the country.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his report for 1940 observes that the year was not marked by any abnormal outbreaks of disease, a contrast to the privations and epidemics in many other parts of the world. Despite the war some of the voluntary health organisations were able to extend their operations. The Public Health Commissioner remarked on the failure of local bodies to exercise their powers to regulate house construction, pointing out that overcrowded, unhygienic houses are the breeding place of tuberculosis and other diseases. The year was notable for preventive measures carried out against disease carrying.

In 1940 the incidence of cholera in most provinces was on a smaller scale than during the previous year. Coorg was completely free from the disease and in Ajmer-Merwara only a single case was reported. The North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab had only localised outbreaks. Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Bombay and Madras reported substantial decreases in their cholera incidence in 1940 in comparison with the previous year, while Assam recorded a small increase. The only provinces to show a high incidence were Sind and the Central Provinces.

The report also deals in detail with the anti-tuberculosis campaign which made considerable progress in this period. The Health Commissioner refers appreciatively to the anti-phthisis propaganda widely carried out throughout the country.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

In the field of public health administration the most important event was the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in January 1939. This Board, which consists of the representatives of the Central Government, of provincial Governments and of certain Indian States, was inaugurated in June 1937 for the purpose of providing a forum for the discussion and formulation of public health policy. Within the short period of its existence it has already given proof of its usefulness. Mention may be made here of some of the valuable results of the joint consultations between the different governments which the existence of the Board has rendered possible during the past three years. The problems associated with the health of the mother and child are of supreme importance to every country and, in India, the high rates of child and maternal mortality place this branch of health work in the forefront of the national health programme. A special committee appointed by the Board reviewed the whole question and submitted a report, which has been approved by the Board and which should provide for many years a sound basis for the orderly development of maternity and child welfare work in this country.

The important part that festivals and large gatherings of pilgrims play in the spread of cholera is a subject of great concern to health authorities in India. While an improvement of the sanitation of the villages and towns through which the pilgrims pass is the most effective means of prevention, its realisation must be slow in view of the cost involved. Under the circumstances the most practical method of minimising the chance of the spread of cholera appears to be the provision of mass protection through anticholera inoculation. The possibilities of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation among pilgrims was investigated in 1939 by a special committee.

In 1940 the Central Advisory Board approved a plan of indirect compulsion for the inoculation of pilgrims against cholera. The report of the Committee on compulsory inoculation of pilgrims expressed the desirability of Governments selecting suitable festival centres in their areas for trying out a system of indirect inoculation of pilgrims against cholera on the lines of the scheme worked out by the Bombay Government at the Pindharpur pilgrimage. It also emphasised the need of adopting certain measures which the Committee proposed for providing the funds and the trained personnel necessary for carrying out mass inoculation.

Special attention was paid to ward off yellow fever from India with the increase of aerial communications with Africa. No one was allowed to land in India from the yellow fever area without having been inoculated or without undergoing quarantine. Aircraft arriving from yellow fever areas were compelled to produce a certificate that they were effectively disinfected at either Khartoum or Cairo. Within the country measures were taken to deal with any possible outbreak of the disease. The health authorities of the Provincial and State Governments were requested to report promptly to the Public Health Commissioner any suspected cases of the disease.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Repeated stress has been laid in the Health Commissioner's reports on the fact that public health cannot be regarded as an entity distinct from the general social and economic life of the community. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the advent of provincial autonomy and the conferment of extensive powers on Provincial Governments have been followed in many provinces by social legislation which will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects on the economic life and general well-being of the people. Agricultural indebtedness, land tenure and industrial problems, to cite a few examples, are all receiving serious attention and, in so far as legislative and administrative action goes to raise the standard of life, these measures will inevitably help in improving the standard of public health.

In order that there may be no undue feeling of pessimism, it should always be remembered that, less than a century ago, conditions in Great Britain were not much different from those found in India to-day and that, with respect to other countries, reduction of the general death rate below that at present recorded in India dates back to only a few years. There seems no reason why India should not accomplish what has been achieved in other parts of the world, if only organised effort is continued and if public support is given to that effort.

POPULATION PROBLEM

In successive reports Health Commissioners have drawn attention to the urgency and importance of the population problem and, as this question has such an important bearing on all others relating to national reconstruction and to public health in particular, no apology is needed

for returning to the subject. No useful purpose is ever served by shutting one's eyes to indisputable facts. The subject is no academic one, it is, for instance, not merely a matter of the verification or otherwise in this country of the Malthusian doctrine of population outstripping the food supply in the presence of unrestricted multiplication of numbers. Available data may be insufficient for drawing definite conclusions, but it seems too optimistic to assume that the population problem is neither pressing nor deserving of serious study because of possible extensions of improved agricultural practice and the possible application of new scientific discoveries.

In India the low standard of living and the steadily growing population constitute a disquieting combination, but the resources of the country are immense and there is no need for despair so long as the different governments are determined so to organise the material and human resources at their disposal as to produce the maximum benefit to the community. Most of the questions relating to the health and economic welfare of the people are statutorily the functions of provincial Governments and it is their responsibility to set up the machinery necessary for the study of demographic problems within their areas of jurisdiction. In addition to official agencies, universities and research institutions should be induced to help and the work could perhaps be suitably co-ordinated by the formation of a committee in each province to plan the necessary investigations and to place its expert knowledge at the disposal of the Government so that a sound economic and social policy might be reached. Such a committee could also perform the extremely useful function of educating public opinion on correct lines.

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931-38 are given in the following table—

	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths	Death rate p.m.	Annual excess of births over deaths.
1871-1880 ..	Not available.	Not available	3,540,202	19	Not available.
1881-1890 .	4,565,687	23	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900 .	7,174,694	33	6,662,417	31	512,277
1901-1910 .	8,591,136	37	7,657,513	33	933,623
1911-1920 ..	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930 ..	8,345,364	33	6,347,063	25	1,995,301
1931 ..	8,814,836	35	6,404,990	25	2,409,846
1932 ..	8,718,620	34	5,596,246	22	3,122,374
1933 ..	9,317,918	36	5,870,336	23	3,447,582
1934 ..	8,923,169	34	6,606,697	25	2,316,472
1935 ..	9,290,021	35	6,331,576	24	2,958,445
1936 ..	9,566,379	36	6,111,358	23	3,455,021
1937 ..	9,388,457	35	6,112,375	22	3,276,082
1938 ..	9,393,011	34	6,685,120	24	2,712,891

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1939

	Ratios per 1,000 of strength			
	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent home	Constantly sick
Officers	435 1	2 14	25 09	14 88
Other Ranks	666 1	2 75	9 14	27 96
Members of Nursing Service	439 6		43 90	18 57
Other Ranks' Wives	263 9	0 83	5 54	8 78
Other Ranks' Wives—confinements	192 1			7 09
Other Ranks' Children	374 1	12 30	3 41	11 43
Royal Air Force	250 6	2 58	2 84	4 87
Royal Navy	143	1		5 97
Royal Indian Navy				
R A F Women and Children	53			1 89
R A F confinements	47			1 64
Others —				
Men	572	10		20 51
Women	308	5	4	8 25
Women confinements	152	1		5 05
Children	234	10		5 53

N B—The figures below the horizontal line represent actuals

The health of the British Army in India in 1939 was on the whole thoroughly satisfactory, although the admission rates for both officers and men increased compared with the previous year, both for general admissions and for particular diseases.

This increase was more apparent than real in that there were considerable reductions in the strengths of both officers and men of the British Army in India during the year. These reductions took place principally in the latter half of the year, and many of the sick and unfit from the units which proceeded out of the country remained to affect relatively the proportion of "sick" to strength.

Actually there was a reduction of nearly 100 admissions for officers and over 2,000 for men during the year, and ratios of sickness based on the original strengths would give a yet happier picture of the health of the Army.

It can safely be claimed that the year 1939 was satisfactory, particularly so in view of the increased chances of disease which war activities brought, and that from the medical point of view the fighting fitness of the army was good.

Similarly, the health of the Indian Army was on the whole satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any note and such increase as there was, viz., 32.2 per 1,000 in admission rates, can be fully accounted for by conditions of war service. Large numbers of reservists returned to their units, there was a considerable influx of recruits and many defensive posts had to be manned in relatively unhealthy areas. Death rates decreased to 2.12 per 1,000 and invaliding increased to 6.43 per 1,000. The average constantly sick figure increased to 16.25 per 1,000.

Among officers of the British Army in India, 435.1 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals

during the year, compared with 428.0 in 1938. The death rate, in spite of the increase in admission rates, fell sharply, at 2.14 being less than half that of the previously recorded year. The average constantly sick in hospital increased slightly—14.88 compared to 13.86 in 1938, and the invaliding rate jumped up by 10 per 1,000 to 25.09 for the year. 506.7 per thousand were treated as out-patients compared to 527.0 in 1938.

Among British soldiers there was a further sharp rise, 63 per 1,000, in admission rates from 603.7 in 1938 to 666.1 in 1939, a figure well in excess of any since the post-war quinquennium 1920-24. The actual number of admissions showed the sharp reduction of 2,000 (approx) on the previous year, the relative increase being due to the departure of considerable numbers of British troops overseas and the retention in India for a time of their units. Invaliding, at 9.14 per 1,000, showed a further reduction.

The death rate was 2.75 per 1,000, which was almost the same as 2.76 of the previous year and little above the quinquennial average of 2.54.

The chief causes of death were —
Local injuries (including 18 gunshot wounds) . . . 0.78 per 1,000
Infectious diseases . . . 0.58 " "
General injuries . . . 0.39 " "
Digestive diseases . . . 0.36 " "
Circulatory diseases . . . 0.19 " "
Pneumonia . . . 0.14 " "

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 58.1 cases per 1,000, diseases next in order being cellulitis with 51.1, tonsillitis 24.4, gonorrhoea 32.7, sandfly-fever 22.2, dysentery 29.0, bronchitis 18.2, diarrhoea 17.0, sprain 17.0.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent to United Kingdom.	Invalids discharged in India	Constantly sick
Officers ..	462 1	3 84	12 36		14 75
Indian Other Ranks	451 0	2 12		6.43	16 25
Followers .	323 2	2 50		4.23	11 45
Others*	2321	17		86	

* Includes Reservists Indian Territorial Forces, Royal Indian Navy, Indian States Forces R. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners

N.B.—The figures below the horizontal line represent actuals

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

A conservative estimate of the incidence of leprosy in India places the figure in the neighbourhood of a million persons affected and, though the number of infectious cases may be only a quarter of this figure, the amount of sickness, suffering and incapacitation caused by the disease is immense. Leprosy in India is mainly a rural problem although the growth of towns and cities together with the development of industrialism, has, in recent years tended to produce a steady flow of lepers into urban areas. The prevalence of the disease is highest along the eastern coast of the peninsula and in the western parts of Bengal. From this area the disease gradually diminishes in incidence to the north and west, until a fairly wide area of comparative freedom from leprosy is reached comprising the northern half of Bombay Presidency, Gujarat Rajputana, the western portion of the United Provinces the Punjab the N.W.T. Province, Sind and Baluchistan.

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committee are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest —

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community.

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers for

(a) financially it would be impossible,

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable, and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject"

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants in-aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they, in turn, pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calcutta School commenced leprosy research in 1920, is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently

improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly.

Provincial Governments have begun to take an increasing interest in the leprosy problem, particularly in those provinces in which the incidence of the disease is high. The Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association has taken an active part in the organisation of laboratory and field research, the provision of out-patient treatment centres, the training of doctors in anti-leprosy work and educational propaganda. The Mission to Lepers has built up a chain of leper homes all over the country during the past 66 years and during 1930 the number of patients treated as in-patients in these institutions was 8,213 and as out-patients 6,096. In addition, over 800 healthy children were cared for separately from the patients. A welcome feature of the development of anti-leprosy work in India has been the growing co-operation between Governmental and voluntary agencies.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Board, and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is most prevalent and only recently have people come to realise the gravity of this huge problem.

India is regarded as a land of blindness by many in foreign countries, whether this statement is justified or not, at present it is difficult to prove.

It is probably correct that there are about one and a half million blind persons in India, and for every one person blind there are three partially blind, out of a total population of about 360 millions, whereas the census figures of 1931 show about half a million blind persons.

The system of ophthalmic relief now prevailing in Egypt was started in 1903 by a gift of a sum of £43,000 by Sir Ernest Cassells. Thus arose the ophthalmic section of the Public Health Department under a Director of ophthalmic hospitals and a start was given by establishing eye hospitals. These hospitals became a definite branch of the Egyptian Government in 1906. The scheme subsequently developed, the cost being borne partly by Government grants and local taxation and partly by donations and subscriptions.

Between 1904 and 1914, sixteen eye hospitals were opened in various parts of the country, the permanent hospitals being reinforced by travelling eye dispensaries which are an important part of the system.

In India there has been practically no effort to count the number of blind, although the method is very simple to carry out, i.e., a person is considered blind when he cannot count the fingers of a hand held up in front of his eyes at a distance of one foot.

This is the method followed in Egypt and this was adopted by the Government of Bengal in the census of 1931 at the suggestion of Lt Col E O'G Kirwan, C.I.E., I.M.S.

The first blind relief Association in India was started in Western India in the Ratnagiri District by the late Mr C G Henderson, I.C.S., in 1919. In subsequent years, several branches were inaugurated. This Blind Relief Association carried out a special survey of the blind in some districts with the following results and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found far too low. Nasik Dist 4.4 per 1000, Bijnor 2.6, Ratnagiri 1.5, the corresponding census figures are 1.74, 0.7 and 0.7. In the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 persons blind per 1000.

Unfortunately this Blind Relief Association, with its branches, practically collapsed after Mr Henderson left due to lack of funds.

Mr Henderson resigned from the service in 1928 and an All-India Blind Relief Association was started in the year 1929 due to his devotion and energy.

Up to the end of 1929, there was no blind relief Association in Bengal where there are about 75,000 blind persons out of a total population of 4,66,95,536 (census 1931).

In March 1930, the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal was started in Calcutta with a strong Committee with Sir George Rankin, the then Chief Justice of Bengal, as President.

The first notable donation of \$500 dollars was received from Mrs Winifred Holt Mathier, Founder-Secretary, New York Association.

for the Blind, New York, U S A , who with her husband came to India in connection with the work of prevention of blindness. Six years later in March 1936, the first travelling eye dispensary was started in Bengal by this Association out of a gift of Rs 35,000 from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, the amount being the budgeted recurring cost of the dispensary for five years.

By 1940, the Association possessed four such travelling eye dispensaries and it was in 1939-40 that the Government of Bengal sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 for three years. In March 1941, this Association added one more travelling eye dispensary, making a total of five now operating in Bengal.

These travelling eye dispensaries have been started as a temporary measure until such time as there are more eye surgeons and sufficient eye hospitals scattered throughout Bengal. Up to March 1941, 2,85,606 cases have been treated and 8,071 operations have been performed by these dispensaries.

These travelling eye dispensaries work in the district headquarters and sub-divisions and also penetrate into the interior to bring preventive education and curative relief to the villages in the rural areas. The activities of these dispensaries are mainly preventive but curative work is also undertaken simultaneously which appeals much more to the public.

Preventive measures are carried out by lectures, demonstrations with the help of magic lantern slides, movie shows, posters, pamphlets, leaflets, models and first aid outfits.

Curative work, viz, treatment of eye diseases and operations, is carried out in dispensaries and hospitals but operations are only done where in-door accommodation can be arranged.

All operative works are suspended one week before a dispensary is due to move on so as to enable the doctors to complete the after-care of the operations they have done.

In addition to preventive and curative works, medical officers as a routine method carry out an enumeration of the blind by methods which are simple and accurate. They also carry out

school inspection, viz, systematic survey of eye defects amongst school students.

The Bengal Association has already done counts in 500 villages and have found about 148 blind persons per 100,000, which is double the number recorded in the census of 1931.

In 1939, the Association has started a sixth unit called the Eye Examination and Lecture Unit for Calcutta and its suburbs.

The activities of this Unit are mainly preventive and comprise lectures and demonstrations in schools, exhibitions, jute mills and other public places.

The eye examination of students in schools, workers of jute mills and inmates of orphanages forms an important part.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease and care of the eyes. The National Institute gave a grant of £170 for the purpose, out of which a sum of Rs 1,650 was given to the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, (through the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society) for organising lectures in schools in Bengal and with this amount this Association delivered a course of two lectures each in 82 schools in Bengal.

St. Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund—In November, 1939, His Excellency the Viceroy initiated the St. Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund, to afford relief to the war-blinded, an appeal for which was carried on throughout India by Sir Clutha MacKenzie, working on behalf of His Excellency and St. Dunstan's. A small All-India St. Dunstan's Committee was formally constituted at a meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, with Sir Ramaswami as Chairman of the Committee, Mrs T S Pillay as Hon'y Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon and Mr. A C Badenoch as Hon'y Treasurers. The Chairman emphasised at the meeting that the first claim on the funds subscribed would be for the Indian War-blinded.

MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India's major public health problem both from the point of view of morbidity and that of mortality. Whilst no province can claim to be free from its ravages, in some the incidence of malaria is extremely high. In Bengal, it is stated that more than two-thirds of the villages are subject to malaria and that "over 60 per cent. of the total population actually suffer from it every year. Roughly about 1,000 people die from malaria every day throughout the year." It is unofficially estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of a million people die from malaria every year.

Moreover, its incidence is probably three times higher in the rural areas than in the towns, so that it forms a terrible handicap to improved

health and a higher standard of living among the rural populations. The three main lines of attack may be classified as (1) anti-mosquito measures, (2) general quininisation and (3) improvement of the economic standard of the people. Anti-mosquito measures on a scale sufficient to influence the incidence of malaria are probably not within the bounds of practical politics, although considerable relief would probably be attained by reduction of what is known as man-made malaria. The problem of quinine is complicated, serious difficulties deter rapid advance to any scheme of adequate quininisation of the malaria-stricken populations. Whether cheaper quinine can be made available is a matter which demands further serious study.

The Malaria Institute of India, which has for many years past been engaged in malaria researches, has made clear the directions in which practical anti-malaria works should be tackled. The time seems ripe for a wider use of the knowledge available, but it is much to be feared that financial stringency will continue to handicap progress. Recognising the importance of the malaria problem, the Government of India some years ago placed a special grant of ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association for malaria research. On the advice of the Public Health Commissioner, the Governing Body decided that this grant should be devoted to intensive control schemes carried on for a period of years in restricted areas in order to demonstrate the practical method required for reduction of the incidence of malaria. Following that decision, grants were made to four provincial Governments on the conditions that those Governments contributed amounts equal to the I R F A grants and that approved schemes should be placed in charge of experienced anti-malarial officers. In addition, a grant was made to Delhi Province for anti-malarial work in the Najafgarh Health Unit area and for additional schemes in the villages lying round the cities of Delhi and New Delhi.

In Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, suitable areas were selected on the recommendation of officers of the Malaria Institute of India in consultation with the provincial Directors of Public Health. The grant to Assam provided additional funds to the Assam Medical Research Society which had been engaged for some years past in intensive anti-malarial work. It is believed that these five-year schemes will not only be of great benefit to the local populations concerned, but will form a valuable guide to all Governments and malarialogists in India in planning future anti-malarial work.

Recent malarial surveys have shown that parts of Eastern Bengal, formerly regarded as free from malaria, are subject to moderately severe outbreaks of the disease. Malaria is largely a rural problem in India and during the past few years different methods of combating the disease have been tried intensively in certain parts of the rural areas of Delhi province, these measures deserve adoption in other parts of India. Much of the minor sanitary work necessary for eradicating mosquito breeding can be carried out by the people themselves if they are prepared to devote a small part of their leisure to such labour. Draining marshes, clearing the jungle, filling up hollows in which water collects—these are part of a village improvement scheme to which the villagers should contribute their share of work for the common good.

Whilst all these facts indicate that the problems associated with malaria have by no means been lost sight of, they are so important that much more requires to be done before any marked general reduction of malaria incidence will be obtained. Both governments and local authorities will require to allot much larger sums than in the past for anti-malarial works. If permanent betterment is to be achieved. Moreover, no expenditure should in future be sanctioned

by either authority until proposed preventive schemes have been thoroughly investigated and finally approved by skilled malarialogists.

PLAGUE

Plague in India started in Bombay in 1896 and, within a short time, the disease spread widely through the country. It reached its maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 1,143,993. In contrast to this the average annual mortality from plague during 1936-38 was 18,759. That a considerable reduction in its geographical distribution has also taken place is clearly indicated. The N-W-F Province, the Punjab, Delhi, Orissa, Bengal, Sind, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara were free from the disease during the year, while in Madras Presidency plague was prevalent only in a mild form. After a marked decline in the number of plague deaths from 24,560 in 1933 to 406 in Bombay Presidency in 1938, this province registered an increase to nearly 1,500 deaths in 1939. In the other provinces the position in 1939 was substantially the same as in 1938. However, the history of plague through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that, on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides. While therefore it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slackening of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted. In fact the fight against the disease both by administrative measures and by research into its epidemiology, treatment and prevention has continued uninterrupted during the whole period.

A considerable diminution in the incidence of plague has taken place in India within the last decade. This satisfactory position was maintained in 1940 when the provinces of Baluchistan, Sind, North-West Frontier, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Orissa and Assam reported no cases of the disease. The Punjab and Bengal were also free from infection except for a few reported cases. Bombay Presidency alone experienced a relatively extensive epidemic the number of deaths from plague being 5,573 in 1940, as against 1,472 in 1939.

In March 1941 it was announced that experiments carried on at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, with sulphathiazole in the treatment of plague had yielded results which appeared to offer an effective cure for this scourge. Lt.-Col S. Sokhe, Director of the Institute, said that by the use of this drug at Bettiah in Bihar and later at the Plague Hospital at Larkar in Hyderabad, Deccan the percentage of recoveries in non-septicemic cases was 95 per cent, while in septicemic cases the cure was 80 per cent. The drug was prepared at the Institute and was available in quantities at a cheap cost.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. Every year more than 2½ million Indian children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres throughout India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which took place in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, has undoubtedly increased and developed the work. In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field that a consistent, widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is best co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care given by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly reduced and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work which, in the absence of families, hospitals for the Indian soldiers is a necessity.

But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres, many of them assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions, progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under-nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, which works in conjunction with the Indian Red Cross Society, spends a large proportion of its funds on education. It maintains schools for training health visitors and nursery schools. The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives. There is a large and growing demand for these attendants and systematic registration of them is desirable.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,55,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but

also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 27 Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are —

1 The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

2 The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not

3 Child welfare

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them

5 Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society

6 Home Service Ambulance Work

7 Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and anything between Re 1 and Rs 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 50. At the end of 1941 there were 27,102 adult members of these various grades.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations, a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. Out of the 28 Provincial and State Branches, 25 have organised Junior Red Cross groups which is a clear indication of the fact that this children's branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child's personality by encouraging his individual initiative making him think and act, is being firmly established all over India. At the end of the year the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 6,00,962 in 15,840 groups.

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Lt-General Sir Gordon Jolly, K C I L, K H P, I M S, and the Secretary, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O B E.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent) are Indians. It

is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H H the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarters offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again sub-divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by headquarters. A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment. Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The greater part of the Society's income is spent upon its peacetime programme. It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme.

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools which are at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona and Bombay. Several students from India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses for Public Health Nurses in London. The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur, and this pioneer school, under Red Cross auspices, has proved a great success.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

The war demand for nurses depleted the Red Cross Roll of Trained Nurses which the Society maintains for employment in civil emergencies. With the co-operation of the Provincial Branches of the Society and with the assistance of the Trained Nurses, Association of India the Roll was strengthened and at the end of the year the total number of nurses on it was 83

FINANCES—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56,33,000 and Rs 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December, 1941, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs 76½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present), after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

By the direction of H. E. the Viceroy a Fund entitled "The Indian Forces, Medical After-Care Fund" has been instituted at the headquarters of the Society to provide medical relief and other ameliorative measures for discharged Indian soldiers who participated in the present war. The Fund has been instituted with the generous donation of Rs 3 lakhs from H. E. the Maharaja of Travancore together with certain other sums accumulated in H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes' Fund for this purpose. Relief from this Fund is granted to a member of the Army in India or of the Royal Indian Navy or Indian Air Force who has participated in the present war. The personnel of the Indian State Forces serving with His Majesty's forces are also eligible for relief from the Fund.

On the outbreak of war, a Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association was formed, whose object, as is that of the similar organisation in the United Kingdom, is to ensure that the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association operate as one harmonious unit in their war work. This Central Joint War Committee consists of the Chairmen of the Indian Red Cross

Society and of the Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, with non-official members of these two bodies, the Director of Medical Service in India and the Red Cross Commissioner. In addition, a Central Finance Sub-Committee of 6 members was set up. Similar Joint War Committees were appointed by the Provincial and State Branches. Lieut-General Sir Bertrand Moberly is the present Red Cross Commissioner and acts as Chairman of the Central Joint War Committee and of the Finance Sub-Committee, his other main duty is to keep in close touch with General Headquarters in India in order that the work of the Organisation as a whole may be co-ordinated and co-related to the administrative requirements of the forces.

With the expansion of our forces both in India and overseas, the commitments of the Central Joint War Organisation have been constantly increasing. There are Indian Red Cross Commissions in the Middle East and Iraq and a third was in Malaya; in addition, Red Cross service has to be given to our sick and wounded in Aden, Burma and Ceylon, as well as to those in our hospitals in India. Other matters dealt with at the Centre are those connected with our prisoners of war in enemy hands. These include the financing of weekly food parcels for Indian prisoners of war in Germany which are packed by the Indian Comforts Fund in London and the packing of weekly food parcels in Bombay for British and Imperial prisoners of war in Europe, many questions also arise in connection with our prisoners of war and civil internees in enemy hands in the Far East. There are also matters connected with the provision of Red Cross stores and supplies both for India and overseas and also the Indian Red Cross Postal Message Service by which people living in India are enabled to communicate with relatives residing in enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

Articles of hospital clothing, surgical dressings and bandages and some ward accessories are being prepared by over 1,000 work parties in the 28 Provincial and State Joint War Organisations, during the year 1941 nearly 23,00,000 items of work party output were completed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL)

AND

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured,

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room,

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines,

factories, and other centres of industry and traffic,

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps,

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 442,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and

Mothercraft and over 20,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition, over 91,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1941, 62,966 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 43,482 qualified for the Association's certificates, i.e. 39,739 in First Aid, 2,999 in Home Nursing, 356 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 188 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

The St John Ambulance Association took up the question of training in A R P as early as 1938. Since then it has issued 3,161 certificates in this course, of this number 992 are Brigade personnel. During 1941, 121 classes in this subject were held at various stations and 1,092 qualified for certificates—184 for Instructors, 13 for vouchers, and 895 for ordinary certificates. This instruction has thus made great strides at various towns in India in connection with the local A R P measures for the protection of civil population from air attacks. In order to assist in the special drive in this subject the Government of India have given a grant of Rs 10,000.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 23 members from the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which Sir Cameron Badenoch, CSI, CIE, ICS, Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, OBE, the General Secretary.

The St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by Sir Cameron Badenoch as Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India. Under him are 5 Districts

covering almost all the provinces in British India and some of the Indian States, with headquarters at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Shillong, Indore and Secunderabad, and there are three also on the North Western, East Indian and G I P Railways. In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

At the end of 1941 the Brigade in India consisted of 314 Ambulance Divisions, 104 Nursing Divisions and 47 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of about 13,000. These Divisions render first aid on public occasions, for example festivals, processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on duty so long as they are required. Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghyr, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation of the Government of Bombay, the Bhitia railway disaster (1937) when the Dinapur Nursing Division gave prompt assistance, the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar (1938) when members from the United Provinces were on First Aid duty for over a fortnight and the Dacca Mail disaster (1940) when members of the Calcutta Police Sub-District rendered first aid and organized an emergency hospital at the Sealdah railway station.

The Indian Voluntary Air Service has been replaced by the Auxiliary Nursing Service, India. This Service has been constituted to provide a reserve of nurses sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when called up for duty during the present war. While admission to the new Service is not confined to members of the Nursing Divisions of the Brigade Overseas, preference in recruitment will be given to those already enrolled in the VAS. Candidates will undergo three months' training at the Hospitals to which they are allotted but the possession of the Association's certificate in First Aid and Home Nursing is recognised as part of the training for the purpose. The Lady District Superintendents of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are acting as local recruiting agents and are responsible for the selecting and allotting of candidates to the various hospitals. Recruitment is made for two categories of service: (a) General for continuous service in Military Hospitals anywhere in India and overseas, and (b) those who specifically volunteer for a limited period for full or part-time.

duty arising out of the war in Military or Civil Hospitals situated within the area in which they have agreed to serve. There has been a prompt and most satisfactory response to the appeal for this service. While the services of the Brigade personnel both men and women, trained in Air Raid Precautions are at the disposal of Provincial Governments for the training of the general public and are also utilized in connection with other measures which are adopted for the protection of the civil population against aerial attacks. They have also formed Transport Units at the ports and at present are engaged in evacuating casualties received from overseas.

Both the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross

Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

The war has greatly stimulated training in First Aid and Home Nursing, and consequently a very large number of men and women have in 1941 received training in these subjects in order to fit themselves for skilled service to the sick and wounded. A large number of new Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the Brigade, consisting of the trained personnel, have also been registered this year. For its other war work the Association is working in concert with the Indian Red Cross Society, both at headquarters and in the provinces, under the title of the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association, an account of whose activities is given under the Indian Red Cross Society.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

In India, facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders is still very inadequate. To serve a population of over four hundred million, there are only 17 institutions with a total accommodation for about 15,000 patients. Most of these institutions are little more than lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment. Many patients are even confined in jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. The most modern mental hospital in India is probably the Mysore State Mental Hospital, Bangalore, which, built at a cost of over Rs 5 lakhs, is very well equipped for the care and treatment of 300 early mental cases.

According to the 1931 census, out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures of British India. The figures of the 1941 Census are not available at the time of going to press.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring them out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women.

It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 48 officers, with a training reserve of 18 doctors and a junior service. Medical women either British or Indian, holding, registrable British qualifications, are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow. The Hon. Jt. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary, Dr G. Stapleton, C.M.O., W.M.S., Viceregal Estate, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27,750 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-three first class medical women, with a training reserve of 14 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment to the service is made (a) in India by a Medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Joint Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportion of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively in the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who were in the service of, or who had rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, were to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration was to be paid to the claims of candidates who had qualified in local institutions and of those who were natives of India.

Qualifications—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General

of India. (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry. (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition did not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, were of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed, their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 14, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs 175 to Rs 225 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2 Two of the 14 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £200 a year each, paid quarterly, and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising days of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Thousands of

midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February, 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes

and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, D. P. Province, the Educational Commissioner with

Rules and Bye-laws The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protect the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government, in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and Health Visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association—The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the "Up-Country Nursing Association" primarily, though not exclusively, to provide Europeans with the skilled services of the Nursing Profession

The Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response, with the result that now Minto Sisters work in five centres and it is rare for a subscriber to the Association in any part of India to be refused the services of a nurse in case of need

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources—

Interest on the Endowment Fund, Government Grant, Donations; Subscriptions, Fees

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This

carries with it two advantages; priority of claim to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus Europeans who are members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it happens that suitably and fully trained women are obtainable in India, the Central Committee in India has the power to enlist them on the spot

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary—Lieut.-Col H. H. Elliot, CIE, MBE, MC, MB, FRCR, FMS

Chief Lady Superintendent—Miss C. Wilson, Central Committee.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Viceregal Estates, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee—Miss R. E. Darbyshire, RRC, 92, Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey.

Nurses' Organisations—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organisations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting an *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Trained Nurses' Association of India has a membership of 1192. The Association of superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1903, and the Nursing Journal of India began to be published in February, 1910

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1905. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession, (b) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession, (d) to elevate nursing education, (e) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to improve

about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses; and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League, the Midwives' Union, the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association, the Student Nurses' Association, and the National Council of Women in India. The combined membership of the Trained Nurses' Association of India, Health Visitors' League and Midwives' Union is 1,316 and the Student Nurses' Association comprises 29 units with over 999 members. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India."

Patrons H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Simla, H E The Hon'ble Lady Hope Madras; H E Lady Lumley, Bombay and Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore

President - Miss D Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras

Vice-Presidents - Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, Miss M. D. Winter, D.N. (Lond), S.R.N., S.C.M. & G. (on furlough), Lady Hardinge Hotel, New Delhi

Secretary Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.N. (Madras), 15 Hall Road Richards Town, Bangalore

Hon Treasurer Mrs E A Watts, Keswick Coonoor, Nilgiris, S India.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkably smooth run in India. Imperceptibly but steadily, during the past ten or twenty years, the women of India have acquired numerous rights, social and legal no less than political. Their political enfranchisement has been achieved with considerable ease.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of schemes of reforms in Indian government planned to give a basis of representative government on a progressively extended scale. The door was being opened to complete self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country. It had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the franchise of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it

was so limited in numbers that it had not made a large impact on women's consciousness. Indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a percentage of these have polled at each election, similarly in other Municipalities. That Presidency women have exercised the vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1905 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable successes won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the woman contestant in the Municipal elections at Lucknow secured the largest poll of all the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large body of women councillors, and every year sees an increasing number of women serving on the Committees and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the demand for Home Rule between 1905 and 1915 that women began to wake from their position of exclusion by British rule and to share in representative government. The intervention of one of their own kind stimulated political activity and raised consciousness amongst women to a new extent. The moment for the expression of their feelings came when the question of State for India came to India and study Indian affairs at first.

During the Hon E S. Montagu's visit to India, one women's deputation waited on him and was representative of women from all parts of India, and it brought to his attention the reforms which women were recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the South borough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs Annie Besant, Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mrs and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves,

and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was comparatively high, the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one. In Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3, in the United Provinces 4, in Bihar and Orissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4 6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remarked in their report "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture, but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because India's women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added, "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (i) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (ii) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition, the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men." The Simon Commission maintained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "franchise system" and suggested "qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications."

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-à-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They have marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the lime-light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 8 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assemblies, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberalisation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members

of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces. By means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Indian women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah-ridden provinces.

Such is the advance made in recent years and such is the widespread recognition of women's claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases, one in Madras, one in Bombay and eight in the United Provinces. The significance of these successes lies in the fact that the women defeated men in constituencies in which men voters predominate.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored in the past year or two by women legislators calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

The following table shows the percentage of women voters who exercised their franchise in the first general elections held under the 1935 constitution.

Provinces	No Enrolled.	Number who voted.	Per cent
LOWER HOUSE			
Madras	1,523,248	470,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,535	42.4
Bengal	806,588	46,758	5.2
United Provinces	494,752	95,553	19.3
Punjab	173,459	58,216	33.56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar	259,750	63,744	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29.23
North-West Frontier Province	4,895	3,408	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55.1
Bombay	1,636	923	56.4
Bengal	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,654	598	35.5
Bihar	882	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

In many cases the percentages given above do not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House in the Frontier and that for the Upper House in Assam are flattering to the women and show what organisation can achieve.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which has woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the securing of municipal and legislative rights.

All-India Women's Conference.

In the past 15 years Indian women's rights grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All-India Women's Conference

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education. The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H S Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education. Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform. Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are only the more important of the subjects in which the conference has interested itself. Year by year its activities have been expanding and they have shown that the educated women of India have become conscious of their rights as well as their duty and are prepared to contribute their share to the task of nation-building. Their attitude has also provided a reputation of the erroneous view so generally held that women are the custodians of orthodoxy and conservatism. It is all a question of education and given that prerequisite women are as capable of taking an enlightened and progressive view of things as men.

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the names of the Maharani of Baroda, the late Begum of Bhopal, the late Rani of Mandi, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi, Lady R Nilkanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs Faridoonji, the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs Rameshwari Nehru—should suffice to show to what extent the conference has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the awakened womanhood of India irrespective of the differences of caste and community, race and class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to transcend the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. It has already been observed earlier in this chapter that the women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played, and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mr Gandhi and the Congress since 1920. This association, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity, has also served

to bring their outlook in line with that of the Congress. There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr Gandhi or the Congress, but it can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All-India Women's Conference. This will explain the somewhat pro-Congress political views expressed at the annual session of this body.

Earlier in the year the Committee of the All-India Women's Conference expressed its opinions on the subjects referred to the Hindu Law Committee appointed by Government to codify the Hindu Law. The women's Conference Committee looked upon the practice and incidence of Hindu Law as most iniquitous to women. As daughter, wife, widow and mother the law treated women unjustly and gave them an inferior status in the family and in society, with the result that terrible sufferings and indignities were inflicted on women. Hindu Law was unjust both as regards marriage and inheritance, and evidently it did not meet the requirements of the present day. The Committee wanted all complicated diversities of the various schools of Hindu Law to be abolished, and deplored the fact that despite its repeated requests the Government of India had not extended the terms of reference of the Hindu Law Committee to cover the whole range of Hindu Law. All personal laws such as those relating to inheritance, succession, marriage, guardianship of children, etc., the Committee held, should be determined on the principle of the equality of the sexes, consistent with social well-being.

The president also sent a telegram to the chairman of the Hindu Law Committee pleading for the abolition of polygamy. It said: "Pending the revision of the Hindu law of marriage and the abolition of polygamy we desire that right to separate residence and maintenance be granted to the Hindu woman whose husband marries again."

The Hindu Law Committee's report was published late in the summer of 1941. It expressed the opinion that the only satisfactory way of removing the defects in the law relating to Hindu women's rights to property is to avoid piecemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law. "We do not suggest," the Committee continue "that all parts of the law should be taken in hand at once. The most urgent part, namely, the law of succession (including, of course, women's rights in that connection) may be taken up first, then the law of marriage, and so on. After the law relating to each part has thus been reduced to statutory form, the various Acts may be consolidated into a single code. We suggest this as a reasonable compromise between piecemeal legislation and wholesale codification." The Committee next discuss what should be done with the Acts now in force until a comprehensive law of succession can be prepared. Suggestions in the answer to the questionnaire that the Acts should be repealed are dismissed as "unthinkable," primarily on the ground that these Acts have established an important principle laid down 2500 years ago but that because they have conferred rights on the Hindu

"This conference reiterates its abhorrence of war and declares that if war is persisted in, it must inevitably lead to deterioration of moral values. It therefore, firmly believes that human progress is possible only in a world free from military domination and based on the acceptance of international disarmament."

The following resolution was passed urging the formation of a women's volunteer corps to help citizens at times of crisis —

"In view of the critical times and the danger of air attack such as Rangoon has experienced recently, in all parts of India, this Conference resolves that instructions be issued to all its branches to concentrate, in the immediate future, on training their members for humanitarian work. This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that the duty of the branches of the All-India Women's Organisation is to play their part in developing centres where their members will be trained to help citizens in moments of crisis. Towards this end it suggests the formation of an A I W C's Voluntary Corps independently of other organisations for (a) the purpose of allaying panic among the masses, (b) assisting in the evacuation of women and children from threatened areas, (c) arranging for first-aid and emergency nursing courses, (d) facilitating the distribution of food and other necessities in affected areas, (e) helping in protective measures after air attacks and (f) tackling internal disruption."

As the war situation deteriorated, British women made an appeal to Indian women to realise the gravity of the situation and to align themselves on the side of the forces of freedom and civilisation. To this prominent Indian women sent a lengthy reply in the course of which they said "It is scarcely necessary to tell you that we appreciate the sincerity of your appeal, but we are amazed at the ignorance betrayed in it of realities. Indeed, your Prime Minister, by contrast, shows a grasp of realities which is refreshing. However painful it may be he has no misgivings about the status that India occupies in the British mind. It is a dependency, which can be, and is being utilised at the British will. He knows that he does not need the consent or co-operation of India's thinking sons and daughters in anything that Britain wants for fighting her war. He takes care to pay tribute to the valour of Indian soldiers who are part of the army of occupation in India.

"These soldiers, you should know are wholly unconnected with the national life and activities. They may not freely see any nationalist without incurring heavy penalties. Nor has your Prime Minister any difficulty in raising either by taxation or so called voluntary contributions, the money he wants. We cannot complain of this helplessness but we must not be blind to facts. How can there be association in such a situation of India which is impudent of the foreign yoke, with the forcible aid we have adverted to.

"You say that the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. The fact is that there is no such thing as human freedom for the Asiatic races certainly not for India nor is there any for the virile African-

The result, whatever it may be, of the war will not alter their condition for the better, save through their own efforts. As we see realities it is this. It is a war between the British Empire and the Nazis and Fascists for world domination, meaning in effect the exploitation of the non-European races.

"We cannot be in love with Nazism and Fascism, but we may not be expected to be in love with British Imperialism.

"Now, perhaps, you will understand why we, as women, are against all war. Women's part is just now to stand up for truth and non-violence as against the untruth and violence that surround us. We admire the self-sacrifice of British women, of which you write with just pride. How we wish you had taken a braver and prouder part by telling your men to wash their hands clean of human blood! You might not have succeeded all at once but you would have led the way to the establishment of a permanent peace. We take leave to doubt the wisdom of women aping men in the black art of human slaughter on a scale hitherto unknown.

"Lastly, let us point out the anomaly of British women asking India, though a slave nation, to help a slave owner in distress, instead of asking the slave owner to undo the wrong and cure himself of the initial sin and thus ensure the moral justness of his position."

As the war came nearer India, however, Indian women began to take a more realistic view of the position of India. They set about organising constructive work in order to protect the masses not only against external dangers but also against internal commotion in an emergency. A women workers' training camp was opened.

From the official side, too, a fillip was given to the enrolment of women in the national war effort. As India's expanding army needed every officer who could be spared for training and leading soldiers, it was decided to relieve officers from clerical duties and replace them by a Women's Auxiliary Corps for India. Among the duties for which women were enlisted are switchboard operators, telephone orderlies, wireless operators, clerks in offices and units, store-women in ordnance hospital and other units, dispensaries, plotters in observer corps, drivers of staff cars and ambulances, etc.

In a broadcast on the subject, Lady Linlithgow said "The corps will provide occupation for all women between the ages of 18 and fifty of any nationality who are British subjects. Women from Indian States who are willing to come to British India will be welcome. All women who join must be able to speak colloquial English. Indulgent is to be voluntary but service will be paid and will be for the duration of the war and limited to the confines of India.

The scheme gives every woman in India irrespective of race class or creed, the opportunity of serving her country. In ancient times you in India had your warrior women as we have had in Great Britain and many are the tales told of women's courage and endurance. The same blood still runs in the veins of the women of today and it must be feared that we are either unable or unwilling to equal the deeds of the past."

years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. A total of 118,363 persons visited the Aquarium during 1940-41 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 10,198-10-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,419-0-3.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acre per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food-crop, quite insufficient for the present population and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably reach 400 millions. The finding of the census of 1931 is that agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions and Fisheries therefore is the only prime source of food-supply to supplement agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea-going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms, and
- (2) how to exploit these deep-sea fisheries economically.

The survey of deep-sea fisheries by the trawler 'Lady Godwin' was abruptly terminated in 1931-32 as a result of a technical report. But through the survey was disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The value of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to merit further investigation. Even then it was thought that if Madras was to benefit by the results of the survey, it was to be done by the local fisherman to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds. The Department of Fisheries, through its Fishery Section, has been working for the purpose of enabling the local fisherman to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds. A motor launch was acquired in 1931 for the purpose of enabling the local fisherman to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds. A motor launch was acquired in 1931 for the purpose of enabling the local fisherman to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds. A motor launch was acquired in 1931 for the purpose of enabling the local fisherman to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds.

Rural Pisciculture—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to improve the nutrition of the rural population, a scheme of rural pisciculture was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to take over the work in July 1930. The work, though begun in July 1930, lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of economy.

It was, however, possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds, advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible. For a comprehensive and intensive research on the various problems relating to the occurrence, life history, breeding seasons, suitability for stocking waters, their food, conditions of growth, and the physical and chemical characters of the water suited for each, their enemies and diseases, etc., a scheme for a fresh water biological station was drawn up and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Madras have sanctioned the employment of the necessary staff with effect from 1st Sept 1941 for work connected with the scheme. Arrangements are in progress for the construction of the necessary buildings.

Welfare Work—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1940-41 on the west coast was 54.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiar with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. But as a measure of economy the training institution was closed in July 1931. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed them over to the Department. In other places schools were started by the Department at the request of the fishermen. A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Fisheries Technical Institute has been drawn up and submitted to Government. The Government is now considering the opening of a Fisheries Technical Institute at Tuticorin. The Bharatha Vidyalaya provided a permanent building for the Institute and of course to Government.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, wheels, odd swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 490,865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 272,579 maintained by the sale of fish. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Hilsa hilsa*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds in the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla catla*), mrigal (*Carrhina mrigala*), prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti or bethi (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed, apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mango-fish or Thread-fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) and pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organise and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted

and comprehensive organisation the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. In Bihar and Orissa Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

The Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilisation of fish by-products. Fresh water Fisheries, however, are vast and very important and these require to be developed scientifically. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally clamoured for the re-establishment of a Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the fishing industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Storages and factories for fish by-products. The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department were requisitioned by the Bengal Government. He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government, which has been considered. Government have recently started a Department of Fisheries to organise the fish trade under the emergency conditions and to conserve the existing supplies and to control

investigations on tank fisheries with a view to increasing the food supply in the province. Now that a start has been made, it is hoped that after the war the Department will expand and assume its normal activities.

During recent years, as a result of fishery investigations carried out by the staff of the Zoological Survey of India and by the Zoology Department of the University of Calcutta, much progress has been made regarding the bionomics and life-histories of several species of commercial importance. Particular mention should here be made of the discoveries regarding the breeding grounds of *Hilsa* and the extensive trade in the

young of this valuable species. As a result of these studies, it may now be possible to take protective measures for the conservation of the *Hilsa* fishery.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already referred to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries, particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sale of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a chance is needed in the medieval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising fish, such as the *hilsa*, *ambula* and particularly the *prawn* or *shrimp* which formed but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs for a rupee.

Great strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs are to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr Sorley's more important recommendations are —

- 1 The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.
- 2 The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.
- 3 The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and
- 4 The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started — A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R I N) and suitable alterations were made to adapt it to the purpose of a fishing launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported, a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen.

who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels. The following four vessels were built by Government —

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) the "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) the "Lady Brabourne" and (4) the "Lord Brabourne".

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement on her predecessors, both in point of design and engine equipment. The special feature of this vessel is its insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity.

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast. The success which attended their working encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is nine. They transported during the fishing season of 1940-41 a total of 2,263,667 lb of fish.

Growth of Refrigerating Facilities — Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Several ice factories and cold storage plants have since been set up at Malwan on the Ratnagiri coast, and Chendia on the Karwar coast. In Bombay, quick freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kermani market at DeLisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have been constructed on the east side of the Crawford market (Bombay). A feature of the last plant is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively. This plant also provides for the quick freezing of fish.

During the current year an ice factory and a quick freezing and storage plant were set up at Sassoon Dock (Bombay), where all the launches, both Government and private, land their catches. This factory and cold storage plant have met a longfelt want and proved an undoubted boon both to fishermen and owners of launches and sailing craft. It has obviated the need of obtaining ice from remote centres in the city, thus saving a good deal of time and expenditure. The existence of the cold storage plant at the Dock is a welcome facility to the fishermen, who are now able to store catches at any hour of the day or night when retail vendors are not on the spot.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object of enabling them to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The

benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not available to them before.

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of Cod-Liver Oil from Norway.

A simple process of oil extraction, not involving the use of any complicated machinery was devised and demonstrated by the department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen at Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malwan and Shiroda. The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and a fresh source of income had been opened out to them. As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Head Office oil extracted by them. This is refined by the department and later sold to chemists in Bombay. The department also supplied to the Stores Department 1,391 gallons of vitaminised Shark liver oil.

The superiority of the oil is unquestioned. Oils from certain varieties of Sharks, notably *Carcharias melanopterus* and *Pristis perrotetti* yielded a vitamin. A potency of 140,000 and 40,000 international units per gramme respectively. This is many times more potent than Cod liver oil which, according to the British Pharmacopoeia standard, is between 500 to 1,500 international units per gramme.

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries from July 1, 1936, prior to which these were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India. There are 32 such yards, 18 in the Ratnagiri District and 14 in the Kanara District. At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt *lothars* from where it is issued to fish curers for curing fish.

Since the transfer of the yards the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to effecting improvements in the methods of curing. Cement concrete platforms were constructed at the Karwar yard for curing fish. The fishermen have realised the advantages resulting from such platforms with the result that fishermen at other yards have approached this Department for similar platforms at their yards.

With a view to demonstrate improved methods of curing fish, the department also constructed model fish curing sheds at Malwan and Mijall. Experienced master curers have specially been recruited to demonstrate improved methods to the fishermen. It is also proposed to erect permanent curing sheds with cement concrete

doors and Mangalore tiled roofs which will replace the present thatched sheds and sandy floors. This step will ensure the curing of fish in accordance with sanitary principles and increase the food value of the cured fish.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea perches, among which are included the valuable lew fishes (*Sciaenidae* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of 'fish-maws' or 'sounds,' largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassem and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed and attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiwar coasts and in the month of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets which are let down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are Bombal (Bombay ducks) pomfrets and jaw fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts upon

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

Sind.

Taking into consideration the limited sea-board and the number of fishing villages Sind has a rich sea-fishery. During the year 1940-41 20,000 mounds of fresh fish were transported by rail to upcountry stations from Karachi and 62,800 mounds of dried fish were transported to distant markets like South Africa, Hongkong, Sumatra, Malaya and Colombo.

The principal rivers are located not only around Karachi but also in the north and south-east. Karachi is the main port for the export of fish. The fishery is carried out in the form of small boats, 10 to 20 fathoms long, with a crew of 10 to 20 men. The fish are caught in the creeks and rivers and are then transported to the market.

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product utilised. Oil was extracted from shark liver by a crude process which yielded reddish brown oil useful for seasoning wood (fishing boats and their fittings). Hygienic process of extracting the shark liver oil, by which its vitamin potency is comparatively unimpaired, is being introduced. Trial of one sample of this oil showed the unprecedented richness of 1,90,000 international units of vitamin 'A' per gramme whereas the cruder oil contained 1,300 I U of vitamin 'A' per gramme.

There are two distinct oyster-fisheries in Sind, both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its net work, especially between Karachi and Keti Bandar. These are (1) Edible Oyster and (2) the window pane oyster which yields pearls. A fishery held in 1941-42 for the former, restricted to select beds, yielded only Rs 500. The last fishery for pearl oysters was held during 1926-28. The most popular fish in the Indus is the Phula or Palloh (the well known Indian Shad). This fishery is under the control of the Revenue Dept who lease out different stretches of the Indus. The Dumbra and other fresh water carps and prawns are other items in the Sind fisheries.

The Hub river which forms the west boundary from Sind and Baluchistan, contains the well known sporting fish Mahseer (Barbus). Aphanius dispar (Cyprinodon dispar) is a well known mosquito larvivorous fish present in fresh water pools around Karachi and is used to a certain extent to combat malaria.

The Punjab.

Generally speaking, catches of fishermen were poor except in Kangra District where they are satisfactory. 301 Angling Licences for trout fishing were issued in Kulu against 165 in the last year. Catches of trout were satisfactory on the whole. The largest Brown Trout catch

In the year 1940-41 the number of fish caught was 1,000 as against 800 in the previous year.

during the season weighed 6½ lbs and the largest Rainbow trout 1 lb

The result of trout ova planted in the Baspa River (Bashahr State) has been a success and the fish is quite healthy and multiplying well. Due to an abrupt flood in the Baspa river last year, many trout were killed. The largest seen was 18 inches in length and 4½ lbs in weight.

Trout Culture—The hatcheries at Mahuli (Kulu) produced, 136,015 fertile ova of Brown Trout as against 123,948 produced last year. Out of these 92,000 ova were planted in various streams in the Kulu and Kangra Valley and the remainder were hatched out at the hatcheries and the fry thereof planted in the river Beas and its tributaries in the Kulu Valley.

Food—Out of over 1,000 stomachs of Brown Trout examined only two contained fish, one of which was a barbet and the other trout fry. Cannibalism amongst trout is, therefore, not a common phenomenon in Kulu waters.

An examination of the fish food available in a 28 mile stretch of the river Beas showed that in each unit of 6 square feet of river surface the number of larvae of different kinds available for fish was much more than one trout could consume. This information is of value in connection with stocking waters to their full capacity consistent with the food supply.

Spawning—Carp spawned freely at Khorl on the 25th July, 1940, and the ponds and burrow pits in the vicinity were teeming with fry of Rohu Mori, Theila and Mullet and other species of fish. At Chenewan spawning did not take place due to insufficient rain.

Growth—Under favourable environments the growth of carp is very fast. Rohu (labeo

rohita) attained a weight of 3½ to 4 lbs in a village farm pond on British cotton Growing Association Estate, Khanewal, in less than 18 months.

Enemies of Carp—Mullet (Wallago attu), a Cat-fish, caught from Khorl pounds contained semi-digested fry of Mori (*cirrhina mrigala*), while one had a theila (*Catla catla*) and another a head of its own species. These cat fish were of the same age as the carp fry they had digested, but measured double the length of the latter. Obviously the presence of such predatory fish in a carp pond must be avoided.

Stocking—18,000 Carp fry were transported in oxygen carries from the spawning grounds at Khorl and Wazirabad to stock departmental and private tanks in Gurdaspur, Lyallpur, Montgomery and Multan districts. By using oxygen carries the mortality amongst the fry was reduced to 3 per cent against 20 per cent. in open carriers.

Gold fish as cottage industry—The fish started breeding towards the end of January and continued up to the end of June. There is an increasing demand for these fish by the public. It has now been fully demonstrated that with proper care the cultivation of these as cottage industry can easily be carried on and is a fairly paying concern.

Larvicidal fish—These fish have been bred successfully in tanks at Lyallpur and Chhenawan. Because of the speed with which they devour mosquito larvae there is an increasing demand from public bodies for these fish for stocking in tanks. 7,338 larvicidal fish were supplied during the year.

Travancore.

The Department of Fisheries of the State which was originally part of the Department of Agriculture, was separated and affiliated to the University of Travancore, and is now under the control of the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries who co-ordinate research and administration. The Professor is assisted by two senior officers, one of them trained in Japan and America and the other at Liverpool.

The coast line of Travancore is 172 miles long and is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 3900 square miles. Though out of this vast expanse of fishable waters, only the fringe within a distance of 5-7 miles is exploited at present the Marine fisheries of Travancore is worth about Rs 1,20,00,000 per annum. The surf swept coast is singularly deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months the fury of the breakers is a source of great hindrance to fishing. From Cape Comorin to Trivandrum the unsinkable catamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy going fishing craft. From Quilon to the northern most boundary of the State small country made canoes are used and from October to June, when weather conditions are favourable seine nets are extensively employed.

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horse-mackerel, tunny, Jen fish, whiting mackerel and

thread fins. In economic importance however, shoal fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter-fish, sardines, white bait and ribbon fish take precedence. Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, white cat-fish, white bait and ribbon-fish are predominant in the southern half. This conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoal fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the sea bottom. During favourable seasons, butter fish, white bait, ribbon-fish and cat-fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for inland consumption and for export. Travancore exports annually about Rs 23,00,000 worth of salted fish, the greater part of which is sold in the adjoining tamil districts, and Ceylon.

As the important shoal fish are seasonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others. During these favourable seasons large catches are landed daily along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying. But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigerating plant in the metropolis for the preservation and storage of fresh fish. In the department also perfected a cheap

The shell fish industry of the lakes is now confined mainly to the collection of lime shells from certain regions of two of the major lakes. These supply all the lime required for building purposes in the State and recently a scheme has been drawn up exploiting these extensive resources for the manufacture of cement.

Large beds of edible oysters are also found in three of the lakes. At present these are not very popular as an article of food. However, investigations are under progress for culturing them on the same principles as those followed in Europe and for finding out markets for live oysters outside the State.

While in the rest of India inland fisheries are very unfavourable since many of the rivers and tanks dry up in summer, in Travancore fresh water fisheries are a source of perennial fish supply, and some of the fresh water fish find preference to sea fish. There are about 120 varieties of fresh water fish some of which grow to very large size.

- 1 Propagation of useful food fishes and their distribution to suitable waters
- 2 Investigations relating to fish culture fish diseases, conservation of fishery resources and development of commercial fisheries
- 3 Study of methods of fishing, fishery industries, and utilization of Marine products
- 4 Dissemination of knowledge regarding fishery science among those engaged in the industry.

Copyright Act.

(copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867. The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or parti-

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public

ally (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent

Duration of Copyright.

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor-General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the price at which he publishes the work

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re-publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit

Duration of Sole Ownership of Copyright.

In the case of works first published in British India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed

Copyright of Photographs.

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work

Musical Instruments.

The provisions of the act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process

Infringement of Copyright.

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge. An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act. It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property

Types of Forest Most of the land under the total area of Private Forest is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected and unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests the rights of user in favour of individuals and public are carefully recorded and limited.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of India, including the Indo-Gangetic plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types. Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (berch), tidal, fresh water swamp, and riverain forests.

I—TROPICAL FORESTS.

2 **Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests**—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are very extensive in Burma, and are fairly widely distributed in North Burma and the Andamans.

buted in the Northern region of India, occurring all over Upper Assam and in North and South Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Chittagong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul and some of the adjoining States). In the South, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, South Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the *Terminalias*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests.

3 Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet. In the southern region, *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Terminalias* and many other species. The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore. In the North, *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces up to the eastern border of the Punjab.

4 Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and the United Provinces to the Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches. In the South, the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species. In the North, the forest is typically mixed, with *Sal* occurring only locally.

5 Tropical Thorn Forest.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common. The corresponding area in the North has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year. It extends throughout the western side of Upper India (except for areas of actual desert), from the North-West Frontier Province, through the Punjab and Rajputana, to Sind and Baluchistan, with eastern extensions into the drier parts of the United Provinces, especially on unfavourable soils. *Acacias* are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, but is largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November. Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS.

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high. The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceae* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *sholas*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstroemia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical genera.

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS.

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet. The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts*, with many other temperate trees, such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods. *Pines* are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests.

2 Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from the North-West Frontier Province to Bhutan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet, but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet.

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas. *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees mix with or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations.

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur and Upper Burma hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi pine* (*Pinus khasya*). This again is replaced by *Pinus merkusii* on the hills in the South Shan States and parts of Lower Burma.

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills, the Salt Range and the Kail Chitta hills in Punjab, Kashmir and Hazara, extending westwards into Baluchistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through Bengal into the hills of Assam and Burma, from about 6,000 to

to 4500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* predominate, but many other species are also present including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple*, *Elm* and *Prunus*.

2 Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the whole length of the Himalayas from the North West Frontier Province, through Kashmir, Punjab, United Provinces, Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America. The chief trees are Spruce, Silver Fir, Cedar (Deodar), Blue Pine (*Pinus excelsa*), and *Tsuga* (*cupress*) and *Larix* also occur to a less extent. Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one or the other are almost more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions. Evergreen Oaks are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damp situations are often many broad leaved trees also typical of European forests, such as Maple, Hornbeam, Horse Chestnut, Birch, Elm, etc.

3 Dry Temperate Forests—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas where the South West monsoon is feeble and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year and that is mostly in the form of winter snow is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers *Deodar* (*Pinus deodardiana*) and *Juniperus* intermixed with some *Siber Fir* and *Blue Fir* at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees such as *Mango* and the *Holm Oak* occurs up to 4,000 feet while the *Alnus* spreads to 5,000 feet in the alpine zone. The type of soil is a light brown chumbu. Inner hills are covered with grass. Among the herbs and shrubs are *Salix* and *Chamaedaphne* and plants such as

ALPINE FORESTS

of the Himalayas from the west coast of a dense forest of large shrubs chiefly *Albizia* and dwarf *Juniper* with a few small trees in some places. The forest of high level hills is composed of rhododendrons, *Juniper* and *Albizia* with patches of grassy areas. The forest in some places is composed of a great variety of trees.

VI SPECIAL FOREST TYPES

Am. ... forest

1. **Beach Forests** - Along the coast wherever a forest occurs there is a fringe of beach forest originally introduced from the coast. The most characteristic is where small evergreen and to the forest a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2 Tidal Forests—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta and along the mouths of other large rivers such as the Mahanadi, Godavari and Indus, are to be found Man-

grove (*Rhizophora*, *Brougniera*, etc) and *Sundri* (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and "knees" or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. **Fresh-water Swamp Forests.**—These are not very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high.

4 Riverain Forests—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstromia flos-regina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited gravels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in North and South India, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and *Tamariz* forests found throughout Northern India from Assam to Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS.

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the Bamboos, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests. One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operation.

Forest Policy—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1861 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely —

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example as the teak forests of Central and Southern India, the sal forests of Northern, Central and North Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya

(c) **Minor Forests**, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption, these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) **Pasture lands**—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object

Administration—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Burma was separated from India and Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India

Territorial Charges—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests, usually provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers, heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions. The Ranges are further sub-divided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards

Non-Territorial Charges—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans

The Forest Service—The Forest Service comprises four branches.—

(1) **The Indian Forest Service**—This still contains 172 officers. Of these 159 were recruited direct to the service. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service**—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers

in the Indian Forest Engineering Service is only 2, one in the Punjab and the other in Bombay

(3) **The Provincial Forest Service**—Till 1928, officers for the lower gazetted Forest Service were recruited for direct appointment as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, and were known as Provincial Forest Service Officers. They were trained at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. After the training of Indian officers for appointment to the Indian Forests Service was started at Dehra Dun, in 1926, the training of the Provincial Forest Service officers was stopped in 1928

With the advent of Provincial autonomy in 1935 and the consequent cessation of all further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, Provincial Governments are now building up new Provincial Forest Services of their own to take the place of the Indian Forest Services. As a result the old Provincial Forest Services will disappear in due course

(4) **The Subordinate Forest Service**—These consist of Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards

With the closing down of the Coimbatore College in 1930, the training of Forest Rangers is now concentrated at the Indian Forest Rangers College at Dehra Dun for the whole of India, except Bombay, the latter province making its own arrangements

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes

Forest Education—Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878 of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. The school owed its origin to a memorandum submitted in September, 1877, by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range, and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he said, must cease to be a subject of foreign introduction. It must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have today been more than realised, for not only is the executive charge of ranges and even divisions now being held by ranger students of Dehra Dun or of the daughter college at Coimbatore, but with the establishment of the new Indian Forest College, probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various Provinces and States of India

The original Forest School, established in 1878, came directly under the Government of India in 1884, when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the provinces. In 1912 the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the South and Central Indian States, the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College has now been closed, however with effect from the 1st July 1939, and its

students from all parts of India are again being trained at Dehra Dun. This College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the *Indian Forest Ranger College*, to distinguish it from the new *Indian Forest College* for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938.

In 1912 a separate course was started for the Provincial Forest Services as then constituted. This course was closed in 1928 with the cessation of direct recruitment to the old Provincial Forest Services. From 1st November, 1928, the training of Indian probationers for the Indian Forest Service was commenced, a separate Indian Forest Service College being established in the old Forest Research Institute at Chandbagh, Dehra Dun. This College, however, had to be closed in November, 1932, owing to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Following the transfer of "Forests" to popular control, under the reformed constitution, the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing, and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of officers for these new Provincial Forest Services, and for the corresponding Forest Services of the Indian States, the *Indian Forest College* was established at New Forest in conjunction with the Forest Research Institute and was opened in May, 1938.

The Indian Forest College—The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Research Institute building at New Forest and is well equipped with lecture and common rooms, and biological and chemical laboratories. The museums, herbarium laboratories and workshops and the central library of the Forest Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff. Hostel accommodation is provided in Class II Officers' bungalows and there is a common mess. A large playing field and a pavilion provides football and hockey and a cricket pitch and tennis courts.

The staff of the College consists nominally of two—the Principal and Professor of Forestry, and the Professor in Engineering and Surveying, under the general administrative control of the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges. But in addition the Research Officers of all the branches of the Forest Research Institute act as lecturers in their respective subjects.

The course covers two years, and among other conditions. An honours degree not lower than second class, in science or mathematics or agriculture or its equivalent, is required as a qualification for entry and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred. The fees are Rs. 3,000 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living, expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 10,500 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

The Indian Forest Ranger College—The Indian Forest Ranger College (formerly

known as the Forest School, and then as the Imperial Forest College) is housed in the original College buildings at Dehra Dun. These comprise a college building, with lecture and common rooms, drawing and engineering halls, biological laboratory and museum, and hostels for the students. The surrounding grounds, covering about 4 acres, constitute a small arboretum and include tennis courts, while there is a good playing field adjacent.

The staff of the College consists at present of the Director and the Assistant Instructor. Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture in their special subjects.

The course covers two years. Among other conditions, the minimum qualification for admission to the College is a certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination of any recognised Indian university with one or more of the following subjects—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. A certificate of having passed any other examination of an equivalent or higher standard will be admissible. The fees are Rs. 1,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 4,850 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

Research—The Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878 became also a recognised centre of Forest Research in 1906, when at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmont, then Inspector-General of Forests, a staff was appointed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kanjgarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929. The old Institute was converted into the Indian Forest Service College, but with the closing of that college in 1932, the whole of the Chandbagh estate was given up, and with many additions and modifications now forms the Dehra School.

The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests, who is also the President. There are five main branches of forest research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Utilisation, Entomology and Chemistry. Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry, is under the direction of the Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local provincial silviculturists in the provinces, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India and Burma. The Botanical

branch is chiefly concerned with the identification of species, but has a mycological section dealing with fungus diseases of trees and wood rotting fungi. The Utilisation branch has sections dealing respectively with timber testing, wood working, wood preservation, timber seasoning, paper making, wood technology and minor forest products. The sections are under the charge of specially trained Indian assistants and are equipped with up-to-date workshops, testing machines, seasoning kilns, antiseptic treatment plant, sawmill and a paper-making plant sufficiently large to enable paper-making tests to be carried out on a commercial scale. The Forest Entomologist is primarily concerned with research into the control of insect attacks in tree crops, and insect damage to timber. There is also a section dealing with the taxonomy of Indian insects under the Systematic Entomologist. The Chemist does research work into drugs, oils, and other minor forest products, and there is also a Soil Chemist who is engaged on silvicultural problems.

The Forest Research Institute is thus organised and equipped to deal with every aspect of Forest Research and the work it has done in the past and is doing has gone a long way towards improving the productivity of the forests of India, and had led to the fuller and better utilisation of their products, with correspondingly increased financial returns. Limited facilities also exist at the Forest Research Institute for training in research methods and for the conduct of research by private individuals.

Forests Products—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 294 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras, by utilising modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work. The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high. Recently the problem has been solved by means of light railways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest

very cheaply. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the late world-wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades, steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs 299 lakhs a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 26 per cent of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus. Figures of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus for the three years ending 1939-40 are as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1939-40	30,202,818	22,744,245	7,458,573
1938-39	30,097,367	23,130,435	6,966,932
1937-38	30,185,380	22,258,608	7,926,772

Agencies—The general practice of the Forest Department in the Government of India and the various Provinces is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

Bibliography—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U P.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction finding apparatus at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts at a considerable distance from the coast. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of aeroplanes along the airmail routes.

Radio-Telephone Service—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, until it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there was a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and every important city in India can be placed in telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Coast stations have been maintained at a high efficiency and many of the high speed circuits have proved extremely reliable. A large proportion of the traffic between India and Burma is transmitted by the direct route instead of being worked via the direct route to Calcutta. The service is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather, but the lines have been largely overhauled and are working during the worst periods.

In December 1933 a new service was opened between Bombay and Rangoon by means of which telegrams can be sent direct to the truck to place them in the hands of the places in Burma. This service has led to the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only. (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

Broadcasting—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

All India Radio—The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee had as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated sub-

stantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a 20 k w medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wavelength is 338.6 metres (886 kc/s). The wavelength was somewhat inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium-wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first 20 k w station to be built. The Bombay wavelength has since been changed.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in August 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr. H. L. Kirke.

A valuable report was presented by this official, and a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Gwyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in January 1937. It included new 10 k w short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 k w and one 5 k w short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also included a 10 k w short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 250 watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus is of the most modern type. This makes for economy in working and gives purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it provides a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inexpensive receivers in the large towns, but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure was regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend the interest he has shown in its development.

Licences—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued (Most of these licences have now been withdrawn for the duration of the war). The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during recent years.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Headquarters of All India Radio No 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi

Telegraphic address "CONBROADCAST"

Broadcasting in India is controlled by All India Radio, which is a department of the Government of India. The head of this department is the Controller of Broadcasting, who is assisted at headquarters by the Deputy Controller, the Chief Engineer, the Administrative Officer, the Assistant Chief Engineer, the Public Relations Officer, the Officer on Special Duty (Information), the Officer on Special Duty (Engineering) and the Programme Executive.

There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation in India. 8 receiving centres are also in operation at the present moment at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichy, Dacca, Lucknow and Peshawar. One more is under construction at Lahore.

Each station is under the control of a Station Director, who exercises supervision in respect of the programme technical (through the Station Engineer) and clerical staff under him. Other heads of offices are (i) News Editor, All India Radio, (ii) Editor, The Indian Listener, "Awaz" and "Sarang," (iii) Research Engineer and (iv) Installation Engineer. The total strength of All India Radio on the 1st January, 1942, was as follows—

	Headquarters	Other Offices
Office staff	9	312
Station staff	67	271
Total	76	583

Programmes—Programmes, both European and Indian, are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Directors of Programmes and Programme Assistants. These are drawn up well in advance of their scheduled dates and are published in the fortnightly journals of All India Radio.

Twenty-two News Bulletins a day in English and Indian languages are broadcast for the benefit of listeners at fixed times of the day from the Central News Organisation at Delhi. All India Radio has also undertaken schemes of rural broadcasting for the uplift of villagers at all its stations except Bombay where the scheme has been suspended, and School Broadcasting at the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trichy

poly stations. Public utility items include broadcast of SOS messages for the tracing of lost persons.

Each station of All India Radio generally has the following types of studios for the broadcasting of different kinds of programmes—Folk music, Indian music, Talks, News, Drama, Gramophone records and Feature programmes.

Public Relations—Contact between All India Radio and its listeners is established through the medium of

- (i) Periodical questionnaires issued from its stations to elicit reactions and tastes of listeners.
- (ii) Advisory Committees established at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Trichinopoly and Dacca in consultation with the Provincial Governments to keep the Controller in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters.
- (iii) The five Radio Journals of All India Radio, viz The Indian Listener (English), Awaz (Urdu), Sarang (Hindi), Betar Jagat (Bengali) and Vanoli (Tamil).
- (iv) Correspondence with listeners from whom both appreciations and criticisms are received.

Growth of Broadcasting—The growth of Broadcast receiver licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the interest evinced in radio.

Year	Licences*
1933	9,275
1934	12,637
1935	17,891
1936	23,074
1937	42,152
1938	52,857
1939	72,252
1940	97,537
1941	1,25,747

Licences in force at the end of Jan 1942, 1,59,347.

Licences are issued on behalf of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, by all head and sub post offices, numbering 4,651 all over India.

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(With effect from March 16, 1942)

Station	Power in K W	Call sign	Frequency in Kc/s	Wave- length (Metres)	Transmission Time Indian Standard Time (Subtract 5½ hours for G M T)
1 Delhi .. .	M W 20	VUD	886	338 6	i 0730 to 1003 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1630 to 2245
Delhi	S W 10	VUD 2	7290	41 15	i 0730 to 1003 ii 1200 to 1400 iii (a) 1630 to 1900 iii (b) 1915 to 2245
Delhi .	S W 5	VUD 3	11830 15290	25 36 19 62	i (a) 0720 to 0930 i (b) 0945 to 1003 ii 1200 to 1445 iii (a) 1630 to 1830 iii (b) 1845 to 2315
Delhi	S W 10	VUD 4	9590	31 3	i 0720 to 1003 ii 1200 to 1445 iii 1630 to 2315
2 Bombay .	M W 1 5	VUB	1231	244	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1425 iii 1700 to 2245
Bombay	S W 10	VUB 2	7240	41 44	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1425 iii (a) 1700 to 1915 iii (b) 1930 to 2245
3 Madras	M W 0 25	VUM	1420	211	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1500 iii 1600 to 2230
Madras	S W 10	VUM 2	7270	41 27	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1500 iii (a) 1600 to 1745 iii (b) 1800 to 2230
4 Calcutta	M W 1 5	VUC	810	370 4	i 0700 to 0830 ii 1200 to 1430 iii 1630 to 2200
Calcutta	S W 10	VUC 2	7210	41 61	i 0700 to 0830 ii 1200 to 1430 iii (a) 1630 to 1915 iii (b) 1930 to 2200
Lahore .	M W 5½	VUL	1086	276	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1335 iii 1730 to 2245
6 Lucknow	M W 5	VUW	1022	293 5	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1335 iii 1730 to 2245
7 Trichinopoly	M W 5	VUT	758	396	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1430 iii 1700 to 2200
8 Dacca .	M W 5	VUX	1167	257 1	1630 to 2200
9 Peshawar	M W 0 25	VUP	1500	200	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1700 to 2245

Figures of Wireless Imports.

Indian States are taking up actively the installation of radio stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation, while Travancore, Mysore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future.

Number of Receivers.—While the number of wireless receivers in India has increased, the total for All India of 1,50,387 at the end of January 1942 is negligible when one considers the vast population, about 388,800,000, and when one compares it with the progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution.

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935. The number in April 1937 was 43,351, in April 1938, 53,810, in April 1939, 73,698 and in April 1940, 100,388. At the end of 1940 there were 30,053 licence holders in Bombay Presidency, which has the largest number in India.

Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years. Imports have increased in value from Rs 10 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 35 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for 1937-38 was Rs 47.7 lakhs, in 1938-39, 41 lakhs while in 1939-40 it rose to 59.8 lakhs. For the ten months, 1st April 1941 to 31st January 1942, the value of imports was Rs 44.1 lakhs, as compared

with Rs 38.6 and Rs 40.1 for the corresponding ten months of 1940-41 and 1939-40. Most of the imports are through Bombay.

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom, which now heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India. The United States come second.

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs 5,71,971 to 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs 1,78,944 to 8,30,348. In 1937-38 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs 15,54,884 and in 1938-39 to Rs 16,87,722. Imports from the U. S. A. in 1937-38 amounted to Rs 15,36,217 and in 1938-39 to Rs 12,63,011. In 1939-40 imports from the U. K. were valued at Rs. 17,35,318 whereas from the U. S. A. at Rs 15,95,349. In 1940-41 imports from the U. K. were valued at Rs 17,12,827 and those from the U. S. A. at Rs 22,19,771. For the ten months, 1st April 1941 to 31st January 1942, total imports from the United Kingdom were of the value of Rs 24,35,516 and from the U. S. A. Rs 15,93,066.

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade, the value of principal imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries.

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India —

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS

1940-41	Rs 44.3 lakhs
1939-40	49.8 "
1938-39	41.1 "
1937-38	47.7 "
1936-37	35.2 "
1935-36	28. "
1934-35	16. "
1933-34	11. "
1932-33	10. "

BOMBAY IMPORTS.

1940-41	Not available
1939-40	Rs 16.58 lakhs
1938-39	26.19 "
1937-38	18.06 "
1936-37	15.70 "
1935-36	8.77 "
1934-35	6.65 "
1933-34	7.03 "
1932-33	" "

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH.

Principal Articles	1939-40 (Twelve months)		1940-41 (Twelve months)		1941-42 (Ten months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
Complete Wireless Receivers	12,117	13,40,307	22,115	18,37,488	21,690	20,69,097
From United Kingdom	9,933	9,85,246	2,647	3,54,424	4	491
" Netherlands						
" United States	17,639	13,32,521	17,484	12,70,826	20,627	11,64,183
" America	3,995	4,04,064	635	67,406	3,833	3,35,032
" Other countries					46,154	35,69,700
Total	43,684	40,62,138	42,881	35,30,144		77,221
Wireless Valves	25,031	94,753	24,604	80,843	28,726	73,775
From United Kingdom						
" United States	56,128	77,824	90,971	1,53,312	72,405	73,775
" America	20,333	57,258	6,194	28,262	7,725	21,990
" Other countries						
Total	1,10,552	2,20,835	1,21,859	2,64,417	1,08,856	1,73,017

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH—(contd)

Principal Articles	1939-40 (Twelve months)		1940-41 (Twelve months)		1941-42 (Ten months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
Component parts of Wireless receivers other than valves	..	3,10,992	-	3,66,839		4,03,238
Others	..	3,78,037		2,68,024		2,41,947
Total of Wireless apparatus						
From United Kingdom		17,35,318	-	22,19,771		24,38,516
Netherlands		11,56,632		4,14,938	.	491
United States of America	..	15,95,349		17,12,827	..	15,93,066
Other Countries	..	4,93,703	\	81,888	.	3,75,831
Grand Total	..	49,81,002	..	44,29,424	..	44,07,904

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a

century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harikar*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known

of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. The *Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian

Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interest. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1828 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting

to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitement to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the return of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below : (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major to be defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. O. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts, (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court, (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months, (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922

The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society—An important development in connection with newspapers in India took place in 1939, when the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed. The Society's principal objects are as follows —(a) To act as a central

organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon, (b) To promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations commercial or formed for any other purpose, (c) To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them, (d) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members, (e) To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest, (f) To make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement, (g) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views, (h) To do all such other things as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects

Editors' Conference.—During 1940 a Conference of Editors was called by Mr K Srinivasan of *The Hindu* to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Congress satyagraha movement. The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the Editors of Indian newspapers. As a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Committee which Provincial Press Advisers should consult in connection with articles about which there was doubt. A Committee was also set up at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser. These Committees are intended to act as a sort of liaison between the Press and Government, and are appointed with the sanction of both Government and the President of the Editors' Conference

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects —(a) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. (b) To serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment. (c) To secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its responsibilities. (d) To represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as basin between the Government and the press as a whole. (e) To establish and develop contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks.—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war,

however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India.—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934 which came into force from 1st April 1935 the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of:—

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards;
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board;
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board,
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government

Representatives of any new Local Board, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 11½ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs 5,62,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1941 showed the deposits at Rs 1,08,91,89,667, and Cash Rs 15,20,84,877 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 14 0/1.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India.—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are:—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India a remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years

during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in

number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments.—

(a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs 9 lacs per annum,

(b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 lacs per annum; and

(c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 4 lacs per annum

The Directorate

Managing Director
Dy Managing Director

Sir William Lamond.
A R Chisholm

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

Sir George Morton, O B E, M C
T S Gladstone
F H Moorhouse

President
Vice-President
Secretary

BOMBAY—

The Hon'ble Sir Rahumtoola M Chinoy
F F Stileman
E J Dawson

President
Vice-President
Secretary

MADRAS—

G H Hodgson
Dewan Bahadur V Shanmuga Mudaliar
J T Alexander

President
Vice-President
Secretary

Nominated by the Central Government.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C I E, Lahore

Elected under Section 28, (i), (ii), of the Act by the Boards

Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, C I E, Calcutta

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Bombay

J Nuttall, Madras

Manager in London

R R Birrell

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta.
Olive Street, Calcutta
Park Street, Calcutta
Byculla, Bombay.
Dadar, Bombay
Mandvi, Bombay.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Mount Road, Madras
Abbottabad.
Abohar.
Adoni.
Agra
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar.
Ajmer.
Akola
Aligarh
Allahabad
Alleppey.
Alwar (Sub-Branch)
Ambala City
Ambala Cant.
Amraoti
Amritsar.
Asansol
Bangalore.
Bareilly
Belgaum (Sub-Branch).
Bellary.
Benares.

Berhampore (Ganjam).
Bezwađa.
Bhagalpur
Bhimavaram
Bhopal.
Broach.
Bulandshahr
Calcut
Cannanore (Sub-Branch)
Cawnpore
Chandauli (Sub-Branch)
Chandpur
Chapra.
Chittagong
Cocanada.
Cochin
Coimbatore.
Colombo
Cuddalore
Cuddapah.
Cuttack.
Dacca
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun
Delhi
Dhanbad
Dhulia.
Dibrugarh.
Ellore
Erode

Etawah
Farrukhabad.
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad
Gaya
Godhra.
Gojra.
Gorakhpur
Gujranwala
Guntur
Gwalior
Hapur (Sub-Branch)
Hathras
Howrah.
Hubli
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Hyderabad (Sind).
Indore
Jaipur.
Jalgaon.
Jalpaiguri
Jamshedpur.
Jhansi
Jodhpur
Jubbulpore
Jullundur
Karachi
Kasur (Sub-Branch).
Katni
Khamgaon
Khandwa
Kumbakonam
Lahore

Larkana.
Lucknow.
Ludhiana.
Lyallpur
Madura
Mangalore
Masulipatam.
Meerut
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch)
Monghyr (Sub-Branch)
Montgomery.
Moradabad.
Multan
Murree.
Mussoorie.
Muttra
Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarpur.
Mymensingh
Nadlad
Nagpur.
Nani Tal.
Nanded.
Nandyal
Naraingunge.
Nasik
Nepapatam
Nellore
New Delhi
Nowshera
Okara (Sub-Branch)
Ootacamund

Palakol	Rajahmundry.	Shillong.	Trichinopoly.
Patna.	Rajkot	Sholapur.	Trichur.
Peshawar.	Ramgarh (Sub-Branch)	Sialkot.	Trivandrum.
Peshawar City.	Rampur	Simla.	Tuticorin.
Pollachi (Sub-Branch).	Ratlam (Sub-Branch)	Sitapur.	Ujjain.
Poona	Rawalpindi	Srinagar (Kashmir).	Vellore.
Poona City.	Saharanpur.	Sukkur.	Vizagapatam.
Porbandar.	Salem.	Surat.	Vizianagram
Purnea.	Sambar (Sub-Branch).	Tellicherry.	Wardha.
Quetta	Sargodha.	Tirunelveli.	Yeotmal
Raipur.	Secunderabad.	Tirupur.	Yol (Sub-Branch)

Note—An Evacuation Branch has been established by the Imperial Bank of India at Lahore to deal with the affairs of the constituents of its Burma Branches now closed. All communications relating to the business of the Bank's former Branches at Akyab, Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan and Rangoon should now be addressed to —

The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Evacuation Branch, Masson Narsingdas Building, The Mall, Lahore

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are —

(1) Advancing money upon the security of —

- (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Central Government
- (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India
- (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere
- (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank
- (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances
- (g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes
- (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g'

(2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases

(4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d

(6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or other wise than to the bearer on demand

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(8) Receiving deposits

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims

(11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee

(12) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases

(15) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank.

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks, and

(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows:—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above,

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,

(c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms connected with each other in general partnership

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1852

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1941 was as follows:—

LIABILITIES	Rs		Rs		ASSETS Investments (of which securities are valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bank) — Government Securities Other Trustee Securities Other Authorised Securities Immovable Properties at or below cost Advances — Loans Cash Credits and Overdrafts Discounted and Purchased Particulars of Advances — 1 Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured (This amount includes debts (fully secured) due by directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs 29,06,781-10-0, including Rs Nil advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1940 and re-coverable)	Rs.		Rs.	
	a	p	a	p		a	p	a	p
Capital.—									
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs 500 each..	11,25,00,000	0 0				63,20,32,568	10 9		
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ..	11,25,00,000	0 0				55,29,051	5 4		
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..						63,61,340	5 6		
of Rs 500 each, Rs 125 paid ..	3,75,00,000	0 0				41,531	7 9	64,39,64,491	13 4
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares ..	1,87,50,000	0 0	5,62,50,000	0 0		11,60,72,519	14 9		
Reserve Fund ..	5,62,50,000	0 0				20,13,64,235	5 7		
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts ..						7,13,91,327	4 2	38,88,28,082	8 6
Loans against Securities per contra ..			1,08,91,89,887	2 5					
Acceptances for Constituents ..						36,21,68,779	5 1		

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1911 was as follows —continued

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Dividends —					
For the half-year ended 31st December 1911 .	33,75,000 0 0		2. Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security (This amount includes debts due by Directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 61,615-8-9, including Rs Nil advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1940 and recoverable) ..	2,66,59,303 3 5	
Unclaimed	1,64,502 7 2	38,39,502 7 2	Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		1,78,27,508 4 5
Profit and Loss Account ..		45,29,049 15 10	Dead Stock (Premises, Furniture & Fittings) ..		16,00,971 15 4
Contingent Liabilities —			Sundries (Stationery, Stamps, etc) ..		51,50,287 14 1
On Bills of Exchange rediscounted Rs 1,10,27,312-1-9			Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc ..		....
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts Rs. 25,835-4-3			Bullion		
			Cash —		
			In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	11,83,66,549 12 10	
			Balances with other Banks (a) On current account and at call 3,43,20,327-4-11 (b) On Deposit ..	3,43,20,327 4 11	15,28,88,877 1 9
				Rupees	Rupees
				.. 1,21,00,58,219 9 5	.. 1,21,00,58,219 9 5

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 60 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombāy	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June 1881 .	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886 .	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	197	93	580
1891 .	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	187	102	552
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 .	336	263	115	714
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 .	1338	716	209	2263
1906 .	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1426
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 .	346	298	142	786
1912 .	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	668	170	1634
					26th Jan 1921.	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	.	.	.	.	.	..	2,220
" 1922	.	..	.	.	..	..	1,672
" 1923	..	.	.	..	.	..	1,256
" 1924	..	.	.	..	.	.	2,208
" 1925	.	.	.	.	.	..	2,252
" 1926	..	.	..	.	.	..	3,254
" 1927	..	.	.	.	..	..	1,004
" 1928	.	.	.	.	.	..	790
" 1929	..	.	..	..	.	..	2,074
" 1930	.	.	.	.	..	..	1,391
" 1931	.	.	.	..	..	..	1,596
" 1932	.	.	.	.	..	..	1,908
" 1933	.	.	.	.	..	..	582
" 1934	.	..	..	.	.	..	701

RESERVE BANK

31st Dec 1935	..	..	..	..	..	.	604
" 1936	..	.	..	..	.	..	714
" 1937	.	..	.	..	..	..	976
" 1938	.	..	..	.	.	..	1,118
" 1939	.	.	..	.	.	..	1,265
30th June 1940	.	.	.	..	.	..	1,207
" 1941	..	..	..	.	..	..	2,245

BANK OF BOMBAY

	Capital.	Reserve	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 "
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 "
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 "
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 "
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 "
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 "
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 "
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 "
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17 1/2 "
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18 1/2 "
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19 1/2 "
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 "
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 "
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 "
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 "
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 "
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 "
1914	75	76	91	761	207	134	12 "
1915	75	65	86	803	258	184	12 "
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 "
1920	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June.							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	9433	1652	16 per cent
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 "
1923	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 "
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 "
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3552	1413	16 "
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 "
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 "
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 "
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 "
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
1932	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 "
1933	562	520	582	7423	2308	3073	12 "
1934	562	527	791	7483	2165	3032	12 "
1935	562	542	*	7243	1678	3783	12 "
1936	562	550	.	7894	1976	4254	12 "
1937	562	550	.	8314	2168	4065	12 "
1938	562	552	.	8118	1628	3975	12 "
1939	562	557	.	8392	1459	4280	12 "
1940	562	562	.	9603	2482	4857	12 "
1941	562	562	.	10891	1526	6439	12 "

* Govt Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935

Reserve Bank—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(b) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(d) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz.—The accepting of money on deposit without interest, the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions, the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and

promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase, the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1s. 5 49-64d. and not higher than 1s. 6 3-16d. respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept ..	13,07,07,926	8 0	A Gold Coin and Bullion —		
Notes in circulation. —			(a) Held in India	44,41,43,309	15 11
(a) Legal Tender in India.	2,60,01,13,762	0 0	(b) Held outside India		
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	18,25,65,540	0 0	Sterling Securities	1,18,70,95,208	12 10
Total Notes issued ..			Total of A ..		1,63,21,38,519
					12 9
			B Rupee Coin ..		36,80,03,504
			Government of India Rupee Securities		15 9
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper ..		91,31,55,203
					11 6
					Nil
Total Liabilities ..	.....		Total Assets ..		2,91,33,87,228
					8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.022 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes.— (a) Legal Tender in India	12,90,22,461 8 0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000 0 0	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,85,465 0 0
Deposits —		Rupee Coin	7,82,686 8 0
(a) Government—		Subsidiary Coin	3,07,324 8 0
(1) Central Government of India	15,02,60,824 13 7	Bills Purchased and Discounted —	
(2) Government of Burma	3,25,57,128 8 10	(a) Internal	Nil
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,17,01,145 14 3	(b) External	Nil.
(b) Banks	30,02,75,942 8 6	(c) Government Treasury Bills	Nil
(c) Others	2,38,81,964 11 3	Balances held abroad *	47,32,85,068 13 4
Bills Payable	28,80,650 2 8	Loans and Advances to Governments	15,00,000 0 0
Other Liabilities	2,07,05,959 10 7	Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Total Liabilities	67,30,63,616 5 8	Investments	5,27,54,794 10 11
		Other Assets	1,36,65,215 4 8
		Total Assets	67,30,63,616 5 8

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir James B Taylor, K C I F
Deputy Governor—C D Deshmukh, O I E
Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b)—
 Sir Homi Mehta, K B E, Bombay, A A
 Bruce, Rangoon, Sir Syed Maratib Ali, O B E,
 Lahore, Khan Bahadur Adam Hayee Mohomud
 Salt, Madras
Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)—
 Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C I E, M B, L.,

Bombay Register; Kasturbhai Lalbhai,
 Bombay Register, B. M. Birla, Calcutta Register;
 Dr N N Law, Calcutta Register, Sir Shri
 Ram, Delhi Register, Satya Paul Virmant,
 Delhi Register, C R Srinivasan, Madras
 Register, U Po Byaw, Rangoon Register
Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d).—
 A C. Turner, O I E, M B, L., I O S.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking
 Department) since its inception.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Slst Dec	Cap- ital paid up	Re- serve Fund	Govern- ment de- posits	Other deposits	Notes and Coin	Bills Pur- chased and Discounted	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances to Govern- ment	Other Loans and Ad- vances	In- vest- ments
1935	500	500	604	2860	2157	..	1738	100	..	529
1936	500	500	714	1614	1196	..	1486	.	..	616
1937	500	500	976	2142	2041		363	200	..	624
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	826	114	106	..	526
1939	500	500	1285	2002	1774	1010	697	120	.	642
30th June										
1940	500	500	1207	2243	1120	408	2019	10	15	770
1941	500	500	2245	3239	1318	..	4732	15		527

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA. In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2470
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7180
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6814
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6986
1928	7113
1929	6665
1930	6811
1931	6747
1932	7306
1933	7078
1934	7179
1935	7618
1936	7522
1937	7221
1938	6720

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawers of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on, but the following figures appearing in the Balance sheets latest available of the undischarged Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIST OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 577,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	48,000
India and Shanghai Banking Corporation	573,000
London and China Bank, Ltd.	1,113,000
London and India Bank, Ltd.	675,000
	£ 3,386,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets:—

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
American Express Co.	1,400	848	6,250	8,540
London National Urban Bank	245	50	9,738	3,912
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,600	3,000	65,505	39,834
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	1,000	500	8,820	5,000
Goldberg & Co., Ltd.	250	100	4,359	3,070
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,229	7,119	54,598	37,614
Merchants Bank, Ltd.	15,810	10,000	400,826	352,075
Merchants Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	20,557	14,615
National Bank of India, Ltd.	2,000	2,200	34,795	23,031
National City Bank of New York	19,275	16,203	729,661	603,691
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.	125	125	2,512	2,637

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investment.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd, affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	35	56	1,235	717
Bank of Baroda, Ltd	60	55	953	575
Bank of Hindustan, Ltd	10	—	10	9
Bank of India, Ltd	100	118	2,586	1,703
Bank of Mysore, Ltd	20	27	317	175
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd	13	1	204	156
Canara Bank, Ltd	4	3	96	53
Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.	6	1	33	23
Central Bank of India, Ltd	108	101	4,131	2,761
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company, Ltd.	11	—	45	51
Indian Bank, Ltd, Madras	12	16	660	265
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	14	980	610
Union Bank of India, Ltd	40	11	226	181

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.			Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.
Capital	Reserve.	Deposits.			
1875 ..	14	2	1019	..	539
1880 ..	18	3	1020	..	837
1885 ..	18	5	1021	..	938
1890 ..	33	17	1022	..	802
1895 ..	63	31	1023	..	639
1900 ..	82	45	1024	..	690
1906 ..	133	56	1025	..	673
1910 ..	275	100	1026	..	670
1915 ..	231	156	1027	..	688
1916 ..	287	173	1028	..	674
1917 ..	308	162	1029	..	780
1918 ..	436	165	1030	..	747
			1031	..	780
			1032	..	781
			1033	..	778
			1034	..	799
			1035	..	817
			1036	..	848
			1037	..	725
			1038	..	746
					224
					255
					300
					261
					284
					380
					386
					408
					419
					434
					366
					442
					5250
					5449
					5968
					6034
					6285
					6272
					6325
					6226
					7234
					7167
					7677
					8444
					9814
					10926
					6502

**LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.**

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i>		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank .. .	41, Lothbury, E C 2
Central Bank of India	Barclay's Bank and Midland Bank	54, Lombard Street, E C 3 and 122 Old Broad Street, E C 2
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co. (Inc) ..	London Office	6, Haymarket, London (Temp)
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	Linden House, 1, Epsom Road, Leatherhead, Surrey-England
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E C. 4.
Western Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Ernst & Co.	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St, E.C.3.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E C 3.
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St, E.C.3.
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E C. 2.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117, Old Broad Street, E C. 2
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank ..	1, Princess Street, London, E C 2
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative ..	55, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles; as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close

touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money; and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers.

The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 1½%, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Narwarries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only

and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent. over the official rate, but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 14 years.—

Year.					1st Half-year	2nd Half-year	Yearly average
1928	..	..	..	.	6.945	5.456	6.2
1929	..	.	..	..	6.878	5.788	6.333
1930	..	.	.	.	6.508	5.277	5.892
1931	..	.	.	.	6.735	7.353	7.044
1932	..	.	..	.	6.022	4.033	5.027
1933	..	.	.	.	3.627	3.5	3.563
1934	..	.	..	..	3.5	3.5	3.5
1935	..	.	.	.	3.5	3.41	3.45
1936	..	.	.	.	3	3	3
1937	..	.	.	.	3	3	3
1938	..	.	.	.	3	3	3
1939	..	.	.	.	3	3	3
1940	..	.	.	.	3	3	3
1941	..	.	.	.	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver

all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below.—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

		Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1903	..	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904	..	..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11393
1905	..	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906	..	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12895
1907	..	22444	12645	1548	..	..	530	37167
1908	..	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	36203
1909	..	19776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910	..	22238	16652	2117	4765	..	755	46527
1911	..	25763	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912	..	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58016
1913	..	33133	21800	2340	6198	..	1219	64780
1914	..	28031	17096	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	..	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916	..	48017	24051	2495	4853	..	1503	80910
1917	..	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918	..	74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2429	139643
1919	..	90241	70250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920	..	153388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
1921	..	91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3579	200761
1922	..	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	..	89148	75015	4722	11994	11940	4064	195983
1924	..	92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925	..	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	..	95944	42066	5688	12511	16038	3166	175408
1927	..	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	..	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	..	99765	79969	5877	13160	15429	2718	215917
1930	..	80313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931	..	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	..	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2510	161579
1933	..	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2503	167669
1934	..	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	..	93897	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696
1936	..	89557	72125	8393	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937	..	99250	83667	10928	8708	11693	3656	217962
1938	..	91457	70097	10145	7821	10837	3241	202598
1939	..	107611	83722	9721	9457	11837	3557	225905
1940	..	106953	82870	10826	10868	16160	4312	232010
1941	..	120249	97875	13131	15989	18169	6693	271166

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c
Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per month of 31 Days.

Rupees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Days	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8
2	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 13	0 0 14	0 0 15	0 0 16
3	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 16	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 22	0 0 24	0 0 26	0 0 28	0 0 30	0 0 32
5	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 48	0 0 52	0 0 56	0 0 60	0 0 64
6	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 15	0 0 20	0 0 25	0 0 30	0 0 35	0 0 40	0 0 45	0 0 50	0 0 55	0 0 60	0 0 65	0 0 70	0 0 75	0 0 80
7	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 18	0 0 24	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 42	0 0 48	0 0 54	0 0 60	0 0 66	0 0 72	0 0 78	0 0 84	0 0 90	0 0 96
8	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 21	0 0 28	0 0 35	0 0 42	0 0 49	0 0 56	0 0 63	0 0 70	0 0 77	0 0 84	0 0 91	0 0 98	0 0 105	0 0 112
9	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 24	0 0 32	0 0 40	0 0 48	0 0 56	0 0 64	0 0 72	0 0 80	0 0 88	0 0 96	0 0 104	0 0 112	0 0 120	0 0 128
10	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 27	0 0 36	0 0 45	0 0 54	0 0 63	0 0 72	0 0 81	0 0 90	0 0 99	0 0 108	0 0 117	0 0 126	0 0 135	0 0 144
11	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 30	0 0 40	0 0 50	0 0 60	0 0 70	0 0 80	0 0 90	0 0 100	0 0 110	0 0 120	0 0 130	0 0 140	0 0 150	0 0 160
12	0 0 11	0 0 22	0 0 33	0 0 44	0 0 55	0 0 66	0 0 77	0 0 88	0 0 99	0 0 110	0 0 121	0 0 132	0 0 143	0 0 154	0 0 165	0 0 176
13	0 0 12	0 0 24	0 0 36	0 0 48	0 0 60	0 0 72	0 0 84	0 0 96	0 0 108	0 0 120	0 0 132	0 0 144	0 0 156	0 0 168	0 0 180	0 0 192
14	0 0 13	0 0 26	0 0 39	0 0 52	0 0 64	0 0 76	0 0 88	0 0 100	0 0 112	0 0 124	0 0 136	0 0 148	0 0 160	0 0 172	0 0 184	0 0 196
15	0 0 14	0 0 28	0 0 42	0 0 56	0 0 70	0 0 84	0 0 98	0 0 112	0 0 126	0 0 140	0 0 154	0 0 168	0 0 182	0 0 196	0 0 210	0 0 224
16	0 0 15	0 0 30	0 0 45	0 0 60	0 0 75	0 0 90	0 0 105	0 0 120	0 0 135	0 0 150	0 0 165	0 0 180	0 0 195	0 0 210	0 0 225	0 0 240
17	0 0 16	0 0 32	0 0 48	0 0 64	0 0 80	0 0 96	0 0 112	0 0 128	0 0 144	0 0 160	0 0 176	0 0 192	0 0 208	0 0 224	0 0 240	0 0 256
18	0 0 17	0 0 34	0 0 51	0 0 68	0 0 85	0 0 102	0 0 119	0 0 136	0 0 153	0 0 170	0 0 187	0 0 204	0 0 221	0 0 238	0 0 255	0 0 272
19	0 0 18	0 0 36	0 0 54	0 0 72	0 0 90	0 0 108	0 0 126	0 0 144	0 0 162	0 0 180	0 0 198	0 0 216	0 0 234	0 0 252	0 0 270	0 0 288
20	0 0 19	0 0 38	0 0 57	0 0 76	0 0 95	0 0 114	0 0 133	0 0 152	0 0 171	0 0 190	0 0 209	0 0 228	0 0 247	0 0 266	0 0 285	0 0 304
21	0 0 20	0 0 40	0 0 60	0 0 80	0 0 100	0 0 120	0 0 140	0 0 160	0 0 180	0 0 200	0 0 220	0 0 240	0 0 260	0 0 280	0 0 300	0 0 320
22	0 0 21	0 0 42	0 0 63	0 0 84	0 0 105	0 0 126	0 0 147	0 0 168	0 0 189	0 0 210	0 0 231	0 0 252	0 0 273	0 0 294	0 0 315	0 0 336
23	0 0 22	0 0 44	0 0 66	0 0 88	0 0 110	0 0 132	0 0 154	0 0 176	0 0 198	0 0 220	0 0 242	0 0 264	0 0 286	0 0 308	0 0 330	0 0 352
24	0 0 23	0 0 46	0 0 69	0 0 92	0 0 114	0 0 136	0 0 158	0 0 180	0 0 202	0 0 224	0 0 246	0 0 268	0 0 290	0 0 312	0 0 334	0 0 356
25	0 0 24	0 0 48	0 0 72	0 0 96	0 0 120	0 0 144	0 0 168	0 0 192	0 0 216	0 0 240	0 0 264	0 0 288	0 0 312	0 0 336	0 0 360	0 0 384
26	0 0 25	0 0 50	0 0 75	0 0 100	0 0 125	0 0 150	0 0 175	0 0 200	0 0 225	0 0 250	0 0 275	0 0 300	0 0 325	0 0 350	0 0 375	0 0 400
27	0 0 26	0 0 52	0 0 78	0 0 104	0 0 130	0 0 156	0 0 182	0 0 208	0 0 234	0 0 260	0 0 286	0 0 312	0 0 338	0 0 364	0 0 390	0 0 416
28	0 0 27	0 0 54	0 0 81	0 0 108	0 0 135	0 0 162	0 0 189	0 0 216	0 0 243	0 0 270	0 0 297	0 0 324	0 0 351	0 0 378	0 0 405	0 0 432
29	0 0 28	0 0 56	0 0 84	0 0 112	0 0 140	0 0 168	0 0 196	0 0 224	0 0 252	0 0 280	0 0 308	0 0 336	0 0 364	0 0 392	0 0 420	0 0 448
30	0 0 29	0 0 58	0 0 87	0 0 116	0 0 144	0 0 172	0 0 200	0 0 228	0 0 256	0 0 284	0 0 312	0 0 340	0 0 368	0 0 396	0 0 424	0 0 452
31	0 0 30	0 0 60	0 0 90	0 0 120	0 0 150	0 0 180	0 0 210	0 0 240	0 0 270	0 0 300	0 0 330	0 0 360	0 0 390	0 0 420	0 0 450	0 0 480

tent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent, with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Assam and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable

terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway continued to increase steadily till it reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918-19. This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920-21 and in 1921-22 there was a loss of over £6 millions. These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the Budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924-25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget. The terms of the separation are referred to in a later paragraph while the profits of the railway in the years from 1924-25 onwards are given below.

Year	Contribution to General Revenues	Transferred to Railway Reserve Fund †	Total Gain or loss *
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1924-25	6,78,00,000	6,38,00,000	13,16,00,000
1925-26	5,49,00,000	3,79,00,000	9,28,00,000
1926-27	6,01,00,000	1,49,00,000	7,50,00,000
1927-28	6,28,00,000	4,57,00,000	10,85,00,000
1928-29	5,23,00,000	2,58,00,000	7,81,00,000
1929-30	6,12,00,000	2,08,00,000	8,20,00,000
1930-31	5,74,00,000	10,03,00,000	15,77,00,000
1931-32	—	4,95,00,000	4,95,00,000
1932-33	—	—	10,25,00,000
1933-34	—	—	7,96,00,000
1934-35	—	—	5,06,00,000
1935-36	—	—	1,00,00,000
1936-37	—	—	1,21,00,000
1937-38	2,76,00,000	—	2,76,00,000
1938-39	1,37,00,000	—	1,37,00,000
1939-40	4,33,00,000	—	4,33,00,000
1940-41	12,16,00,000	6,30,00,000	18,46,00,000

† Figures preceded by a — indicate a withdrawal from the Railway Reserve Fund

* Figures preceded by a — indicate a loss

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs 64 crores in 1932-33 to Rs 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs 95.48 crores in 1936-37, but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 121 lakhs.

given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" which was being printed as appendix 'B' to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938-39. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 10,852 miles on the 31st March 1941,

(b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 24,199 miles,

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the

Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and two members. The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub-divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in-charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them: Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st 1929. In the slump of the 4th decade of the present century, however, it was found difficult to maintain this. Moreover when the war of 1939 came on, it had its own effects. The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on the 1st July, 1940, and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

During the depression which began with the 'thirties it was decided to hold in eleven many superior posts including that of Member, Traffic, Member, Engineering, Director of Engineering and Director Mechanical Engineering. Some of these posts have since

revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgwood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board. The present superior staff in the railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 2 Members, 5 Directors, a Controller of Railway Accounts, a Secretary and 11 deputies and assistants.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller. This office was made permanent in 1935.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent and the Controller of Railway Accounts occupies the position of a Director under the Railway Board.

Management

There are two important systems of administration organisation on Indian Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co-terminous) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of

traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore. These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges.

and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge

State versus Company Management.—

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed.

The subject has also been discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature. The Government of India have, however, been following a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State-management. The East Indian Railway was taken over for State-management from 1st January, 1925, and since then the policy has been continued, the latest additions to state-management being the B B & O I Railway which was taken over for this purpose from 1st January, 1942, and the Assam Bengal Railway which was taken over from the same date and amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal Railway to form the state-managed Bengal and Assam Railway.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the Company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced

in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not encroach on general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2/3rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E I Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

Re-organisation problems—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation. It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis.

The Pope Committee.

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr F. A. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of

railway operation. The Committee started work during 1932-33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis'.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report related to —

- 1 Intensive use of locomotives.
- 2 Intensive use of coaching stock.
- 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant.
- 4 Disposal of Uneconomical wagons
- 5 Combining resources between railways.
- 6 Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations.
- 7 Ticketless travel
- 8 Methods of increasing earnings.

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisations, were set up on most of the important Indian Railways. Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest means whereby economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased.

Having overhauled the methods of working on the railways by stages, these organisations have since been abolished.

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgewood, O.B., C.M.B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were —

To examine the position of Indian State owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

- (i) to secure an improvement in net earnings' due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport, and
- (ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis.

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board. Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination. Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued under the Presidency of Sir Madhavan Nair.

The functions of the Committee are to investigate and make recommendations on —

- (1) Complaints of "undue preference"—Section 42(A) of the Indian Railway Act,
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves,
- (3) Complaints of disputes in respect of terminals—Section 46 of the Indian Railways Act,
- (4) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise,
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate, and
- (6) Complaints that railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42(3) of the Indian Railways Act

Closer Contact with the Public.

The closest possible contact between the Railways and the business community was maintained by means of the central and Local Advisory Committees, which were first introduced in 1923, meetings with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and personal contact by railway officers with business firms

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G I P Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bore Ghat Reversing Station.

Commodity.	1940-41		Increase (+) Decrease (—) in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores).	
<i>Increases</i>			
Fuel for the public and foreign railways	24 61	14 42	+152
Military traffic	1 48	1 53	+108
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1 10	2 08	+ 75
Cotton manufactured	0 83	3 25	+ 64
Provisions	1 43	3 81	+ 52
Molasses	1 01	1 59	+ 52
Cotton raw	1 10	3 50	+ 33
Iron and steel wrought	1 64	3 22	+ 33
Wheat	1 97	2 87	+ 33
Wood unwrought	1 64	1 24	+ 31
Salt	1 48	2 25	+ 21
Tobacco	0 36	1 08	+ 19
Kerosine oil	0 76	1 71	+ 12
Marble and stone	2 72	1 03	+ 9
Oilseeds	2 27	3 38	+ 4
Livestock	0 18	0 58	+ 2
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	3 81	1 55	+ 2
Metallic ore	4 05	1 52	+ 1
Materials & stores on revenue account	13 99	3 13	+ 1
Petrol	0 32	1 17	+ 1
Manures	0 30	0 19	+ 1
Other commodities	10 94	15 21	+276
<i>Decreases</i>			
Rice	3 16	3 06	— 54
Fodder	1 02	0 70	— 27
Gram and pulse and other grains	2 68	3 44	— 7
Jute raw	0 95	1 16	— 6
Railway materials	3 43	0 47	— 5
TOTAL	89 23	79 14	+883

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on 31st March 1941, was made up of—

Broad-gauge.. ..	21,028 71 miles
Metre-gauge.. ..	16,042 58 "
Narrow-gauge	3,980 64 "

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows —

Class I	36,393 25 miles
Class II	2,564 44 "
Class III	1,094 24 "

During the year 1940-41 no new line was under construction,

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st	2nd	Inter	3rd
5'-6" ..	22,407	44,487	57,985	6,29,310
3'-3½" ..	9,527	11,705	16,305	3,16,191

Financial Results of Working—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs 111 94 crores in 1940 41 or an increase of Rs 14 23 crores over the previous year.

(Based on actuals, 1939-40.)

(In thousands of rupees)
Rs. Rs.

1.	1 per cent on capital of Rs 6,95,90,74 at charge—commercial lines..								6,95,91
2.	(i) Receipts—commercial lines—								
	Gross traffic receipts							1,01,34,29	
	Subsidised companies' share of surplus profits, etc							13,63	
	Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances							1,16,51	
	Dividends on investments in branch lines and other miscellaneous receipts							29,84	
									1,02,64,27
	(ii) Charges—commercial lines—								
	Working expenses							65,46,81	
	Payments to worked lines							2,65,86	
	Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits							35,37	
	Interest—								
	On capital at charge							26,82,47	
	On capital contributed by Indian States and companies							97,80	
	Land and subsidy							6,91	
	Miscellaneous railway expenditure							55,79	
	Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge							6,95,01	
									1,08,86,02
	(iii) Deficit								92,65
	(iv) Contribution of one-fifth of surplus..								..
3	(i) Total contribution from railway revenues [1 plus 2 (iv)]								6,95,01
	Deduct—Loss on strategic lines borne by railway revenues—								
	(i) Interest on capital							1,80,61	
	(ii) Loss in working							39,46	
	(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines							45,58	
									2,15,65
	(ii) Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1941-42 ..								4,80,20

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 1.37 lakhs on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns.—

	Per cent.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1937-38	1938-39	Per cent
1923-24	5.24										5.22
1924-25	5.85										4.85
1925-26	5.31										Nil
1926-27	4.95										Nil
1927-28	5.30										Nil
											Nil
											0.20
											0.07

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

	Year.	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent.
Franco	1925	84.15 " "
English Railways	1928	79.40 " "
South African Railways	1928-29	77.80 " "
Argentine Railways	1927	71.05 " "
Canadian Railways	1929	81.21 " "
	1913-14	51.70 " "
	1925-26	62.60 " "
	1926-27	62.04 " "
	1927-28	61.39 " "
	1928-29	62.77 " "
	1929-30	65.02 " "
	1931-32	71.08 " "
	1932-33	71.61 " "
	1933-34	71 " "
	1934-35	69.0 " "
	1935-36	69.5 " "
	1936-37	65.2 " "
	1937-38	65 " "
	1938-39	64.4 " "
	1939-40	65.6 " "
India		

Output of Railway-owned Collieries—The output of Railway-owned collieries during 1930-31 was—

2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.

Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are 2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons.

For 1933-34 the figures are

2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,935,826 tons.

Total output of coal from Railway-owned collieries during 1935-36 was 2,725,400 tons and

1936-37, 2,840,271 tons and 1937-38, 3,850,987 tons. During 1938-39 3,582,604 tons During 1939-40, 3,589,563 tons. During 1940-41, 3,475,005 tons

Number of Staff—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1940-41 was 730,436 as compared with 692,071 at the end of 1937-38. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 —

Date.	Europeans	Statutory Indians.					
		Hindus	Muham- madans.	Anglo- Indians	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Communi- ties.
31st March 1936	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824	9,742
" " 1937	3,121	504,983	154,535	13,416	8,734	17,253	8,838
" " 1938	2,692	494,272	153,794	12,843	8,114	17,311	1,597
" " 1939	2,505	501,243	154,837	13,440	7,745	17,703	1,680
" " 1940	2,333	506,220	157,857	13,099	8,106	18,045	3,362
" " 1941	2,153	522,465	161,577	13,336	8,520	18,993	3,302

Indianisation—Superior Services, following the recommendations of the Lee Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing

State and other railway lines followed the government lead. As far as concerns State-managed Railways, the direct recruitments during the year amounted to 40 0 per cent. Europeans and 60 0 per cent Indians

Accidents—The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1940-41 as compared with the previous year —

Cause.	Killed		Injured.	
	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.
A —Passengers				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	44	62	184	142
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	183	244	1,132	1,091
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc, was not concerned	2	2	32	86
Total	229	308	1,298	1,319
B —Railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	13	14	93	141
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	152	192	3,871	4,864
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc, was not concerned	18	37	11,918	12,868
Total	178	243	15,882	17,373
C —Other than passengers and railway servants				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	39	27	73	53
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	3,069	3,148	908	954
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc, was not concerned	22	26	121	134
Total	3,130	3,201	1,102	1,141
GRAND TOTAL	3,537	3,752	18,282	19,833

Of 3,752 persons killed, 3,201 or 85 per cent were other than passengers and railway servants and of this number 2,396 were 'trespassers' and 634 'suicides'. Of the 3,752 65 persons were killed on railway premises due to causes other than the movement of trains, vehicles, etc

The number of persons other than passengers and railway servants killed rose by 71 as compared with the previous year. This was due principally to increases under 'trespassers' (69) and 'suicides' (11). There was an increase in the number of fatal accidents to passengers' and 'railway servants,' the increase being 79 and 65 respectively.

Damage by floods, fires and other causes.—

Brief particulars of the more serious floods or other calamities which effected railways during the year under review are given below —

During May, 1940, the Chittagong-Nizirhat Branch of the Assam Bengal Railway experienced the heaviest floods for some years past. The local records of rainfall registered about 15" of rain on the 24th May. Four sections of the line were seriously affected and at one place the villagers cut the railway bank. The Nigunimora and the Gauhati Branches also experienced heavy floods.

Certain sections of the Assam Bengal Railway experienced cyclones and storms but fortunately the damage done to railway property was nowhere of a serious nature.

On account of heavy rains during August and September breaches occurred on some sections of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway. Due to severe cyclonic storm and heavy rain on the 16th October, considerable damage was done to the permanent way and other works for a distance of 110 miles between Virar and Navsari. Numerous trees and signal and telegraph posts were uprooted, causing obstruction on the main line at various places. Communication at a restricted speed was restored on the next day and normal working was resumed six days later.

On the Bengal and North Western Railway the section between Mansi and Koparia on the Mansi Division was closed for the period of the monsoon from 15th June to 1st November. There were several minor breaches and wash-outs on other sections of the Mansi Division but there were only short interruptions to traffic and the damage caused was not serious. On the other divisions of this railway no floods of a serious nature occurred.

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway due to heavy rains in June, certain parts of the East Coast Section were flooded. This resulted in the through running of trains being suspended for some time till the floods subsided and the line was put in running order.

On the same railway train services between Bilaspur and Dadhapara and Ganjam and Chitrapur had to be suspended due to the lines being flooded during the latter half of the month of August.

As in the previous year, the broad-gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway experienced only minor floods and the extent of damage to railway property was slight. On the metre gauge sections, however, a sum of about Rs 1,04,000 was spent on repairs to flood damages during the year. Protection works to several bridges had also to be carried out at an estimated cost of Rs 3,52,000 approximately.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as a result of torrential rainfall amounting to 61 inches in four hours, the track formation between Tapona and Lasina was washed away. The approximate cost of filling up the breach and restoring the track was Rs 15,000.

Floods were responsible for several breaches on the Jodhpur Railway. Immediate steps were taken by the Railway in repairing these breaches and restoring through communication.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway also experienced some floods and breaches during the year under review. Cyclonic conditions prevailed in the Guntakal District in May and affected some bridges.

On the North Western Railway exceptionally heavy rainfall took place over the area served by the Jullundur-Mukerian Section. Breaches were caused in several places and two piers of a bridge were washed away. Due to the serious nature of the damage it took several days before normal train service on the section could be restored.

On the South Indian Railway a heavy cyclone was experienced on the metre gauge coastal section on the 28th May, resulting in serious accident. There were also some breaches on this railway due to heavy rains.

Amenities for Passengers.—Railway administrations are constantly endeavouring to make railway travel, especially in the lower classes, more attractive and the amenities afforded necessarily cover a large and varied ground. Improved booking facilities by setting up additional booking offices and out-agencies, provision of clean and adequate accommodation in trains, avoidance of overcrowding, arrangements for the vending of wholesome refreshments at reasonable rates in railway premises and trains, amenities to the public waiting at stations in the shape of waiting rooms and covered platforms and measures for ensuring the security of women passengers are some of the main directions in which progress continues to be made from year to year. But both by the size and scale of arrangements required and its primary necessity to the passenger, the most important of all is the adequate supply of wholesome drinking water to the travelling public, particularly in the hot weather season, for which, in addition to the existing permanent arrangements, a hot weather (special) establishment is drafted every year.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

This line has been amalgamated with the E B Railway with effect from 1st January, 1942 and the combined system is named as Bengal and Assam Railway

Mileage open	1,308 12
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Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat,

Mileage open	2,008 04
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Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatia-garh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,301 88
Capital at charge	.. Rs	78,52,55,000
Net earnings	.. Rs	4,68,81,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	5.97%

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581,

The state has taken over the management with effect from January 1st, 1942

Mileage open	.. ..	3,509 41
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs. 74,28 30,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 6,81,30,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	9 17%

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	.. ..	2,005 24
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs. 53,89,02,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 1,69,76,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	3.15%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	.. ..	4,340 92
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs. 1,50,52,97,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 10,92,30,000
Earnings per cent	.. ..	7 26%

(Mileages are route mileages.)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhor Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract

with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management

Mileage open	..	..	3,564.86
Capital at charge	..	Rs.	1,12,90,93,000
Net earnings	..	Rs.	7,52,89,000
Earnings per cent.	..	..	0 67%

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calcutt. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	..	..	2,939.47
Capital at charge	..	Rs.	53,50,62,000
Net earnings	..	Rs.	3,44,50,000
Earnings per cent.	..	..	6 44%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Rail-

way from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	..	..	6,941.43
Capital at charge	..	Rs.	1,47,91,78,000
Net earnings	..	Rs.	0,91,06,000
Earnings per cent.	..	..	4.67%

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908

Mileage open	..	..	2,500.18
Capital at charge	..	Rs.	46,41,27,000
Net earnings	..	Rs.	2,10,75,000
Earnings per cent.	..	..	4 73%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes have been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. E. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft. aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

	Particulars	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1	Mileage open at close of the year .. Miles.	40,910	48,021	43,118.38	43,128.01	41,075.04	41,133.73	41,155.88	41,051.03
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspension, on open lines (in thousands of rupees) .. ..Rs.	8,81,11.23	8,85,17.32	8,79,58.83	8,80,12.80	8,45,08.20	8,47,82.21	8,52,59.34	8,53,78.17
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	99,57.05	1,02,81.07	1,03,84.17	1,08,00.17	1,07,58.27	1,07,14.00	1,11,50.28	1,20,30.32
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	22,927	23,535	23,714	24,608	25,043	25,012	26,070	29,108
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	410	452	454	473	402	491	510	570
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	5.05	5.89	5.82	5.80	5.78	5.40	5.04	0.33
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	66,60.57	68,30.23	68,79.05	69,94.60	69,08.59	71,15.32	72,17.00	73,15.80
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week	293	300	300	305	305	305	330	335
9	Working expenses per train-mile	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.58	3.05	3.00
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings Per cent.	60.84	68.07	68.31	64.71	61.73	60.44	64.75	57.02
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees) .. ..Rs.	33,32.92	34,51.06	35,05.36	38,14.57	37,94.45	35,00.64	39,83.10	53,20.13
12	Net earnings per mile open	7,647	7,911	8,050	8,730	9,013	8,610	9,427	12,710
13	Net earnings per train-mile	1.90	1.98	1.98	2.08	2.01	3.58	1.90	2.07
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2) Per cent.	3.40	3.64	3.74	4.33	4.40	4.24	4.61	0.23
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles	80,089	81,421	83,681	86,100	90,255	93,420	91,063	91,589
		1,602	1,561	1,544	1,418	1,359	1,357	1,368	1,408

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd.

	Particulars	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands)	46,955	50,527	51,223	54,857	58,572	60,028	63,434	65,683
	Train-miles	573	559	566	586	594	634	700	775
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands)..	33,188	34,161	35,450	34,936	29,753	29,059	28,372	28,448
	"	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands)	164,942	171,617	175,533	180,853	183,437	188,209	190,004	192,039
	"	2,244	2,171	2,144	2,033	1,979	2,017	2,087	2,199
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	1,750,360	17,794,609	18,154,118	18,270,659	18,847,246	18,847,246	18,522,052	10,933,156
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	18,706,817	20,351,615	20,553,684	21,435,458	22,776,688	22,158,840	23,492,464	25,288,502
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried ..	244.5	240.8	236.6	248.6	260.9	250.8	254.9	272.6
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ..	6.32	6.07	6.04	6.25	5.78	5.98	5.93	6.19
	Average miles a passenger was carried.								
23	1st class ..	192.0	200.4	212.4	212.4	212.5	215.7	214.6	254.1
24	2nd class ..	61.7	64.6	70.1	73.5	78.7	78.0	76.9	82.3
25	Intermediate class ..	48.1	49.1	48.3	48.1	50.1	50.9	51.0	50.6
26	3rd class ..	34.3	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.3	34.5	34.2	33.8
27	Total ..	35.0	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.2	35.3	35.0	34.6
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile								
28	1st class ..	18.1	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.2
29	2nd class ..	8.76	8.73	8.39	8.37	8.35	8.49	8.59	8.94
30	Intermediate class ..	4.22	4.24	4.22	4.12	4.14	4.08	4.07	4.31
31	3rd class ..	3.17	3.08	3.03	2.98	2.97	2.95	2.97	3.08
32	Total ..	3.37	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.17	3.15	3.16	3.29

India open for Traffic at end of year.

Mileage of Railway Lin		India open for Traffic at end of year.								
Railways.		1932-33.	1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38	1938-39.	1939-40	1940-41.
STATE LINES.										
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aligarh-Dandell (Provincial)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alon-Y. L. U.	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anuppur-Manendragarh	..	1,131	1,306 11	1,306 41	1,306 41	1,306 41	1,305 55	1,306 39	1,306 39	1,308 12
Assam-Bengal	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore-Harhar	..	2,413	3,411 75	3,396 17	3,392 28	3,392 25	3,392 25	3,392 10	3,393 21	3,391 88
Bangalore-Nagpur	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay Extension*	..	1,035	3,692 30	3,692 30	3,691 30	3,511 51	3,509 16	3,509 16	3,509 17	3,500 41
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	..	2,057	2,055 61	2,059 89	2,059 89	2,059 89	..	..	..	..
Bombay-Jambusar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoke-Kurnool*	..	4,219	4,394 74	4,391 17	4,391 23	4,390 93	4,390 80	4,390 85	4,389 71	4,340 92
East Indian	..	843	1,997 65	2,008 21	2,009 55	2,009 55	2,009 55	2,008 55	2,007 84	2,005 25
Eastern Bengal	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satpura *	..	2,165	3,727 29	3,165 76	3,727 16	3,727 16	3,727 16	3,727 16	3,683 60	3,504 80
Great Indian Peninsula	..	174	174 41	174 41	238 52	238 52	238 52	248 58	269 24	269 24
Jodhpur-Hydrabad** (British Section)	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jorhat Provincial	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalka-Simla	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra Valley	..	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Worked by Indian State

Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2-18 miles of the O. & R. Railway

.. .. Railway metre-gauge line at

* Worked by a Company.
 (a) Includes 18.79 miles of mixed (5'-6" and 3'-3 1/2") gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2.18 miles of the O. & N. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.
 (b) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2 18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

Mines and Minerals.

The total value of Minerals produced in India during 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest available) is as under—

Minerals, Ores and Metals	1937 (Revised)		1938.		Variation per cent (on rupee basis).
	Rupees	£(Rs 13 3)	Rupees.	£(Rs 13 4)	
1 Coal . . .	7,81,02,439	5,872,304	10,04,23,835	7,942,077	+36 2
2 Steel* . . .	6,68,63,554	5,027,334	6,96,52,932	5,197,980	+4 2
3 Manganese Ore (a) . .	4,29,53,068	3,229,554	3,92,94,763	2,932,445	-8 5
4 Iron (Pig iron) (b) . .	2,82,78,201	2,126,180	3,44,16,000	2,568,358	+21 7
5 Gold . . .	3,03,95,871	2,285,404	3,04,75,397	2,274,283	+0 3
6 Petroleum . . .	1,37,06,804	1,030,591	1,65,43,142	1,234,563	+20 7
7 Mica (b) . . .	1,43,60,036	1,079,702	1,13,25,346	845,175	-21 1
8 Building materials . .	97,07,817	(c) 729,911	1,12,65,392	840,701	+16 2
9 Salt . . .	81,47,365	612,584	95,18,383	710,327	+16 8
10 Copper . . .	61,67,490	463,721	44,02,580	328,551	-28 6
11 Ferro-manganese* . .	10,69,453	80,410	24,63,590	183,850	+130 3
12 Ilmenite . . .	11,26,329	84,686	15,46,436	115,406	+37 3
13 Saltpetre (b) . . .	11,17,844	84,048	11,68,446	87,197	+4 5
14 Kyanite, etc . . .	7,08,623	53,280	7,46,514	55,710	+5 3
15 Chromite . . .	8,35,589	62,826	6,82,502	50,933	-22 4
16 Clays . . .	3,25,578	(c) 24,480	3,76,270	28,080	+15 5
17 Monazite . . .	1,40,365	10,554	2,33,700	17,440	+66 4
18 Gypsum . . .	1,18,543	8,913	1,71,903	12,829	+45 1
19 Steatite . . .	1,55,221	11,671	1,68,580	12,581	+8 6
20 Magnesite . . .	1,63,938	12,326	1,60,593	11,984	-2 0
21 Fuller's earth . . .	75,017	5,640	78,958	5,892	+5 2
22 Diamonds . . .	54,979	4,134	68,813	5,135	+25 1
23 Zircon . . .	39,036	2,935	40,737	3,040	+4 3
24 Silver . . .	32,343	2,432	29,877	2,230	-7 6
25 Barytes . . .	1,49,260	11,223	29,312	2,187	-80 3
26 Ochres . . .	28,193	(c) 2,120	23,865	2,154	+2 3
27 Bauxite . . .	61,839	4,649	25,540	1,906	-59 1
28 Graphite . . .	16,302	1,226	20,691	1,544	+26 9
29 Iron-ore (agaria) . .	1,062	80	12,690	947	+1,093 9
30 Tungsten-ore . . .	24,500	1,842	9,600	716	-60 8
31. Asbestos . . .	6,022	453	4,482	334	-25 5
32 Felspar . . .	3,390	255	4,335	324	+27 8
33 Beryl . . .	1,969	148	1,697	119	-18 8
34 Garnet sand . . .	1,650	124	600	45	-63 7
35 Bentonite . . .	900	68	330	25	-63 3
36 Corundum . . .	550	41	250	19	+100 0
37 Sapphire . . .	1,660	125	150	11	-72 7
38 Apatite . . .	..	..	119	9	-92 8
39 Copper-ore . . .	..	..	101	8	..
40 Aquamarine . . .	..	..	14	1	+100 0
41 Tantalite . . .	301	23	..	..	-100 0
42 Antimony-ore . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,49,43,161	22,928,057	34,13,93,365	25,477,116	+11 9

(a) Export f.o.b. values, (b) Export values, (c) Revised, * Underestimated.

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad; and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest statistics available)

	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
Assam	248,563	278,328	29,765	
Baluchistan ..	17,479	21,882	4,403	
Bengal	6,527,820	7,745,372	1,217,552	
Bihar	13,836,717	15,364,079	1,527,362	
Central India ..	334,291	336,593	2,302	
Central Provinces	1,504,159	1,658,626	154,467	
Eastern States Agency	1,244,938	1,463,693	218,705	
Hyderabad .. .	1,076,241	1,211,163	134,922	
Orissa	47,127	44,425		2,702
Punjab	166,632	184,028	17,396	
Rajputana .. .	32,369	34,717	2,348	
Total	25,036,386	28,342,906	3,306,520	2,702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938.

	1937.			1938		
	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	Value per ton		Value (£1 = Rs 13'4)	Value per ton.	
	Rs	£	Rs a. p	Rs.	£	Rs a. p
Assam	19,25,409	144,768	7 11 11	24,92,719	186,024	8 15 1
Baluchistan ..	1,09,713	8,249	6 4 5	1,43,910	10,739	6 9 3
Bengal	2,10,13,790	1,579,984	3 3 6	3,10,96,838	2,320,659	4 0 3
Bihar	4,09,23,918	3,076,986	2 15 4	5,37,10,370	4,008,237	3 7 3
Central India ..	11,77,547	88,537	3 8 4	13,71,920	102,382	4 1 3
Central Provinces	49,80,150	374,447	3 4 11	61,18,233	456,585	3 11 0
Eastern States Agency	36,20,601	272,226	2 15 10	48,79,469	364,140	3 5 4
Hyderabad .. .	32,17,860	241,944	2 15 11	52,75,033	393,659	4 5 8
Orissa	1,50,528	11,318	3 2 4	1,44,002	10,746	3 3 10
Punjab	8,36,790	62,917	5 0 4	10,20,856	76,183	5 8 9
Rajputana .. .	1,46,133	10,988	4 8 3	1,70,485	12,723	4 14 7
Total	7,81,02,439	5,872,364		10,64,23,835	7,942,077	
Average .. .			3 1 11			3 12 1

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coal rose to 28,342,906 tons or 3,306,622 tons (13 2 per cent) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded. In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,863,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,263,284 tons (or 11 4 per cent) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959,248 tons (or 4 3 per cent) to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1 8 per cent) to 22,610,821 tons, followed in 1937 by an increase of 2,427,563 tons (10 7 per cent) to 25,036,386 the highest output till then, but which has now been greatly exceeded. This increase was shared by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a slight decrease.

The increased output of 13 2 per cent in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36 2 per cent in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs 10,64,23,835 (£7,942,077) in 1938, from Rs 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,364) in 1937.

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies in the pit's month value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs 3-1-11 to Rs 3-12-1. This increase in value was recorded from all provinces without any exceptions. In opposition

to the trend of 1934, 1935 and 1936, the exports of coal from India in 1937 have more than doubled as compared with 1936, deducting Burma's share. Since the separation of Burma on the 1st April, 1937, it appears in these statistics as a foreign country, and in 9 months has taken a little more than Ceylon did in the year.

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed an increase of 16 5 per cent. The average output per person employed showed a decrease from the high figure of 130 2 tons in 1934, which is practically the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130 4 tons, the highest figure recorded, to 124 02 tons in 1938 which is less than the figure 128 59 for 1937. The figures for the last nine years average higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are partly due to an increased use of mechanical coal-cutters, and partly to concentration of work. During recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder; this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. The fall in output per person employed in 1938 is of course due to increased employment.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths by accident from 274 in 1935, 435 in 1936, to 213 in 1937 but the number increased to 333

due to accidents in Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad in 1938. In 1935 there were three major accidents, at Loyabad and Bagdigi collieries in the Jharia coalfield and at Kurhurbaree colliery in the Giridih coalfield, in which 11, 19 and 62 lives, respectively, were lost; in 1936 there were two, at Poidih in the Raniganj field, and Loyabad in the Jharia field, which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively. These figures may be compared

with the annual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and the annual average for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death rate was 1.09 per thousand persons employed in 1937 and 1.49 per thousand in 1938 the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was 1.36 for the period 1924-1928 was 1.16, and for the period 1929-1933 was 1.08

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Burn and Buda Burn respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S S W direction. At Pansira Burn, a portion of Notu Burn, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar Ironwork. Pansira Burn rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the

outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

For some years up to and including 1929 the production of iron-ore in India had been steadily increasing, India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. Her output is of course still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (30½ million tons in 1935 and 48½ million tons in 1936) and France (32.3 million tons in both 1935 and 1936); but her reserves of ore are not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron-ore. From 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons, in 1936 to 2,553,247 tons, in 1937, to 2,870,832 tons valued at Rs 45,86,378 (£344,840), but in 1938 the production fell slightly to 2,743,675 tons valued at Rs 45,56,974 (£340,073). These figures exclude the output of about 25,000 tons, by the Burma Corporation, which is used as a flux in lead-smelting.

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No XIV of 1924)—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927, the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

GOLD.

The Statistics given below are the latest available.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910, the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small

quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681 7 ozs valued at Rs 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108 3 ozs valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142 9 ozs, but the value increased to Rs 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722 6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652 5 ozs valued at Rs 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), and in 1936 to 333,385 6 ozs valued at Rs 3,06,02,413 (£2,300,933). In 1937 the output fell slightly to 331,748 2 ozs, valued at Rs 3,04,80,105 (£2,291,737). In 1938 the output decreased slightly to 321,137 8 ozs valued at Rs 3,04,75,397 (£2,274,283) from 330,743 9 ozs valued at Rs 3,03,95,871 (£2,285,404). All fields shared in this decrease, except the United Provinces

SALT. *

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1938, made up of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras, with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay.

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937, the production in Burma showed a large decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol 74, Part 3, 1939)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest figures available)

	1937			1938		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
India—						
Bengal ..	112	7,865	591	267	3,595	268
Bombay ..	489,742	22,86,482	171,916	406,992	18,84,930	140,667
Gwalior (a)	55	2,680	202	183	9,711	725
Madras	421,014	20,87,038	156,920	453,954	31,00,561	231,385
Northern India	405,712	31,74,484	238,683	582,391	40,36,224	301,211
Sind ..	116,386	5,88,816	44,272	95,876	4,83,353	36,071
TOTAL	1,493,021	81,47,365	612,584	1,539,663	95,18,383	710,327
Aden ..	355,166	(b)20,70,618	155,686	278,047	(b) 16,24,014	120,071
Burma	53,813	(b)8,24,953	62,026	38,698	(b) 5,94,011	44,320

(a) Figures relate to the official years, 1936-37 and 1937-38

(b) Estimated

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937			1938		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
From—						
Germany ..	41,577	6,69,468	50,336	27,752	4,52,781	33,780
Aden and dependencies	295,879	52,80,684	397,044	216,883	26,97,967	201,341
Egypt	1,000	15,269	1,148	61,209	6,62,123	49,412
Other countries	530	97,489	7,330	26,111	3,80,867	28,571
TOTAL	338,986	60,62,910	455,858	331,955	41,92,738	317,411

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business in the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Province of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Governing Board and approved by the Government of Bombay. The Board has power to stop business in times of emergencies for 24 hours only and for any further period with the previous sanction of Government. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 20,000.

In November, 1917, a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. This separate Exchange no longer functions. It was revived in 1922 but has again ceased to function. A new Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with its headquarters in Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road in February, 1938, known as the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid-up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is con-

trolled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of the Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures. The Association issues a *Year Book* which contains official information relating to all stocks and shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee of 16, which elects several Sub-Committees and Honorary Office-Bearers—the President and two Joint Honorary Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Honorary Office-Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Editor, Year Book —A. K. Sur, M.A.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, then Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well-equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited—The only Registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937. It has two kinds of members—viz., Founder and Ordinary. The Founder members have to pay an admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs. 1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs. 5,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 25. Working hours of the Exchange are between 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis. Other shares are quoted on cash basis. Government Securities are also quoted on cash basis, i.e., delivery within seven days.

President—W. L. Knopp; *Vice-President*—S. Narayanaswami, *Hon. Treasurer*—H. Hadow; *Joint Hon. Secretaries*—D. G. Kothari and B. N. Viswanathan. Registered Office, Madras. Telephone No 4075.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very keen in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another but constantly work in association.

In 1921, the London Chamber of Commerce, realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organisation. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it, have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organisation. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

gress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organisation languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in currency and exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and in 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities having, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December, 1926, and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located."

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following —

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

tion, Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufacturers in India, Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Mofussil Jute Balers Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences

be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G C Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (Mr F W Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs J B F Henfrey, B Perry and S J Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 115 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measures' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community, to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities, to arrange for organized action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour, to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 400. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organizations of trades and industries in Bengal.

List of Associations affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce—All-India Soap Makers' Association, All India Tea Growers' Federation, Association of Engineers, Barisal Mahajan Samity, Bengal Banks' Association, Bengal Cotton Association Ltd, Bengal Building Material Traders' Association Ltd, Bengal Galvanized Sheet Merchants' Association, Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Bengal Industries Association, Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, Calcutta Jute Exchange Ltd, Calcutta Wine Association, East India Jute Association Ltd, Faridpur District Merchants' Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Insurance Institute, Indian Planters' Association, Metropolitan Banking Association, Murshidabad Silk Association, Oil Mills Association, Paddy Merchants' Association, Tipperah Chamber of Commerce, Tipperah Traders Association, Tipperah Tea Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental committees.

OFFICE-BEAPERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1942

President.—A C Sen.

Vice-Presidents.—Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy and J K Mitter

Hon Treasurer.—Dr. Satya Churn Law, M A, I.D.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Dr. N N Law M A, Ph D, Sir H. S Paul, Kt, M L A, P C Mitra, Sadhan Chandra Roy Bhabotosh T Ghattack D N Sen, M L A, Capt. N N. Dutt M B, S C Ray, M A, B L; Kumar Romendra Nath Roy, I B Sen; Churanjilal L. Bajoria; Raghunath Dutta G Basu, B A, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S (Lond.) P A, Sudhindra Nath Roy Choudhury, M A, B L Dr S B Dutt,

M A, B L, Ph D. (Econ. Lond) Bar-at-Law, Narendra Nath Datta: K. Basu; J K Das, M A, B L, S M Bose; Netai Churn Paul

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee.—B. C Ghose, B Sc (Lond), B Com. (Lond), Dr N. Sanyal, M A, Ph D, M L A, D N Mukerji, M L A; N N Rakshit; Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, Debesh C. Ghose; B Maitra; H C Sircar, J N. Nahuri, B G Mookerjee

Secretary.—S R. Biswas, M A.

Assistant Secretary.—B C Kundu, M A

Office. P 2, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

Telephone. Calcutta 3932

Telegrams. Conjoint

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 150 and the Mofussil members Rs 75. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1941-42—

President.—R L Nopany

Senior Vice President.—M L Shish

Vice-President.—Durga Prasad Khaitan,

Members.—Sir Badridas Goenka; N L Puri, G L Mehta, D P. Khaitan: A. L. Ojha; K L Jatia, Faizulla Gangjee, L N. Birla; K. M. Naik, D C Driver; Dr. H Ghosh, Kassim A Mohamed, K D Jalan; Karamchand Thapar; A Duncan; M G Bhagat; Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and M R Jaipuria.

Secretary.—S R Dhadha, M A, LL B

Senior Asst Secretary.—S J Desai, M A, LL B

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber—Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Indian Paper Mills Association, East India Jute Association, Jute Balers' Association; Gunny Trades Association; Calcutta Hessian Exchange Ltd, Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association, Indian Hemp Association, Calcutta Tea Merchants Association; Indian Tea Brokers Association, Calcutta Kiran Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Coal Merchants Association, Indian Insurance Companies Association, Shareholders' Association, Calcutta Tube Importers' Association, Calcutta Metal Merchants' Association, Marwari Rice Mills Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Indian Produce Association, Sindhi Merchants' Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny, (3) Sugar, (4) Piece-goods and yarn, (5) Iron and Steel (6) Coal and Minerals (7) General

The various bodies on which the Chamber is represented are as under—

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D P Khaitan

Calcutta Port Commissioner.—G. L Mehta

Indian Central Jute Committee.—K P Goenka

Provincial Board for War Supplies.—D P Khaitan

Bengal Industrial Survey Committee—A. L. Ojha

Bengal Price Control Advisory Committee—D. P. Khaitan

Committee for Establishment of a Home for Indian Seamen at the Port of Calcutta—G. L. Mehta

Provincial Transport Authority—Pranjiwan Jaitha

Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee—Faizulla Gangjee

East Indian Railway Advisory Committee—J. P. Goenka

Bengal and Assam Railway Advisory Committee—R. L. Nopany

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal—M. L. Shah

Board of Scientific Research for Bengal—A. L. Ojha

Commercial Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee—G. L. Mehta, A. L. Ojha, D. P. Khaitan, Faizulla Gangjee, M. L. Shah

Board of Apprenticeship Training—M. G. Bhagat

Traffic Advisory Board—K. M. Naik

Government Commercial Institute Board—N. L. Puri

Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals—Dr. H. Ghosh

Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals—Kassim A. Mohamed

Provincial Advisory Board on Indian Forest Utilisation—P. D. Himatsingka

Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission—M. G. Bhagat

Committee of Management of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore—B. D. Bhattar

Advisory Board of the Combined Commercial Museum and Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation—Kassim A. Mohamed

Sugar Committee of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee—A. L. Ojha

Board of Examiners for Boiler Attendants, Bengal—M. P. Mehta

Unemployment Enquiry Committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal—A. L. Ojha

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1898

Its chief objects are

To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association

To adjust controversies between members of the Association

To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community

To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies

To take such action as may be necessary or securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the deve-

lopment and growth of such trade, commerce and industry

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

The following are the Office-bearers—

President—Rajendra Singh Singhi

Vice-Presidents—Madanlal Chamarla, Rameshwar Ganeriwala, Babu Iqbal Shroff, Ratanlal Goukha

Honorary Secretary—Hari Krishna Bhargava

Joint Secretary—Mahabir Prasad Kacker, B. COM. M. R. A. S.

Treasurer—Murlidhar Sonthalia

Auditor—Naval Kishor Gupta

Personal Assistant to the Secretary and Office-in-charge—I. N. Varma, M. A., F. I. C. (Lond.)

The following are representatives on public bodies—

Central Legislative Assembly—Brijnath Bajoria

Bengal Legislative Assembly—Rai Mungtoolal Tapuriah Bahadur

Price Advisory Committee, Bengal—Mukund-lal Chitrapal

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal—Hari Krishna Bhargava

Board of Industries, Bengal—Babu Iqbal Shroff

Non-Official Joint Visitor, Honoural Joint—Ratan Lal Goukha

Non-Official Joint Visitor, Pres. Joint—Kanhaya Lal Jafri

President—J M B Gibbons
Vice-President—L A Halsall
Committee—R W Bullock, H G Davies,
 Vithaldas Kanji, H L Le Roy, D D Storrar,
 G S Taunton, B J Whitby
Secretary—C. H. Courthope-Munroe
Asst Secretary—H Royal, M B R, V D
Representatives on—
Council of State The Hon'ble Mr R H Parker
Bombay Legislative Assembly J B Greaves,
 O B E, D W Mullock
Bombay Port Trust W A Bell, R W Bullock,
 R C Lowndes, A McIntosh, G S Taunton
Bombay Municipal Corporation H Chamberlain
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board
 Sir Alexander Gray
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission
 H F Milne.
Persian Gulf Lights Committee C F Morris
Indian Central Cotton Committee L F H
 Goodwin
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation S B
 Samollis.
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing
Advisory Committee. L A Halsall
Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee V F
 Noel-Paton
Ex-Services Association J M B Gibbons,
 (Ex-Officio)
Bombay Seamen's Society C H. Courthope-
 Munroe.
Indian Sailors' Home C D Leman
I M. M T S Dufferin: G S Taunton
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the
British Empire Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham,
 Kt
Railway Advisory Committees—
G I P L A Halsall
B B & C I L A Halsall
Railway Rates Advisory Committee G H
 Richmond, L A Halsall, C J Damala
 A P Darlow
Government of Bombay Board of Communica-
tions G P Pakenham-Walsh
Bombay University J M B Gibbons
Bombay Provincial Transport Authority J M
 B Gibbons
Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for War
Supplies R W Bullock

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions

are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued every Saturday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on London and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 16, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurement given in these certificates the freight payable to the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurement is also used for the purpose of settling the dues on the quay wharves and during the busy seasons.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1942.

President. The Hon'ble Mr R R Haddow

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. The great work done by the Association ever since its inception has been generally recognised, and the important roll which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

Among the constructive activities of the Association may be mentioned the system of private registration of industrial property marks. By virtue of a special set of rules, the Association has, for now well over 50 years, protected against infringement the tickets, labels and stamps habitually used by members on goods manufactured by them. The success of the scheme of registration ensured its subsequent extension to trade numbers and later on to trade names. By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India.

As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work.

The Association has on its rolls 118 members, including 4 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 2 cotton spinning and pressing factories and 4 Dye and Bleach Houses.

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1942.—
 Krishnaraj M D Thackersey (*Chairman*);
 Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar, M L A (*Dy. Chairman*), Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I E,
 Sir Chumal V Mehta, K O S I, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, M L A, Sir Frederick Stones, O B E, M L O, T V Baddeley, W B Bryden, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, H G H Everett, A Geddis, L F H Goodwin, Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji, J C Lancashire, H F Milne, A Pether; Ramnivas Ramnarain, G D Somani, Camar S Tyabje, and Neville N Wadia; N S V. Aiyer (*Ag. Secretary*), R G Gokhale (*Labour Officer*).

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 31042. Tel. Address—Millomutua.

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies—

Legislative Assembly Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar

Bombay Legislative Assembly Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt, M L A

Bombay Port Trust T. V. Baddeley.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission W F Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics B S. Dabke

Indian Central Cotton Committee Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt, M L A

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee Krishnaraj M D Thackersey.

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee B S Dabke

Bombay Municipal Corporation Krishnaraj M D Thackersey

University of Bombay Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar

Royal Institute of Science Sir Vitthal Chandavarkar.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are—

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and

(c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter guarantees, etc, etc

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are —

Sir Frederick Stones, Kt, O B E, M L C
(Chairman)

Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, O I E, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt, H J Ramji, D M Khatau, A Pether, A Geddis, and A C M Cursetjee, M A, L L B, Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(li) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc, to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

(lii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(liv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

President for 1942 — T C Setalvad

Vice-President — Haridas Madhavdas

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies —

Central Legislative Assembly — Manu Subedar, M L A

Bombay Legislative Assembly — M C Ghis

Bombay Port Trust — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, O I E, M B E (Cotton), Behram N Karanjia (Piece goods), Ramdas Khandand (Grain and seeds), M A Master (General), Santalchand G Shah (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation — Bhawanji A Khimji, M L A

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department — Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee — Chundil B Mehta

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay — Kapilram H Vakil

Local Advisory Committee of the Federation — Gordhandas G Motwani (G I F Fawcett), D C Modi (B B & C I Fawcett)

Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, two to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 52 members of the Chamber in April, 1942. The following are the officers for 1942-43 —

Chairman — A T Orr Deas, M C

Vice-Chairman — J Humphrey, O B E, J P

Members of Committee — J H Blackwell, O B E, M C, J P, W J Cullen, H K C Hare, J W Henderson, H A Henry, Lt-Col W B Hossack, M L A, R H Martin and S E White

Ag Secretary — H M Gomes

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly — Lt-Col W B Hossack

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust — J H Blackwell, O B E, M C, H K C Hare, A T Orr Deas, M C and R H Martin

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality — W F Enever and Sorab K H Katrak

Representatives on the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi — B R Graham and R H Martin

Public Measurer G B Potts

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:—The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

* The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks.

There are 50 firms, who are Members of the Chamber and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 7 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1942. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows —

Chairman — J Nuttall

Vice-Chairman — Sir Robert Denniston

Committee — H F Carter, C G W Cordon, G H Hodgson, M L C, I A Adlard, W T Williams

Secretary — W Tife

The following were the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies during 1942 —

Corporation of Madras — J R Galloway, R W Theobald, and H I Woufor

Madras Port Trust — Sir Robert Denniston, Th A Lykiardopulo, C Liphunston and H S Town

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee — L R Rose

South Indian Railway Advisory Committee — G B Gourlay

Board of Communications — C P Johnston

Senate of the University of Madras — J Nuttall and P Howard Oakley

Senate of the Annamalai University — I H Oakley

State Technical Scholarship Board — I H Oakley

Board of State Aid to Industries — F H Oakley

South Indian Nursing Association — F H Oakley

Government General Hospital Advisory Committee — I H Oakley

Madras Provincial Cotton Commission — D V Bulloch

Madras City Export Licensing Council — D V Bulloch

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be —

“To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members

“To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others.”

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices, certificates of sampling, analysis and weights

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarethar Association the Chamber has the right of elect-

ing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications, the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rajapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, Excess profits Tax Board of Referees, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Excise Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, The Madras Port Committee, Madras War Supply Committee, etc

The Chamber has about 450 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President—Rao Bahadur C Gopal Menon

Vice-Presidents—Dewan Bahadur V. Shunmuga Mudaliar and Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Salt

Secretary—P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.Com.

NORTHERN INDIA

“COMMERCE HOUSE,” 14, LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1923 and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members and ex-officio members

The Chamber is represented on the Communications Board, Punjab, and Joint Development Board, Punjab, the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch, the Managing Committee of the Hailley College of Commerce, Lahore, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, Punjab College of Engineering and Technology Advisory Council Lahore, Board of Industries, Punjab, Electricity Board, Punjab, Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, Punjab, Board to deal with trade and prices in the Punjab, Provincial Advisory Committee of Supplies, Punjab, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Price Control Advisory Committee—Wheat Reconstruction Committee—Labour and Demobilisation, Punjab Board of Film Censors, and also nominates a panel for the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees)

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origins are issued for goods manufactured in India. A set of tested weights is kept for testing weights of members and non-members

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Northern India

Chairman —R C Osborn

Secretary —V J Ross

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs 300 a year, an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300, firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members,

which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 102 members, 2 honorary members and 12 affiliated members.

The following are the officers—

President—Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, Kt

Vice President—A C Inskip, C.B.I.

Members—B L Gray, H G Mitra, E J W Plumber, K J D Price, Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Narain, Lala Hari Shanker Bagla, Sardar Inder Singh and W R Watt, C.B.I.

Representative on the United Provinces Legislative Assembly—Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt

Secretary—H W Morgan

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to

its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U P Legislative Assembly, U P Board of Traffic and Communication, Court of the Lucknow University, Rly Advisory Committees, and about 16 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole time Secretary is attached to the organisation.

President—Lala Guna Prasad Kapoor

Senior Vice-President—H G Mitra, C.B.I.

Junior Vice-President—Uma Shanker Mehrotra

Secretary—J V Krishnan

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H B Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University,

and Employment Board, U P and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 180.

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the current year.

President—Rai Bahadur Ram Chhwar Prasad Bagla

Vice Presidents—Rajbans Bahadur and D P Singh

Secretary—Lala Ram Chandra

Joint Secretary—Rai Bahadur Tribhuvan Gupta

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras —

Members.—The Coromandel Co, Ltd, Ripley & Co, Gordon, Woodroffe & Co, (Madras) Ltd, Wilson & Co, Best & Co, Ltd, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India Ltd, The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co, Ltd, Samalkot & Parry & Co, Ltd, Vizagapatam.

Members of the Committee—S A Cheesman (Chairman), G Donald, G G Hastings, G M Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by

ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non-member and Re 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs 120 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by two Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director. It embraces two distinct classes of work (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (h) monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners

abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 20,377 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 361 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Toronto (Canada), Bombay (East Africa), New York, Alexandria and Sydney (Australia) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world, by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible, and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is a policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area, to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers, to visit the principal commercial centres, to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade, to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area, and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area; and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

H M'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M Ainscough, C B E., -

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.

A Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta

Post Box No 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Calcutta"

Telephone No—"Calcutta 1042"

Bombay—

W D M Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay

Post Box No 815, 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay."

Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095"

Burma—

Imperial Trade Correspondent, Collector of Customs, Rangoon

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,
Director of Commerce and Industries,
Colombo,

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries. Offices in enemy countries have since been closed.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1, 1940. Its services are at the

disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian commodities.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon—Paul Sykes, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 886 Telephone—20672, Tel. Address—"Canadian, Bombay."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner is located in Calcutta and covers the territory of India, Burma and Ceylon.

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries received from India, Burma and Ceylon and places Indian Merchants and Firms in touch with manufacturers in his country. He maintains a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. He watches the demand for specific goods and gives information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner acts on behalf of the Government of Australia in all matters necessitating direct approach to the Government of India and maintains liaison with all foreign consular and trade officials. His monthly and annual reports on trade conditions in India, Burma and Ceylon are circulated among Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Manufactures in Australia.

The office also acts for the Australian National publicity association.

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade, travel or settlement in Australia.

Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India—H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C. Address, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. Telegraphic Address, "Austrade," Calcutta. Telephone Number Calcutta 3431.

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to send over to India a Trade Commissioner for the purpose of stimulating trade between Ceylon and India. "Ceylon House in Bombay" was thus inaugurated in June, 1937, and was to continue operation for a period of three years as an initial experiment. At the expiration of the first period of three years, it has been decided by the Ceylon Government to continue Ceylon House for a further period. The purpose of Ceylon House is not actually to enter into trade directly but to put Ceylon producers in direct touch with Indian importers and to see that all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the

Indian markets or find outlets where they are not much known. In pursuance of this policy, the Commissioner helps all local inquiries in obtaining the necessary trade contacts. Information and literature relating to Ceylon and Ceylon produce are being supplied by the Commissioner and free advice is given to intending tourists.

Trade Commissioner—M. H. Karthikeyan, M.A. (Canton), Barr-at-Law, Ceylon Civil Service. *Secretary*—A. B. A. Mediwala, B.A. (London). Address: Ceylon House, Fifth Floor, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone—Lal Bahar, Tel. 31252.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Office—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Secretary—D N. Mahta, B A (Oxon).

Asst Secretary—C J. Bocarro, M B E, M A.

Director, Technological Laboratory—Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O B E, J P, M Sc, Ph D., F Inst P

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923. Having complete control over its funds, the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending over Rs 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all-India importance and for the development, tension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern. A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as on 31st December 1941 is given below—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

President—P. M. Kharegat, C I E, I O S
Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*

(a) Dr W. Burns, C I E, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio*

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

Madras—P. H. Rama Reddi, I A S, Director of Agriculture

Bombay—W. J. Jenkins, C I E, I A S, Director of Agriculture

United Provinces—C. Maya Das, I A S, Director of Agriculture

Punjab—H. R. Stewart, C I E, I A S, Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces & Berar—J. C. McDougall, C I E, I A S, Director of Agriculture

Sind—Rao Bahadur K. I. Thadani, Director of Agriculture

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, *ex-officio*

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C I E, M B E

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Sir Sorab D. Saklatvala, M L A

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L. F. H. Goodwin.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, A. P. Darlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Chandulal P. Parikh, M L A

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, J. Vonesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Captain S. R. Pocock, M C, M L A

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir William Roberts, C I E, M L A

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Central Provinces and Berar—Rao Saheb P. V. Deshmukh; Y. G. Deshpande

Madras—J. M. Doak

Punjab—Kanwar Raj Nath

Bengal representative—Suryya Kumar Basu

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K C S I (Vice-President)

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras—Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasundaram Pillai, L. Madhava Reddi

Bombay—Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Naik, Mangesh Babhuta Patel, M L A

United Provinces—Khan Bahadur M. Ahmad Husain Khan, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Lakshmi Raj Singh, M L C

Punjab—Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh M L A, Rai Saheb Chaudhary Suraj Mal, M L A

Central Provinces and Berar—Rao Bahadur Sir Madhavarao Deshpande, K B E, Suganchand Tapadia

Sind—Roger Thomas, C I R

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad State —Rai Saheb Kaldas Sawhney, Director, Agricultural Research

Baroda State —R G Allan, CIE, Commissioner of Agriculture

Gwalior State —Lt Sardar D K. Jadhav, Director of Agriculture

Rajputana and Central India States —Rao Bahadur V A Tamhane

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Rao Bahadur S S Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, Surat, T G Rama Iyer, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, Rao Bahadur V Ramanatha Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore, Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur, M A Rashid Khan, Home Minister, Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State, Dr Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, Dr B L Sethi, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, U P Aligarh The Hon'ble Mr V Ramadas Pantulu, President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Madras, Sir Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Mill-owners' of Delhi, Jivandas Ladhahbhai, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd, Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya, KBE, S A Jamalullah, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Parbhani, Dr T E Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Dr P J Gregory, Second Economic Botanist, Bengal

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the BISFA. The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption. Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Hyderabad, Baroda and Indore. Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *lapas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence. Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda, Rayppla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last eighteen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1932-37 for the whole country was 108 lbs. This is 14 per cent higher than for the quinquennium 1927-32, despite the fact that in two years of the second quinquennium the cotton crop in some important areas was seriously damaged by abnormal weather conditions. The average yield per acre in 1940-41 is 121 lbs against 110 lbs in the previous season. The ascertained area under improved cotton during 1940-41 is about 28 per cent of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz: The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October, 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932, the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Sir Purshotandas Bhakurdas Kt. (I.E., M.B.E.), (*President*), Ramdeo A. Podar (*Vice-President*) (Brokers' Panel), J. R. Kay, C. Shuttleworth, Ramdas Kulachand, J. P. Patel (Buyers' Panel), Bansidhar B. Chokhani, Hansraj Jivandas, Chhannalal B. Parikh, Purshotandas Harkisondas, (Sellers' Panel), Madanlal Paltram Jagjivandas Dossabhai Banarsidass Basantilal Sekaria, Premchand Kediti Chuntlal Krishnadas Saxta, (Brokers' Panel), Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Nank, Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh, M.L.A. Rao Bahadur Sir Madhwarao G. Deshpande K.B.I. (Cotton Growers Representatives) nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Dr. A. H. Pithi M.Sc., The Rao Sahib I. B. Laxmishwar Kurkoti (Cotton Growers Representatives) nominated by the Government of Bombay.

Officers.

C. M. Parikh B.Com. *Secretary*, A. R. Menezes, J.P., *Deputy Secretary and Manager, Clearing House* and S. A. P. Aliyar, *Assistant Secretary*.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton

Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof, and the nature and times of such user, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control, to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted, to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House, to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported, to bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts is conducted. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members' offices.

The Association has a membership of 465.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton—The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share-Mania," and when the surrender of Lee reopened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1939-40, the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 21,350,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,942,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 23,482,000 acres and 5,076,000 bales in 1938-39. Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing areas.

Cotton Trade—Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dhollera, Broach, Oomras (from the Beas), Dharwar and Coomtas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Colmbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to lighten the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use of sale of Indian

calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods.

Indian Cotton Mill Industry—The foundations of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry were laid in the middle of the last century. Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee Merchant, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhooy Davar. Other mills followed later, and the following table shows how, by successive stages, the Industry's productive capacity has grown—

Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms.
1870	47	1,100,112	9,139
1880	50	1,401,500	13,502
1890	137	3,274,106	23,412
1900	193	4,945,783	40,121
1905	197	5,163,486	50,130
1910	263	6,195,071	82,725
1915	272	6,848,744	108,009
1920	253	6,763,076	119,012
1925	337	8,510,833	154,202
1930	348	9,124,708	179,250
1935	365	9,686,175	198,867
1940	388	10,005,785	200,070
1941	390	9,961,178	198,674

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India, and although in the initial stages, the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, this pre-eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The Industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States.

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War. Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China. In the years 1865 to 1871, the Industry suffered a severe setback to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War. In the early 'seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty—The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods

previously imported from England, to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry. With the precision of an automatic machine, business with China and Japan came to a standstill as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent to the detriment of India. This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. From the date of its imposition, until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in India as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry. The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a Mill Industry in China and Japan, which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years. Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China Market, and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market. The loss of the export trade with China and Japan, with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn, was a serious matter, and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry, which had previously been relatively neglected.

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary lull to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907. The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry, and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable, attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills, so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece goods instead of being exported to China. In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses particularly in Bombay consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China, the fall in demand from that country following a famine and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange. The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditions persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in, which lasted up to the year 1922.

Abolition of Excise Duty—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression, especially in Bombay. This depression, combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market, assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions led in the years following 1923 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. In August 1925, a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The situation worsened in the following months, and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended, and it was finally abolished in March 1926.

Tariff Board Enquiry—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into

the position of the industry, the causes of the depression, the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection. The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and a minority report. Government were unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief, they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery.

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the country which waited on His Excellency on 12th July 1927. As a result of this deputation, Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927, for a period of three years. By the end of this period, although labour conditions in Japan had improved, a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to those in India. The protective duty was, therefore, extended for a further period of three years ending on the 31st March 1933.

Protection to Cotton Industry—The utter inadequacy of the protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piecegoods from Japan in the following years. On 22nd July 1929, on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr G S Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment. Mr Hardy's conclusions, which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in India, were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929, and in February 1930, Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill, which, as finally passed, provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent to a protective duty of 15 per cent in the case of British cotton piecegoods and of 20 per cent in the case of foreign goods, with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound on plain grey goods. For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent in March 1931, and a surcharge of 25 per cent of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent (British) and $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound on plain greys. At the same time, an import duty of 6 pices per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied. The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1939, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per pound.

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant

of substantive protection to the industry In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent or 5½ annas per pound, whichever was higher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent *ad valorem* or 6½ annas per pound At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904

British & Japanese Trade Delegations — This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates' deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935 Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods to this country, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 1½ million bales of Indian raw cotton Japan was also accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5½ annas per pound on plain grey goods

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another year

Textile Protection Bill —The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered

into between Indian and Lancashire millowners So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent (British) and 6½ per cent (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1½ annas and 1½ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent and 50 per cent on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4½ annas and 5½ annas per pound on plain grey goods The Act also guaranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937 Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods

Textile Trade Agreement —The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece-goods With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece-goods for India was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards, leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under —

Printed goods	17½% <i>ad valorem</i>
Grey goods	15 % <i>ad valorem</i> or As 2-7½ ps per lb, whichever is higher
Others	15 %

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939 In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards, the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent with effect from April 17, 1940

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty years

Progress of Cotton Mills in British India and Indian States since 1900

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No of Hands employed daily	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,782	14,53,352
1901	193	50,08,936	41,180	1,72,888	47,81,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,090	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,010
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,07,718
1917	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,104
1918	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,878	20,85,678
1919	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,227	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920	253	67,63,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,70,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,280
1922	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,098
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,88,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,80,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,106
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,87,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,03,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,84,963	31,81,418
1937 †	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938 †	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939 †	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940 †	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874
1941 †	390	99,61,178	1,98,574	4,59,509	1,48,78,577	42,51,022

† Excludes Burma and Ceylon

It may be mentioned here that there has latterly been much greater expansion of the Industry in the Indian States than in the British Indian Provinces owing to certain advantages possessed by the former, e.g., lower taxation, less rigorous labour laws and other facilities granted by the State Governments.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in Indian mills during the last five years —

Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn spun by Indian Mills according to counts

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1s to 10s	111,692,937	114,200,042	136,570,938	123,063,838	125,771,036
11s to 20s	476,966,877	494,882,986	551,458,811	545,895	616,000,576
21s to 30s	268,078,211	302,870,270	341,309,542	311,928,563	311,928,563
31s to 40s	123,007,542	152,455,137	167,740,437	157,308,536	159,204,770
Above 40s	61,851,698	85,112,656	91,613,206	81,754,657	88,456,603
Wastes, etc	8,403,461	11,194,840	14,548,968	15,457,663	16,987,224
Grand Total	1,050,600,726	1,160,715,937	1,303,245,902	1,234,873,374	1,349,038,771

Fine Count Yarn—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much however, remains to be accomplished, but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress.

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills during the same years —

	1938-39	1939-40.	1940-41.
	Yds	Yds	Yds
Grey & Bleached goods	3,337,129,086	3,086,318,074	3,165,419,508
Coloured Piece-goods	932,140,413	926,210,951	1,104,055,490
Grand Total	4,269,269,499	4,012,529,025	4,269,475,002

Here again, it may be pointed out that Indian mills are now turning out increasingly larger quantities of fine Dhooties, Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927)

Textile Industry and the War—After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades, culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organized curtailment of production throughout the country, the war in Europe which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of comparative prosperity for the industry. Many of the Empire and neutral markets, which used to receive their supplies of textiles from the belligerent countries, were cut off from their previous sources of supply, with the result that these countries were increasingly forced to

look to India for the satisfaction of their textile requirements. The war also made increased demands on the Indian industry for the clothing needs of the Defence Forces of the Empire and its Allies. Reference may, in this connection, be made to the deliberations of the Eastern Group Conference held in Delhi in October/November 1940, for the purpose of concerting measures for making the countries of the Eastern Group of the British Empire as far as possible self-supporting for war supply purposes, and to the outstanding position occupied by the Cotton Mill Industry of India for the satisfaction of the textile requirements not only of the defence services but also of the civil markets of the participating countries.

The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from India to her chief export markets in the two immediate pre-war years and in the first year affected by the present conflict —

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from British India

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41.
	lbs	lbs	lbs.
To United Kingdom	182,238	2,660,462	
Burma	12,442,644	15,236,664	
Strait Settlements	5,537,768	3,189,755	
Hongkong	8,168,448	5,265,902	
Syria	3,400,400	2,213,400	
Others	8,228,101	8,376,600	
Grand Total	37,950,599	36,942,783	77,723,173

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, the Indian Industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. The position of the Mill Industry in the national economy of India will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 50 per cent of the total Indian cotton crop, directly gives employment to about 600,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry.

Hand Weaving Industry—It has been estimated that there are about 2½ million handlooms spread throughout the whole of the country and that the number of dependents who rely in some measure upon this industry for their support is somewhere near ten millions, a number greatly in excess of any other industry except the production of cotton.

estimated at nearly 2,000 million yards. The economic position of the cottage handloom weaver in India has, for a number of years, been receiving the attention of the Government of India and Provincial Governments. For some years, financial assistance has been granted to Provincial Governments from central revenues for the purpose of improving the cottage industry's organisation and producing and marketing methods. Despite this assistance, the industry is reported to be in a depressed condition, and various suggestions have been made from time to time from various quarters to remedy the situation. All these proposals were carefully examined at a conference convened by the Central Government in December 1940 at which it was decided to set up a Fact Finding Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the complete facts concerning the handloom industry and its preliminary to considering the question of assisting the cottage industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1900 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now about 5,500 tons a day of 10 working hours, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits on Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-loom.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their coms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore

Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bellaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs Birkmyre Bros. of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhaty, promoted by Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kankannab mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajunge), and the Kinnison. A full of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions.—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1929-30 to 1938-39 —

Province	No of Mills	Authorised Capital Rs, £ and \$	Paid-up Capital Rs, £ and \$	Number of	
				Looms	Spindles
Bihar	3	Rs 62,00,000‡	Rs 39,00,000	455	11,025
Bengal	98(b) {	25,31,56,000(a) £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	19,38,01,125(a) £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	65,720	1,296,501
Madras	2	15,05,000(d)	15,05,000(d)	805	21,664
United Provinces	3	68,00,000	33,49,500	809	18,208
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	150	3,068
Total 1938-39	107 {	26,81,61,000 £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	20 30 55,625 £2,250,000 \$3,750,000	67,939	1,350,466
1937-38	105 {	24,88,47,000 £3,175,000 \$3,750,000	20,29,05,640 £2,525,000 \$3,750,000	66,705	1,337,958
1936-37	104 {	24,42,47,000 £3,175,000	20,21,52,480 £2,525,000	65,273	1,300,077
1935-36	104 {	24,11,47,000 £3,175,000	19,97,07,038 £2,525,000	63,724	1,279,460
1934-35	100 {	23,05,67,000 £3,175,000	19,67,89,738 £2,525,000	61,387	1,221,786
1933-34	99 {	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,56,54,808 £2,525,000	59,501	1,194,405
Totals 1932-33	99 {	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,72,05,145 £2,525,000	60,506	1,202,183
1931-32	103 {	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19,76,49,386 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	61,426	1,220,580
1930-31	100 {	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	19 61,74,249 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	61,834	1,224,982
1929-30	98 {	21,86,67,000 £3,175,000 \$12,000,000	18,71,65,615 £2,525,000 \$12,000,000	53,900	1,140,435

‡ Capital of one mill not stated

(a) Capital of two mills not stated

(b) Includes one mill in French Settlements

(c) The mill is situated in Raigarh State

(d) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other branches of business for which capital cannot be distinguished

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—(Rs. 53,28 lakhs)—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1940-41 amounted to 1,169,000 tons as compared with 1,651,000 tons in 1939-40, showing a decrease of 482,000 tons or about 30 per cent. The decrease in value was from Rs 6,855 lacs to 5,326 lacs or 22 per cent. Average prices during 1940-41 were lower than those for 1939-40. The fall was heavy in case of raw jute but the only slight in case of jute manufactures. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods during the past five years—

Year (April-March)	Exports of raw jute	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Exports of hessian bags and cloth.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1936-37	821	519	488
1937-38	747	523	478
1938-39	690	488	450
1939-40	568	510	546
1940-41	244	911*	911*

* Estimated

Exports of raw jute declined in value from Rs 1,983 lacs in 1939-40 to Rs 785 lacs in 1940-41 or a decrease of more than 60 per cent. Shipping difficulties coupled with other factors brought about by the present war stood in the way of more jute being exported from India during 1940-41. As regards countries to which jute was exported details are not now available but the following percentages will give some idea as to the quantities of raw jute exported from India during the years 1929-30 to 1938-39—U K, 22.3, Germany, 4, France, 11.0, U.S.A., 8.7, Italy, 8.1, Belgium, 7.2, Spain, 4.4, Brazil 2.7, Netherlands, 2.0, Japan, 2.4. Average percentages of the quantities of jute manufactures exported from India during 1929-30 to 1938-39 were as follows—Near East including Africa—12.7, Middle East—5.9, Far East including Australia and New Zealand—24.5, America—45.4, Europe—11.5.

India generally consumes only 20-25 per cent of the goods manufactured by the local jute mills, the rest being exported. As in the case of raw jute, shipping difficulties was mainly responsible for the fall in the exports of manufactured jute also and Indian mills' consumption of jute decreased by nearly 23 per cent in 1940-41 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last five seasons, July to June—

Year (July-June)	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1936-37	872	1,082	+24
1937-38	660	1,194	+79
1938-39	693	1,112	+60
1939-40	528	1,274	+141
1940-41	238	934	+313

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years were as under—

Year (July-June)	Bags (millions)	Cloth (million yards)
1938-39	598	1,550
1939-40	1,210	1,660
1940-41 ..	728	1,564

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustees, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied—throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

Working days—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1898, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. It is about 20 years now that the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent of the total complement of looms sealed; and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery (or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Promchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and mills were at liberty to work whatever hours and install, whatever machinery they desired, in 1938 the position was reviewed and a new short time working agreement was proposed to take effect from the 15th March 1939, whereby member mills agreed to hours of work which would not be less than 40 nor greater than 54 per week. A supplementary agreement was entered into with effect from the 31st July 1939, by which the mills worked 45 hours per week with 20% Hessian and 7½% Sacking looms sealed. This was the position at the outbreak of the present war, after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production the restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week. This was an emergency arrangement that came into effect from

middle of November 1939 to cope with the British Government orders, for which provisions in the Factories Act regarding working hours had to be relaxed. After a few months however, it was realised that as a result of the small offtake of sand bags and difficulties in obtaining shipping facilities, the mills were producing more goods than there was demand for. To meet this situation the working hours of the mills were reduced to 54 per week from the 8th April 1940. This arrangement continued up to August, but the mounting of stocks made it clear that this could not continue after the sand bag orders were completed. From 19th August 1940, mill working hours were further curtailed to 45 per week. This too did not have the desired effect on the stock position and the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to close their mills for one week in each month from September 1940 up to the end of the year. With new orders for sandbags the working hours had to be reviewed again and the mills were working 60 hours per week towards the close of 1941.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agarpura, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936.

Indian Central Jute Committee—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 26 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and economic research; the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed, enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes. Improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry and collection and distribution of all relevant information on Jute.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points relating to its functions which may be referred to it.

The Offices of the Committee are situated at 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta *President (Ex-officio)* P M Khareghat, OIF, ICS (Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research), *Secretary* B Das Gupta, MA

Agricultural Research—The Agricultural Research Laboratories have been built on the Manipur Farm of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, at Dacca, and have been in full working order since June 1930. The staff there have completed a survey of previous work on jute in the agricultural field and have made satisfactory progress with their research programme. An important part of this work is the study of fungal and insect pests, including the comparative resistance of various strains of jute and the effect of various manurial treatment on resistance.

The analysis of retting water from various districts is also in progress with the object of ascertaining which types of water yield the best results. A microscopic study of the formation of the fibre, its structure and development, stage by stage, has also been carried out.

Technological Research—The Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunge have made considerable progress with spinning tests under standard conditions of temperature and humidity and when sufficient data have been collected, it will be possible to judge very accurately the value of the fibre and its suitability for use in various types of yarn. A study is being made of the various measurable chemical and physical characters of the fibre and their relation to spinning quality, which will lead towards the establishment of scientific methods of grading.

In co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills association experiments have been made to find out the moisture content of various types of jute in equilibrium with atmospheres of various relative humidities. The result of this combined effort will, it is hoped, give the information required for specifying acceptable standard figures for moisture regain.

Estimates are under consideration for the necessary extra equipment and accommodation to carry out experiments on the spinning of fine jute yarns and yarns of jute blended with other fibres, such as flax, and also on weaving, in the hope of discovering new and extended uses for jute goods.

The programme of work to be carried out in the laboratories includes examination of typical samples representing the various physical and chemical characters and trade classifications. In the spinning laboratories an attempt has been made to determine the minimum size of sample which will give reliable information regarding spinning behaviour and yarn quality. It is also proposed to have an investigation at an early date of the influence of certain valuable factors (machine speeds, etc.), on yarn quality in order that the degrees of control necessary in the various operations of a

standard process may be determined. When this has been done, a standard process suitable for comparing the quality of small samples of fibre will be available, and it will be possible to proceed with the work of correlating spinning quality with measurable characters and the testing of new strains, etc.

One of the main functions of the technological research scheme is the testing of strains of jute produced by the agricultural research staff of the Committee and samples received from other sources.

Marketing and Transport—The Committee's marketing section has collected extensive information regarding the marketing and transport of jute. Two reports containing these informations have been published and well received.

Jute Forecast—Work on the Jute Census have been completed. The results of the random sampling survey have been considered to be satisfactory and the method has been recommended to the Government of Bengal, for forecasting the jute acreage.

Experiments are being conducted to find out a cheap and accurate method for the determination of the yield of the crop.

Economic Research and Publicity—The Indian Central Jute Committee has concluded an arrangement by which the newly appointed Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States of America supplies the Committee with periodical reports on all points bearing on the consumption of jute and jute goods in the North American Continent. Similar arrangements, when the war situation improves, are likely to be made to obtain information from Europe, South Africa, Australia, and the Far East. A correspondent has already been appointed in the Argentine for this purpose.

The purpose of the Committee's scheme for the collection and distribution of statistics and information regarding jute is to collect and make available to the various interests concerned as much reliable information as possible on the production and consumption of jute and its products. A bulletin on the World Consumption of Jute has been issued by this section.

A monthly Bulletin, the annual subscription of which is Rs 5-8 or 10s (including postage), is published monthly containing figures on the production, consumption, prices, stocks, imports and exports of jute and jute manufactures, and also information regarding the prices and utilisation of jute substitutes. It also includes items relating to export and import restrictions imposed on various countries and other information regarding the economics of jute and its competitors, as well as general information of interest to the trade. The Committee also disseminate information to the grower to assist him towards improved methods of growing and retting, and getting better prices for his crop.

Indian Iron and Steel Industry.

Less than thirty years ago the iron and steel industry on a modern scale was non-existent in India. To-day India has practically reached self-sufficiency in the more widely used forms of steel. It is now a vital, national, basic and defence industry. The last war proved its usefulness, the present war has confirmed its indispensability.

History of Iron and Steel in India—India has known iron and its uses since some four to five thousand years before the Christian era. In 1836 Josiah Heath stated that India's claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was beyond doubt. The famous 'Iron Pillar' of India, well known to all visitors to Delhi, is estimated to be about 1,500 years old. Considerable skill must have been exercised in welding and shaping this Pillar which is over 23 ft in length, weighs approximately 6 tons and varies from 12½ to 16½ inches in diameter.

The manufacture of steel has been known in India for over 1,000 years. Damascus or Wootz sword or dagger blades of genuine Indian manufacture can still be obtained in Northern India. These weapons or the metal from which they were produced were obtained by Persian traders centuries ago and exported to and via Damascus. It happened, however, that the Indian steel makers never overcame certain difficulties and did not progress with the times.

The first recorded efforts to found an iron and steel industry on modern lines were those of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779. In 1825 Josiah Heath of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, resigned his appointment in order to establish an iron and steel works in that province. The charcoal furnaces installed by him at Porto Novo resulted in complete failure owing to financial difficulties and lack of practical experience, and the East India Company, who acquired his derelict works and formed a new Company in 1853, did not achieve any commercial success and ceased operations in 1874.

The next undertaking was started by Messrs Jessop & Co. which finally resulted in the erection of the Barakar Iron Co. at Kulti in 1875. After passing through several vicissitudes, it passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. In 1889, the plant was modernized and it became known as the Bengal Iron & Steel Co. A steel plant started in 1905 closed within a year as the orders received could not be supplied at economic rates. Since 1919, this company has been known as the Bengal Iron Co.

The credit for the first successful attempt to manufacture steel in India on a commercial scale goes to The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and it is to the genius, perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata, the great pioneer of Indian industry, and his sons, that The Tata Iron and Steel Co. owes its origin and development. It owns valuable iron ore concessions, manganese ore deposits, limestone, dolomite, coal, magnesite and chromite, scattered over India.

Other important steel companies were subsequently started in Bengal and Bhadravati in Mysore. The first production of pig iron was made in 1811, and of steel in 1912. There has been continuous development and The Tata Company now produces more iron and steel than any single firm in the British Commonwealth.

Owing to the restrictions imposed by Government, it is not possible to give particulars about the plant at the various steel works, their capacity, the output of the different kinds of steel, or any other detail as those would be of use to the enemy.

Raw Materials—Of the raw materials required by the iron and steel industry, the three most important are iron ore, coking coal and limestone and dolomite for fluxing purposes.

Iron Ore—On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which only three field-require special mention.

(i) **Mysore**—There are big deposits of quartz—magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low-grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe and the quantity available may be put at 30 million tons.

(ii) **Goa**—Large quantities of ores are available near Goa. Though the grade is good, the ores are soft and require either sintering or briquetting and bagging before despatch.

(iii) **Singhbhum and Orissa**—In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States, there exists some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron ore content is nearly 60%, and these deposits are estimated to contain about 3,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1,000 years. In other parts of the world equally rich iron ore may be found but it cannot always be landed at the iron works at anything like the same cost. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

Coal—Nature has not been so bountiful to India in respect of its coal resources. The most important coal measures in India are (i) the Gondwana (Permian) coalfields of the Peninsula, such as Raniganj, Jharia, etc., and (ii) the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, the Punjab and Baluchistan. Taking only seams with a thickness of more than 4 feet and ash content below 20%, and those occurring within a depth of 2,000 feet only, the Indian coal resources have been estimated to be of the order of 24,000 million tons. Out of this, good quality coal, with less than 18 per cent ash content, is estimated to amount to only 6,000 million tons and coal capable of yielding coke of metallurgical quality to only about 1,400 million tons, which is found in the Gondwana (Permian) coalfields of the Damodar basin.

More than 1,000 million tons of strongly coking coal with less than 8% ash, but high in sulphur, occur in the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, but these are not at present considered useful for metallurgical purposes.

The manufacturers of hard coke in India rely on the Jharia coalfields to an overwhelming

extent to meet their requirements. With the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non-metallurgical purposes, some experts consider that the coking coal resources of the Jharia field will not last for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years.

If the Government and the coal industry co-operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and economising the use of metallurgical quality coal, the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above.

In addition, it might become possible in the future, as the result of technical research, for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regarded as coking coals at present, by blending them with strong coking coals.

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available, frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry, which is entirely a mistaken view. The metallurgical industry has taken its own precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking coal reserves. It is unfortunate that so much of India's best coking coal is still being used for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this practice will tend to diminish in the near future.

The coal fields and the iron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomite within a reasonable distance of other raw materials.

The Paper Making Industry.

Paper making in India is of some antiquity. The manufacture by hand had been practised from quite early times. The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta, but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867. In that year the Royal Paper mill was established at Bally, only a few miles away, using in the first instance Dr Carey's original plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titagur Paper Mills at Titagur, near Calcutta, were started. Other mills at Ranegunge and Kankinara, in Bengal and other Provinces soon followed. Production began to increase, so that by about 1900 the total made annually in India amounted to approximately 20,000 tons.

To-day the quality of paper produced by Indian mills is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class, and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bonds, tub sized rag papers, embossed covers and writings, supercalendered tinted printings, and imitation art and kraft.

Raw Materials.—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity, and this was to some extent due to its depen-

Importance of the Industry in the National Economy.—The total capital invested in the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs 25 crores. Roughly 150,000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry, the re-rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises. Including their dependents, the total number of people dependent on the industry in India is about 600,000. The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between Rs 6 to 7 crores per annum by way of excise and customs duties, income and super taxes.

Development.—The last decade has seen a great expansion of the iron and steel industry in India accompanied by improvement in the various processes and the application of scientific methods of control. The successful development on a commercial scale of the rapid de-phosphorising process and the making of acid steel out of Indian basic pig iron, for both of which full credit is due to the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., may be regarded as the most important advance in steel making practice that the young Indian steel industry has made. It is likely to have far reaching effects on the establishment of several new industries in India such as locomotive manufacture, and the manufacture of railway wheels, tyres and axles for which acid steel is specified. The development and manufacture of a low alloy high tensile steel containing copper and chromium known as Tiscrom is another instance. The steel is being employed for the construction of the New Howrah Bridge.

Besides metallurgical research, fuel research, chemical research and research in refractories are being pursued in India.

dence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material. But this crude practice was soon to change. Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto—a semi-tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres. There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres, but it is known that two mills made use of Moonj (*Saccharum Moonja*) and Sabai (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years. Moonj seems to have held the field in the beginning, for it made a very good paper. Sabai, however, presented less difficulty as regards treatment, and, therefore, soon came into universal favour among Indian mills. Having found in Moonj and Sabai ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should at that time have made no effort to follow up Routledge's researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. Possibly India might have come to the front as one of the world's most important producers of pulp and paper. What actually happened was that the industry based on Sabai grass, while relatively still in its infancy, was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp. Nevertheless in bamboo it later found a new raw material of great value.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant

and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs 45, or approximately £3 a ton. Thus pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp. The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks, ledgers, &c. Sabal grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, having its own special characteristics, is also used by some of the mills, but bamboo pulp is now the main material. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically exclusive to India.

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry, and there are at present 13 paper mills operating 28 machines with a total production of nearly 90,000 tons. Another one-machine mill in Hyderabad Deccan, is nearing completion.

Experimental work—For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making kraft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper Mills in India have been successfully manufacturing, for over a year, kraft papers from bamboo.

Newsprint—With the assistance and encouragement of the Commerce Department of the Government of India, Newspapers have now come to an arrangement to ration supplies of imported newsprint and to charge certain agreed prices for various sizes of newspapers. Imports of newsprint from U.S.A. and Canada are permitted up to certain limits by a system of licenses.

Indian Mills are not in a position to meet any part of the newspapers requirements of newsprint.

The whole of India's newsprint requirements (nearly 45,000 tons yearly) is imported. It being not possible so far to produce it in the country on an economical basis owing to the lack of the necessary raw materials. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two states. The two species of woods are well known raw materials for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Enquiries are in progress in connection with the maturing of projects for the manufacture of newsprint from the two species of woods available in the two states. The abnormal rise in the costs of machinery and the

difficulties of importing these from abroad, however, appear to be serious handicaps in the early materialisation of the projects.

The Institute has also been investigating the possibility of finding a substitute for the 50,000 odd tons of "overissued" newspapers imported from abroad for use as wrapping paper for articles in the bazar, and even here it has so far been difficult to produce at a cost relatively near that of the latter.

Experiments have been carried out at the Forest Research Institute on the production of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass (*Anthistria gigantea*). This grass is available in large quantities in the United Provinces. The quality of the *ulla* grass wrapping papers, produced at the Institute, was far superior to that of the "overissued" newspapers and of the brown wrappings, made in India or imported from abroad. The difficulties of importing machinery from abroad at prices which the industry can bear have, however, stood in the way of the materialisation of any project for the manufacture in the United Provinces of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass.

The industry has made such headway in recent years that the outbreak of the present war found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing from abroad. At the present time imports of fine papers have practically stopped and Indian mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves.

The full effects of the war on Indian conditions and particularly on production have not yet been felt, because the outbreak of hostilities found most of the mills carrying large stocks which provided an alternative supply of paper to consumers who found themselves cut off from the sources from which they usually obtained their requirements. These stocks have, however, been worked off by now. Consumption has not only increased but it shows in addition a tendency to concentrate on more expensive kinds of paper, because those who formerly relied on cheap qualities of paper containing mechanical pulp, finding themselves unable to obtain supplies at a reasonable price, are using instead paper of the type manufactured by the Indian mills. A recent trade forecast says there is thus likely to be a real shortage of paper in India, but the situation will not be so serious as in markets where mills for pulp and paper production do not exist.

As it has been definitely established that there is a serious shortage of the ordinary qualities of writing and printing paper in India, no export is possible or advisable now. The increased activities of the Central Government Provincial Governments and the Army, demand ever increasing quantities of paper and the tonnage available for the general public is therefore on a much reduced scale.

At a conference with the Commerce Member, Government of India, in December 1941 paper Mills fixed maximum prices on an all-India basis for the main qualities of paper. The shortage of paper is being felt by industry and commerce and the general public and it is expected that steps to economise in the use of paper in every direction must be taken immediately.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia, but a certain quantity from Iran also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar, Multan, Kulu, Fazilka, Lahore and Panipat are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Iran, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports—There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs 4,29 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 2,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India's ever increasing army. Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 lakhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year's. Australia was the main supplier of raw wool. On the other hand, woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from Rs 1,41 lakhs to Rs 1,50 lakhs. Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year.

The imports of woollen piecegoods showed an increase from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs in value but the quantity was from 52.8 million lbs in 1939-40 to 30.8 million lbs in 1940-41. Arrivals of shawls and lohls from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938-39 and were mostly from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India's main supplier of these varieties.

Exports—The year 1940-41 saw a sharp setback to India's export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs 1,64 lakhs as against Rs 3,23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 2,99 lakhs in 1938-39. The drop in quantity should be probably more than that in value since the prices of raw wool were on the upgrade throughout the year. The United Kingdom was by far the most important customer of Indian wool. Following the negotiations between the Government of India and the Wool Controller

of His Majesty's Government, and agreement for purchasing raw wool from India during the war period was reached in June 1940. The agreement stipulated an increase of 12 per cent in the price level then prevailing and later based the purchase price at 30 per cent more than the pre-war rates plus the increase in freight and other charges. Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 33.3 million lbs in 1939-40 to 26.5 million lbs in 1940-41.

The Indian carpet wools continued to be popular in the United States because compared with other carpet wools, they shrink less, have a fairly long staple and unusually good colours and are, therefore, desirable for manufacturing better grade carpets. But the demand could not be fully satisfied owing to shipping difficulties and the restrictions on trade. From October 1940, however, a limited quantity was allowed to be shipped to the United States on a quota basis under the licensing system and a supplementary quota for the year was later given. Shipments to the U.S.A. were reduced from 18.8 million lbs to 4.3 million lbs.

Mill Manufacture—The number of Mills in India, including Indian States, in 1937 the latest year for which details are available, was 39, with a total paid-up capital of Rs 1,00,80,739. The total number of looms and spindles were 1,958 and 68,107 respectively.

The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on handlooms and the carpets fetch a high price.

Silk.

Sericulture has been practised in India for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by. Now, however, India has lost her export market and imports annually Rs 13,000,000 worth of silks from Italy, Japan, China, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes. In Assam, eri, mulberry and muga silk worms are being reared and about Rs 1,70,000 worth of silk is annually produced there. Bengal produces Rs 20,00,000 worth of mulberry silk, Bihar and Orissa produce Rs 32 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk. The Central Provinces produce Rs 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk.

Mysore, Kashmir, Jammu, Madras and the Punjab produce Rs 38,00,000, Rs 10,00,000,

Rs 2,00,000, Rs 5,00,000, Rs 16,000 worth of silk respectively.

Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether sericulture can be introduced. The new eri industry in Baroda is spreading. Some of the native States, Madras and the Punjab are trying to introduce eri silkworm rearing.

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of India. China is exporting more silk in India than Japan in spite of the tariff wall. It is progressing in Mysore and Kashmir only. It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on the foreign silks.

The price of indigenous raw silk has been increased by about 75 per cent on account of stopping of the import of raw silk from China and Japan due to the war.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dyestuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than

troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *ai* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. With what success may be judged by the present state of affairs. Actually there was a revival of the industry in India during the last War and for a few years after, but after the war with many countries producing synthetic indigo, among them being Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain and America, the natural indigo industry was almost killed. There has been a mild revival since the commencement of the present war but unless protected the industry cannot survive. There are many advantages to India in the revival of the natural indigo industry, as besides keeping a large sum of money in the country that now goes abroad, it gives considerable employment, and the crop itself has a great value to the peasant grower as a change crop. It is a leguminous plant that brings down nitrogen from the heavens into Indian soil, and it has peculiar value as an organic manure in a country where animal manure is not available.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India, show that the export of all oil seeds from India is steadily going down except groundnuts on account of keen international competition.

It is economically as well as industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing oils, oil cakes and other allied products in India. The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure.

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and over 1,000 medium size power driven oil mills. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by crude as well as up-to-date processes.

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil cakes. The big mills supply the requirements of the towns and export trade. These mills treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country.

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years. The progress in the case of groundnut and castor is very satisfactory.

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under-mentioned difficulties. There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products. Secondly there is a better

market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian oil cake, on account of want of standard specifications, is sold at a discount. The freight on oil seeds is less than that on oils and oil cakes, hence it is easy and economical to transport oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes. The development in the export trade in oils demands special consideration of shipping companies to provide tanks for bulk transport of oils as arranged by the railway companies.

The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles.

It is necessary to educate the Indian Cultivator in the use of oil cakes for seeding and manurial purposes and it should be impressed on him that the value of the article does not depend on the oil content but on oil and albuminoid content of the article. The lower oil content in the cake means a higher percentage of albuminous matter which is very essential for the cattle.

Effect of War on the Oil Industry of India—During the War of 1914-18, the average export of linseed oil, groundnut oil and castor oil had increased by 443%, 150% and 60% respectively over the last pre-war average of 1912-13 and 1913-14, but the export of cake had, however, no marked change during that period. The oil crushing industry of India will have a good prospect of development during the present war period.

The prices of oils and oil cakes at the commencement of War in September were lower than half the prices of these articles during last pre-war, war and early post-war periods on account of general low price levels since 1931-34. The present War will have effect in increasing the price level and brisk trade in oils provided freight facilities are available.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promis-

ing and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900 —

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in '000 acres	Production in '000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in '000 acres	Production in '000,000 lbs
1900-1904 (average)	523	201	1930	804	391
1905-1909 "	539	242	1931	807	394
1910-1914 "	591	290	1932	809	434
1915-1919 "	662	374	1933	818	384
1920-1924 "	709	336	1934	826	399
1925	728	364	1935	832	394
1926	739	303	1936	834	395
1927	756	391	1937	834	430
1928	776	404	1938	833	452
1929	788	433	1939	833	453

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent, the production has more than doubled.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance in 1939 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province	Area under crop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam	438	252,728	538,974
Bengal	201	112,290	201,081
Madras	79	38,572	70,421
Punjab	9	2,807	11,785
United Provinces	7	1,721	5,666
Bihar	4	1,555	2,909
Coorg	1	110	182
Total British India	768	409,883	812,879
Indian States	95	12,715	92,578
Total India	863	422,598	905,457

1 Less than 500 acres

The average production of tea per acre and the lowest in Coorg and the highest in the different districts, namely 41 lbs. The average production in the year was in production in the whole of India was 482 lbs per acre plucked. The highest production in the year was in Durrani (Assam), namely, 725 lbs per acre.

The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1939 was 925,237 as against 895,507 during the previous year. Of these 866,539 were permanently employed and 58,693 temporarily employed. Their average monthly wages, excluding non-cash payments, in 1938-39 were as follows —

Men			Women			Children		
Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
7	7	11(a)	5	13	11(a)	4	1	3(a)
5	0	5(b)	4	15	2(b)	3	3	4(b)

(a) Settled labourers (b) Faltu or Basti labourers

Although India produces large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, the quantity available for consumption being about 82 million lbs in 1939-40. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In 1939-40, 79 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad. Of the total exports of 359* million lbs, the United Kingdom alone took 290* million lbs during the year.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the

former. To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years. The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 92½ per cent in 1938-39. Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent, but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war.

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions. In the United Kingdom, the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government. A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea control scheme. Owing to the suspension of re-exports from London, the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 per cent in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent for the next season. In June 1940, however, the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent for all participating countries. An Ordinance amending the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, was passed in August 1940 giving effect to the reduced export allotment.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea by sea from India:—

Year		Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees
1	2	3	
1926-27	349	29.04
1927-28	362	32.48
1928-29	360	26.60
1929-30	377	26.01
1930-31	356	23.56
1931-32	341	19.44
1932-33	379	17.15
1933-34	318	19.85
1934-35	325	20.13
1935-36	313	19.82
1936-37	302	20.04
1937-38	334	24.30
1938-39	348	23.29
1939-40	359*	26.08†

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India sent to different parts of the world to the total exports from India by sea —

	1934-39 per cent	1939-40 per cent
To United Kingdom	87.7	80.6
To Rest of Europe	1.6	1.1
To Asia ..	3.4	1.9
To America ..	6.9	11.4
To Australasia ..	0.5	1.2
To Africa ..	0.3	0.8
	100	100

* Revised figure.

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per

† Subject to revision

lb realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as 2 p as against 6 as 5 p in 1931-32 and 9 as 4 p in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since then. After the outbreak of the war the prices of tea assumed a marked rising trend. The demand for practically all kinds of tea was strong and the prices advanced steadily till they reached their peak at the beginning of December. By the middle of January, however, they began

to decline and by the end of the season had reached the pre-war levels. Nevertheless, the average auction price for the season (11 as 5 p per lb) was higher than in any season since 1929-30. The internal market fluctuated widely during the year, the closing quotation of the season being 3 as 6 p as against 5 as 3 p in December and 4 as 4 p in August 1939 but the average price for the season was higher than for the previous season.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 —

	Average price at auction sales			Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb. As p	Index Number		Price per lb. As p	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 .	6 0	100	1934-35	8 0(a)	146(a)
1927-28 ..	14 10	247	1935-36 .	5 2(b)	86(b)
1928-29	11 4	189	1936-37	9 5(a)	157(a)
1929-30	9 11	165	1937-38	10 1(b)	81(b)
1930-31	9 4	156	1938-39	10 1(a)	168(a)
1931-32	6 5	107	1939-40	4 8(b)	78(b)
1932-33 ..	5 2	86		11 4(a)	189(a)
1933-34 .	9 7(a)	160(a)		4 9(b)	79(b)
	4 10(b)	81(b)		9 7(a)	160(a)
				4 0(b)	67(b)
				11 5(a)	190(a)
				4 4(b)	72(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights

(b) For teas for internal consumption

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rs 1-6-0 per 100 lbs with effect from March 1939. The total amount of duty collected in 1939-40 was Rs 47,04,000. The Indian Tea Cess Act was due

to expire on 31st March 1938, but at the request made by the producers through the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Government of India agreed to extend the life of the Act for a period of ten years.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The total area under coffee in 1939-40 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was 181,289 acres, as against 181,247 acres during the previous year. Of this Mysore accounted for 53 per cent, Madras 25 per cent and Coorg 21 per cent. The total production of cured coffee during the year was 35 million lbs as compared with 40 million lbs during the previous year. The major portion of this, as usual, came from Mysore (17 million lbs), Madras (9.6 million lbs) and Coorg (7.7 million lbs).

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1939-40 was returned at 98,570 of whom 67,800 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 47,595 and outside labour 24,304) and 30,671 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with 101,251 persons (40,426 garden and 25,201 outside labour permanently employed and 35,624 temporary outside labour) in 1938-39.

The total exports of coffee in 1926-27 were 150,000 cwts. In 1927-28 they rose to 277,000 cwts. In 1928-29 and 1929-30, however, the shipments declined and amounted to 105,000 cwts and 184,000 cwts respectively but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 293,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 156,000 cwts but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 173,000 cwts. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total exports amounting to 186,000 cwts. In 1934-35 the exports again declined to 141,000 cwts, but in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported which amounted to 216,000 cwts. It, however, again declined to 211,000 cwts in 1936-37. There was a further fall in the following year when the exports dropped to 135,000 cwts, but the demand for Indian coffee in the markets abroad was on the whole satisfactory during 1938-39 and the exports again rose 185,000 cwts during the year. In 1939-40 however they again fell to 108,000 cwts. The principal customers were the United Kingdom, Norway, France, Iraq and Belgium. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 46,000 cwts or 23,000 cwts less than in 1938-39. Exports to France, Belgium and the Netherlands also declined, but those to Norway and Iraq increased.

* Revised figure

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities, but till a few years ago it also used to import it, chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it used to re-export to Mascot Territory, Iraq and the Bahrain Islands. During 1936-37, however, there were no imports of coffee into India. The quantity of coffee imported in 1937-38 was 1,195 cwts., the major portion of which came from Burma. Very little coffee was imported during 1938-39, the total imports amounting to only 30 cwts. In 1939-40 however, they increased to 424 cwts all of which came from Burma.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee:—
Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

12 Months ending June 30th	Production	Export	Surplus available for Home consumption
1927	305.1	241.3	64.8
1928	317.5	261.5	56.0
1929	247.9	138.3	109.6
1930	352.0	279.4	72.6
1931	294.4	208.4	86.0
1932	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	295.0	168.7	126.3
1934	308.8	186.6	122.2
1935	292.6	147.5	145.1
1936	367.6	230.0	137.6
1937	303.6	162.4	141.2
1938	290.3	146.5	152.8
1939	578.1	206.7	151.4
1940	310.0	118.9	192.0

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. The average whole-sale price of Indian coffee in London which was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929 fell to 85s. in 1930. The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 11.9 in 1931, Rs. 6.58 in 1932, Rs. 6.7 in 1933, Rs. 6.14 in 1934, Rs. 6.4 in 1935, Rs. 6.1 in 1936, Rs. 6.1 in 1937, Rs. 6.1 in 1938, Rs. 6.1 in 1939, Rs. 6.1 in 1940.

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British India or to Burma at a rate, not exceeding one rupee per cwt., fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee. The rate originally fixed was 8 as per cwt. But from 1st June, 1935 it was raised to Re 1 per cwt.

Consequent upon the loss of a considerable portion of its export market as a result of the war it became necessary to devise a scheme to bring control of the coffee industry in order to secure a fair price for the grower and to open export markets for the surplus coffee.

An export home was drawn up and came into force on 21st December 1940 with the promulgation of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance. It was to remain in force up to 1st August 1941 and during this period the Indian Coffee Cess Act was to be deemed to be repealed without prejudice, however, to the continuing validity of any action taken by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee which was not inconsistent with the provisions of the Ordinance.

Sugar.

The sugar industry in India has been protected since 1902 by a protective duty of 25 per cent (amounting to Re 1-13 per cwt) which was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communique* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. of all classes of sugar until March 1, 1935. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Re 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, viz., Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0 and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1902 when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931.

In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent (amounting to Re 1-13 per cwt) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communique* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. of all classes of sugar until March 1, 1935. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Re 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, viz., Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0 and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of

Rs 2-0-0 per cwt, equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs 2 per cwt on internal production from the same date. The total import duty from 28th February, 1937, was Rs 9-4-0 per cwt. With effect from 1st April, 1939, the protective duty was reduced to Rs 8-12-0 per cwt and it was raised to Rs 9-12-0 from 1st March, 1940, as a result of the increase in the excise duty from Rs 2 to Rs 3 per cwt. As a result of the imposition of a general surcharge of 20 per cent on all customs duties, with the exception of cotton salt and petrol, the import duty on sugar is now higher at Rs 11-11½ As per cwt (the excise duty remaining Rs 3 per cwt) with effect from 1st March 1942.

A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937, for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years. The Tariff Board submitted its Report in December, 1937, but as the Government of India could not complete their examination of the Report before March, 1938, they continued the existing import duty on sugar up to 31st March, 1939. On the 30th March, 1939, the Government of India published the Tariff Board's Report—after a period of 15 months. The Tariff Board had recommended continuance of the protection at the existing rate, viz., Rs 9-4-0 per cwt up to 31st March, 1940, but the Government not agreeing with this recommendation, announced their decision to decrease the protection by Rs 0-8-0 per cwt pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry in 1940, and passed an Act giving protection to the industry at the rate of

Rs 8-12-0 per cwt for a period of two years, ending 31st March, 1941. The existing protective duty has been continued up to 31st March 1943. It is believed that for the duration of the war the existing measure of protection to the industry will be continued from year to year.

Due to an increase in the excise duty on sugar from Rs 2-0-0 per cwt to Rs 3-0-0 per cwt from 1st March, 1940, the import duty was increased to Rs 9-12-0 per cwt from 1st March, 1940.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re 1-5 per cwt on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing "fair prices". The excise duty was enhanced to Rs 2-0-0 per cwt from 28th February, 1937, and to Rs 3-0-0 per cwt with effect from the 1st March, 1940.

Due to the outbreak of the European war, the Central Government announced in September, 1940, that no tariff board would be appointed, as was announced by them in March, 1939. In the Delhi sessions of the Legislatures in 1941 the Government of India passed an Act, whereby the existing duties were continued for a period of one year more, i.e., up to March 31, 1943.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year.	No of Factories	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from gur Tons	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons, (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar Tons
1929-30	27	89,768	21,160	200,000	310,918
1930-31	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931-32	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,110
1932-33	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34	112	453,065	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35	130	678,115	30,103	150,000	757,218
1935-36	137	932,000	50,037	125,000	1,107,167
1936-37*	137	1,111,400	19,500	100,000	1,230,900
1937-38	136	930,700	16,500	125,000	1,072,200
1938-39	139	650,800	14,200	107,000	765,000
1939-40	145	1,241,700	31,700	125,000	1,373,400
1940-41	148	1,095,400	49,600	200,000	1,345,000

* Factories in Burma and production in Burma, excluded after 1936-37.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production, from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it increased to 4,440,000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3,869,000 acres in 1937-38 and to 3,103,000 acres in 1938-39. Again it increased to 3,731,000 acres in 1939-40 and to 4,244,000 acres in 1941-42. Owing to the restriction of production in the 1941-42 season also there has been a reduction in the area under the crop to 3,540,000 acres. Prior to 1932-33 there were only 31 cane factories, 25 new factories were added in 1932-33, while another 65 new factories were started in the following years— an increase of 400 per cent in two years. Since 1933-34 about 34 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have

been established, and in 1940-41, no less than 115 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads— by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (gur) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32 the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent. During 1936-37, India produced over 1,200,000 tons of sugar i.e. slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936-37, and after two lean years, again produced over 1,300,000 tons in 1940-41.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35. During 1935-36, imports fell further to 193,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The import during 1937-38 was only 9,410 tons but the import in 1938-39 was over 254,000 tons, in view of the deficit in indigenous production. In 1939-40, due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European War, the imports dwindled to about 35,000 tons. The yield from this source diminished from over Rs 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs 3.81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935 to Rs 3.24 crores for the year ended March 31, 1936, to Rs 50 lakhs in 1936-37, to Rs 25 lakhs in 1937-38, and to Rs 45 lakhs in 1938-39. In 1939-40, however, it went up to about Rs 3,90,00,000 due to increase in imports, necessitated by the small cane-crop, diseased cane, etc., in 1938-39, in India. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re 1-5-0 per cwt on factory sugar, and Re 0-10-0 on khandsari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Gov-

ernment of Rs 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and Rs 2,52,02,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs 2 per cwt, and Re 1 per cwt on Khandsari sugar the yield during 1937-38 was Rs 3,30,97,000 in 1937-38, and Rs 4,22,44,000 in 1938-39 and Rs 2,47,19,000 in 1939-40. With a further increase in the excise duty from March 1, 1940, the yield was about Rs 3,00,00,000 in 1940-41. In the ten months ended January, 1942, the revenue from excise duty was very much higher at Rs 5.41 crores.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandsari production has gone down considerably. From 1st March, 1939, the duty on Khandsari sugar was decreased to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt, but the definition of "factory" in the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, was amended, so as to omit the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expected that with the definition of 'factory' thus amended even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of Re 0-8-0 per cwt there would be a revenue of about Rs 6,00,000 during 1939-40. But this hope was not fulfilled. The yield was only about Rs 135,000 in 1939-40. There is no excise duty on Palmyra sugar.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table showing the total production (factory as well as khandsari and refined from *gur*) of sugar in India, the estimated consumption, and the import of sugar will be of interest —

Year	1935-36 Tons	1936-37 Tons	1937-38 Tons	1938-39 Tons	1939-40 Tons	1940-41 Tons	1941-42 Tons
Total Production	1,107,167	1,230,900	1,072,300	765,400	1,373,400	1,345,000	1,250,000*
Estimated Annual Consumption	1,074,000	1,167,000	1,159,000	1,085,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	..
Total Import	86,962	11,960	9,410	254,400	36,000	30,000	....

* Estimated

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments

of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a Joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers. In 1940, the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and U.P. Governments up to June 30, 1944, and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be "a final authority, subject to Government control, on all matters connected with the production and sale of sugar, as well as other matters regarding cane-prices, etc."

There was a very large carry-over of sugar approximating over 4 lakhs tons, at the beginning of the 1940-41 season and as a consequence the U. P. & Bihar Governments restricted, by means of quota, the production of sugar in factories in U.P. and Bihar. There was no check, however, to the production of sugar in Province outside U.P. & Bihar and in Indian States. I was apprehended at one time that the carry over at the end of 1940-41 season would be as much

as 6 lakhs tons. But thanks to certain fortunate developments and the sharp increase in the offtake of sugar, stocks in factories' godowns at the end of November, 1941 was estimated at 2.65 lakhs tons. With the further decline in production and the possibility of an increased demand, stocks are expected to be normal at the end of 1941-42 season. The industry in U P & Bihar is under rigid control of the Government and is handicapped in various ways, e.g., fixation of high minimum prices of cane-levy of cane-cess, etc.

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

The International Sugar Agreement is due to expire in August, 1942, when it is expected it will not be renewed. In view of the opportunities afforded in the export sugar markets, for Indian sugar on account of the loss of Java, Philippines and other important producing centres, certain concession to India are expected, and India will have opportunity for export of sugar to various countries in 1942-43.

During 1940 and 1941, permission was secured to export 2 lakhs tons to the U K but it did not materialise.

It is also of interest to note the production of *gur* for direct consumption since 1931-32

	<i>gur</i> (Tons)
1931-32	2,758,000
1932-33	3,240,000
1933-34	3,486,000
1934-35	3,701,000
1935-36	4,101,000
1936-37	4,268,000
1937-38	3,364,000
1938-39	2,131,000
1939-40	2,411,000
1940-41	1,110,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 5,152,000 tons (*vide* The Indian Sugar Industry Annual, for 1940, and 1941, by M P Gandhi).

The total value of *gur* and sugar produced in India is estimated at Rs. 750,000,000 in 1939-40.

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 120,000 workers, in addition to about 3,000 graduates and technical men and 20 million cultivators.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

History—The Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to India about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the Genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotiana rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and commercially important.

Importance—India is one of the principal tobacco producing countries of the world. It occupied the first rank, but since the separation of Burma its position is second only to the United States of America. In 1938-39, the area under tobacco was, 1,290,000 acres, or about 28 per cent of the world's acreage. The production during the same period was estimated to be 1,093 million lbs.

The chief tobacco growing Provinces are Madras (83,000 acres) as compared with 1936-37, the area under tobacco in several Provinces and States shows an around increase. In Madras, particularly, the area increased by about 26 per cent mainly due to the increased cultivation of cigarette and pipe tobacco grown for export. The annual value of the crop in India is about Rs. 18 crores and constitutes, therefore, an important source of ready cash to the growers.

Research—A great deal of research work has been done in India during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, (now at New Delhi) isolated Pusa T 28 and T 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and *hooka* purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated

Gandhi 6, Pillu 45, and Kellu 49, heavy yielding bidi and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipania tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station, Nipani.

In Bengal, trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm at Burihat (Rangpur), to find out the possibility of growing superior varieties of cigar tobacco from Sumatra, Havana, Manila and Pennsylvania.

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T 20 in *N. glauca* country tobacco for cheroot and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (H 8 & 9) of Harrison special, the cigarette tobacco variety popular in India.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1946 a Tobacco Research sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco. It was found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Madia and Varaha (*Panicum Ubiaceum*).

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in India have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in S. & S. Rangpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the present position.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in Mysore State has increased up to 1941. In recent years due to the high prices given for Mysore Tobacco Company.

Improvement in Marketing—The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in the above direction, the Indian Tobacco Association which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers was formed at Guntur. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for un-manufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured *Natu* (Country) tobacco. Samples of these grades are furnished every year to the Trade Commissioner for India in London, for purposes of arbitration. In 1940 tobacco was graded at eleven centres in Madras, Bihar and Bengal. Over two million lbs of tobacco valued at Rs 3½ lakhs were graded at these centres.

In 1939, the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluk of Kistna District. This provides for regulating the market practices regarding weighing, trade allowances and methods of sale. A number of market yards has been opened where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco.

Production—More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, viz —

(1) **THE NORTH BENGAL AREA** comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of Bengal including the Cooch Behar State. About three-fourths of the crop in this area is under *N. tabacum* which includes the varieties locally known as *Jati*, *Bhengi*, *Naokhol* and *Hughli*. The remaining one-fourth is under *N. rustica* which includes the local *Idahi* and *Motihari* varieties. *N. tabacum* varieties are mainly used for cigar and cheroot making and *N. rustica* varieties for *Hooka* and chewing purposes.

The soils are grey ash coloured loams rich in potash. Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December. The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and is harvested from January to March. The leaf is cured by air curing and sun-curing methods. The produce is marketed from March to October. The finer qualities of *Bhengi* are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture. *Hughli* and part of *Motihari* are sold for making snuff.

(2) **THE GUNTUR AREA** comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (i) Virginia—(a), Flue-cured (b), Sun-cured, (ii) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the first group, Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Adu*, *Kara Adu* varieties are important. Flue cured tobacco is exported to the United Kingdom to the extent of about 30 million lbs

for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia, and *Natu* tobaccos are exported to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries for making cheaper cigarettes, etc. The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 6,000 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun. To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda in manurial requirements, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion (nearly 70 per cent) of the production.

(3) **THE NORTH BIHAR AREA** comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two thirds to one-third. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for *hooka* purposes.

The soils are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings is commenced in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June.

(4) **THE CHAROTAR (GUJERAT) AREA** comprises Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadrak talukas of Baroda State. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (i) *Gandui*, (ii) *Pihu*, (iii) *Kelu*, (iv) *Katu*, (v) *Saypuri*. Of late, attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcutta* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bid* tobacco, while *Katu*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates), is eminently suited for *hooka* and snuff purposes. *Saypuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the Baroda State have been doing work for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Pihu* and *Kelu* are grown without irrigation, while

Gandhi is grown dry or irrigated. *Kahu* and *sajjari* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(5) THE NIPANI AREA includes Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj States. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum*, viz. *Mirji*, *Sangli*, *Nipani*, *Jawari*, *Kare Baglam* and *Surti* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica*, *Pandharipuri* is very largely grown. Except the tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing, all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* for *bidi*s. The *Pandharipuri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and drops by June.

Most of the tobacco exported from India to Aden and Dependencies is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these five important areas, each province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts

are in progress, through *ad hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco, to grow the several types e.g. cigarette *bidi*, *koola* chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of their requirements in the first instance. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi has been rendering great help in this direction.

Manufactured Products—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of other various products mentioned below. The figures in brackets show the value of the product in Crores of rupees.

(i) *Hoola* (9.60), (ii) *Cheroots* (9.20) (iii) *Bidi*s (7.52), (iv) *Cigarettes* (5.86), (v) *Chewing* (3.02), (vi) *Snuff* (1.63), (vii) *Cigars* (0.15) (Total=36.88)

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco products are prepared with little of standard machinery, leaving room for mushroom manufacturers and thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products, standardisation of which is engaging attention.

Import and Export—In 1940-41, India imported tobacco worth Rs. 131 lakhs representing an increase of 28 per cent over the value of imports in 1938-39. The total value of exports of tobacco in 1940-41 was Rs. 288 lakhs as against Rs. 276 lakhs in 1938-39.

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives on the twigs of certain trees. The insects are extensively cultured, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent for numerous industrial processes. The annual production of raw lac in India is 40,000—50,000 tons.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, pen-holders, etc., but here again the consumption, though increasing, is still very small. About 300 tons of lac are used every year for the manufacture of gramophone records in India. Refuse lac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not account for more than 2-3 per cent of the total lac produced. Thus 97-98% of the production of lac is exported abroad, the United States of America being the largest consumer.

In foreign countries lac is used in the manufacture of gramophone records, French polish, floor varnishes, insulating varnishes and cement, grinding wheels, hats, leather dressings, paper linings, etc., etc.

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records. Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of

the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies in this industry, no synthetic resin having yet been able to replace it as among high class gramophone records, those with a shellac lac are undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 40 to 45 per cent of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength brought about by chemical modifications, a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac. The Indian Lac Research Institute at Nankum in Bihar and its fellow research organisation in London are engaged in investigating these openings, together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation, pest control, etc., which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material. Recent developments in increasing the uses for lac include new moulding powders for both compression and injection moulding, laminated boards of paper, jute, etc., bakelite changes from resin lac, oil varnishes, transparent resins, etc., etc. Improved methods of lac culture are taught to the villagers through extension demon-

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

The Indian Film Industry at the present time claims to occupy eighth place among the industries of India. It is 28 years old and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1939 by holding a Congress and Exhibition in Bombay.

The first Indian film "Harischandra" was produced by Mr D G Phalke in the year 1913, and since then the development of the industry has been both extensive and rapid. With

the coming of talkies the pace of progress substantially increased. Early development took place in Bombay, which today is the "Hollywood of India", for no less than 66 per cent, or two thirds the total annual production of Indian films comes from Bombay studios. From Bombay the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well established in Bengal as also in Madras, in which it has made remarkable progress in recent years.

NUMBER OF STUDIOS.

There are about 50 film studios in India, and about 150 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs 8-37 crores are invested in the Production, Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons are it is estimated employed. Investment in Production and Distribution amounts

to about Rs 3 crores, Investment in the construction and equipment of Studios about Rs 1 crore, and investment in the Construction, Equipment and Cinemas about Rs 4-37 crores.

Of the 15,000 who are employed in the industry, there are some 4,000, mainly artists and technicians engaged in the Production, some 4,500, mainly clerical, in the Distribution, and some 6,500 in the Exhibition of films. The total salaries paid out in a year is estimated to come to about Rs 50 lakhs.

FEATURES AND SHORTS.

The total production of feature films, of an average length of 13,000 ft., comes on an average to about 200, at an average cost of about, Rs 1,00,000 per film. It is thus estimated that about Rs 2,00,00,000 are spent annually in the production of pictures, out of which Rs 40 lakhs is the expenditure on Raw Films.

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore. The figures show that while in feature films the production of the Indian industry has considerably increased, there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts —

Year.	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 (figures not available)			..	.	.	.
1922 (figures not available)			.	..		.
1924	59	405	26	903	85	1308
1926 ..	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928 ..	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	699	63	1029	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935 .	217	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936 .	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576
1938	78	277	not known	826	78	1103
1939 ..	146	224	..	672	146	896
1940 ..	162	201	..	604	162	805

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS.

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1940 —

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
India	202	196	247	229	180	78	146	162
America	338	309	308	311	312	220	178	178
Britain	94	104	85	87	80	55	39	22
Other Countries	7	1	4	2	3	2	9	1
Total	641	613	644	628	575	355	370	363

LANGUAGE OF INDIAN FEATURE FILMS

The following table gives an analysis of Indian feature films according to Languages —

Language	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Hindustani	142	102	96	76	77
Marathi	6	11	12	7	10
Tamil	38	35	42	24	15
Telugu	12	9	11	15	12
Bengali	19	18	19	13	18
Punjabi	1		1	7	8
Malayalam			1		1

DISTRIBUTORS.

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. The majority of the distributors of foreign films represent American, and the rest English producers. These distributors import on an average about 250 Feature Films and 800

Shorts every year. The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lahore, Bangalore, Karachi and Ilahabad to supply cinemas throughout the country with pictures for exhibition.

CINEMAS IN INDIA.

The number of cinemas has been rapidly increasing and there are about 1,265 permanent cinemas, of which 1,000 show Indian films while 265 show foreign films. In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounts to about Rs. 2.40 crores. Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much. It is estimated that about 5 per cent only of the total income from Indian films comes from abroad while 95 per cent comes from India itself. The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films is estimated about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Following are the principal Circuits with Population, Number of Stations and Number of Cinemas —

Western Circuit—Comprising Bombay (Pop.) 17,992,054, Baroda States 2,447,007, Bombay States 4,468,396, Western India States Agency 3,999,250, Aden 51,478. Total Pop. 28,954,184, No. of Stations 100, No. of Cinemas 230.

Central Circuit—Comprising Central India States (Pop.) 6,632,790, Central Provinces States 2,481,214, Gwalior 3,721,070, Rajputana 11,225,712, C. P. and Berar 15,507,721, Ajmer-Merwara 569,292. Total Pop. 40,052,891, No. of Stations 65, No. of Cinemas 118.

North West Frontier Circuit—Comprising North West Frontier Province (Pop.) 2,421,076, Sind 1,887,070, Baluchistan 463,508, Baluchistan States 405,109, North West Frontier (Agency and Tribal Areas) 2,279,288. Total Pop. 9,440,051, No. of Stations 36, No. of Cinemas 76.

Northern Circuit—Comprising Punjab (Pop.) 23,580,552, U. P. 48,408,761, Kashmir and Jammu 3,646,241, Delhi 656,246, Sikkim State 107,808, Punjab States 4,77,787, Punjab States Agency 4,472,218, U. P. States 1,208,070. Total (Pop.) 82,497,987, No. of Stations 120, No. of Cinemas 268.

Eastern Circuit—Comprising Bengal (Pop.) 50,114,002, Bengal States 97,000,000, Orissa 37,677,576, Bihar 30,000,000, Assam 4,652,007, Assam 8,622,231, A. N. S. 625,606. Total Pop. 102,004,777, No. of Stations 111, No. of Cinemas 231.

Southern Circuit—Comprising Madras
(Pop) 46,740,107, Madras States 6,754,484,
Mysore 6,557,302, Coorg 163,327, Hyderabad
State 14,436,148 Total (Pop) 74,651,368,
No of Stations 199, No of Cinemas 372

Grand total of Population of all Circuits	above 328,311,169
Total No of Stations	637
Total No of Permanent Cinemas	1,265
(excluding Touring Cinemas)	
Total No of Touring Cinemas	500

TAXATION.

It is claimed that the industry pays in taxes to Central and Provincial Governments and Local Bodies Rs 1.21 crores yearly. The amount paid in Railway freights is about Rs 11.25 yearly.

The collections from Entertainments tax in British India come to about Rs 40 lakhs yearly. The approximate collections in the various Provinces is as follows: Bombay Rs 9 lakhs, Bengal Rs 7 75 lakhs, Madras Rs 10 5 lakhs, U P Rs 4 75 lakhs, Punjab Rs 2 8 lakhs, Sind Rs 1 8 lakhs, Bihar Rs 1 04 lakhs, N W Frontier Province Rs 55 lakhs, Assam Rs 45 lakhs, Central Provinces Rs 37 lakhs, in addition there is the revenue from the Pro-

vinces of Delhi and Coorg, which are administered by Chief Commissioner, bringing the total collection to Rs 10 lakhs a year

The direct annual taxation of the Production branch of the Indian film industry is estimated to be Rs 11 lakhs, the direct annual taxation of the Exhibition branch of the industry is estimated at Rs 53½ lakhs, while the indirect annual taxation of both these branches is estimated at about Rs 40 lakhs.

The rate of Customs Duty is 25 per cent of the invoice value on Raw Film. On Exposed Film the duty is 37½ per cent on a valuation of 7 Annas per foot for long films and 3 Annas per foot for short films.

IMPORTS OF FILMS.

The following table giving in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid to Government —

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty
1922-23	73,10,420	13,23,398	2,55,935
1923-24	72,01,655	14,10,637	2,25,407
1924-25	94,44,760	15,02,823	2,00,700
1925-26	130,17,199	21,05,533	3,54,265
1926-27	174,82,004	28,21,508	4,22,854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927-28	12 372,003	5,80,355	10,372,288	20,28,976	4,42,330
1928-29	19 161,293	8,60,478	10,792,341	19,81,011	4,90,091
1929-30	21 500,579	8,49,321	10,217,051	19,06,341	5,17,095
1930-31	28 309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	18,60,495	6,03,984
1931-32	22 346,013	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932-33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,023	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933-34	36 917,201	15,19,735	10,826,366	27,79,462	12,81,237
1934-35	60,101,131	21,49,240	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,483
1935-36	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,803	25,80,421	13,99,206
1936-37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,407,888	24,89,887	14,45,514
1937-38	74 235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382
1938-39	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,479	37,69,305	13,09,356
1939-40	83 000 000	31 00 000	24,000,000	54,00,000	14,79,000

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT.

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment —

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	Rs 8,65,447	Rs. 12,39,680	Rs 9,80,536	} 8,00,000
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,29,416	5,72,761	3,94,758	

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The following figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films —

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc	31 06	29 67	8 57	13 85	11 10	6 91
Cinematograph films			30 86	34 03	31 65	57 81

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the *Erythroxylon* Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth, though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High-Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society. In India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling—So far as the cases that have been detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Multan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and

in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organised and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the Great War no fewer than several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows. No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed medical practitioner is allowed to transport or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession, and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1875 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of certain offences. The amended Act also contains a section for the punishment of persons who let their houses to persons who sell

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade — The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes, (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted, (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China, and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government

of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Iran and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India — The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice.

Indian Uses of Opium — There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium

in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e.g., the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

Old Policy.—Ever since 1915, the aim of the Government of India had been to sell opium, as far as possible, direct to the Governments of the countries to which it was sent. These Governments were responsible under international conventions to ensure that it was only used for legitimate purposes within their own territories and did not pass into illicit traffic. For this purpose, the Government of India entered into direct agreements with such Governments as were willing to conclude them. No Government was bound by these agreements to take any specific quantity of opium, or, in fact, any opium at all. On the other hand the Government of India considered that the responsibility for deciding the amount of its own legitimate needs rested on each purchasing Government, and that it was not reasonable that the Government of India should be expected to undertake the invidious task of rationing each Government.

At no time, however, did the Government disclaim ultimate responsibility in this matter or let itself be a party to anything in the nature of excessive exports of opium to the markets of the Far East—even at the request of the Governments of the territories concerned.

After some years of the working of this system it was realised that the purchasing Governments were not all equally alive to their obligations, and that some change would have to be introduced to avoid the unpleasant necessity of criticising the demands received or the introduction of a rationing of supplies. If this were not done the Government of India

would not have been fulfilling obligations undertaken at Geneva.

Present Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were explained on their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. It is, and always has been, the desire of Government to suppress excessive indulgence.

Under the Government of India Act of 1919, opium was a provincial transferred subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This was followed by the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid

reduction was resumed in 1933, the total area of cultivation of Benares opium from 1932-33 being as under :

1932-33	=	27,228 Acres.
1933-34	=	13,702 "
1934-35	=	6,806 "
1935-36	=	7,167 "
1936-37	=	6,366 "
1937-38	=	6,564 "
1938-39	=	4,812 "
1939-40	=	4,899 "
1940-41	=	4,810 "

The per capita consumption of Opium in British India during 1939 was 7.7 grams

Gradual Extinction Of Exports—Lord Reading, as Viceroy, made the position clear in a statement in February, 1926, when he explained that to avoid complications that would arise in attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments the Government of India had decided to reduce exports to all countries in the Far East by a fixed proportion annually with a view ultimately to discontinuing them altogether.

In June, 1926, it was announced that extinction of these exports would take place in ten years.

Since the beginning of 1936, exports of opium from India have ceased except for exceedingly small quantities (for medicinal or scientific purposes) sent to the French and Portuguese settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Malaya.

Exports to these places are allowed in accordance with long-standing practice and are subject to arrangements (prescribed by the League of Nations) which confine the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories. Besides these places, opium is exported to Burma and Aden. Before separation they formed an integral part of India and it has been decided to continue to allow them to draw their supplies of opium from India at cost price as long as they require it. The quantities exported to Burma and Aden during the year 1939 were 22,113 kgs and 42 kgs respectively.

The steady decrease in the average annual net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade is shown by the following table:

1910-11 to 1912-13	Rs 801.62 lakhs
1920-21 to 1922-23	Rs 183.41 "
1922-23 to 1924-25	Rs 167.51 "
1932-33 to 1933-34	Rs 55.22 "
1934-35	Rs 19.35 "

In making this sacrifice, the Government of India had gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions. India's voluntary relinquishment of crops in

revenue has not, however, contributed to the reduction of consumption in the Far Eastern countries, which are now obtaining their supplies of opium from various other sources.

Total Prohibition In Assam—The control of policy about internal consumption rests with Provincial Governments, who are adopting several measures to curtail supply to the public.

Since 1919 various restrictive measures had been adopted by the Government of Assam in their efforts to eradicate the opium habit, such as the raising of the retail price, the rationing of shops, the issue of passes, introduction of prohibition in selected areas, and accelerated reduction of rations.

The Government of Assam embarked upon a policy of total prohibition in the included areas of the Province from March 1, 1911. A system of quarterly accelerated reduction of opium rations by which rations of all consumers were reduced at the rate of one-eighth of a tola—according to the prescribed scale—was enforced from September 1, 1939, in the partially excluded areas of the Province with a view to eradicating this pernicious habit of opium consumption in these areas within a period of two years.

On November 27, last year, it was announced that, from December 1, total prohibition in opium would be enforced in the partially excluded areas of the Mikir Hills in the districts of Subasagar and Nowgong, though all possible steps would be taken to alleviate the physical distress of those persons who would be deprived of their opium rations as a result of this prohibition. H. E. Sir Robert Niel Reid, Governor of Assam, in an appeal to the Province, stated:

"In pursuing this policy Government have had to face both sacrifices of revenue and heavy expenditure. To what extent the revenue has suffered will be evident from the fact that, taking the Province as a whole, the income from this source has gone down from Rs 39 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs 2 lakhs and odd in 1940-41, a sum which will now be subject to further diminution.

"There is much to be done in educating and mobilising public opinion, propaganda is essential and close vigilance will have to be exercised if the success of the policy is to be ensured. I sincerely hope that the efforts of the Government will not go in vain for I feel sure that, if a determined and sustained effort is made, the success of the policy will be assured, to the great benefit of the people of Assam."

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (300 B.C.), when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. They devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware, while bottlemaking and production of table articles increase steadily.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. The former, which is represented in several parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Firozabad area in the United Provinces. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities. With the coming of the factory-scale manufacture of bangles, the Cottage Industry is struggling hard for existence. The Factory Industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports. Firozabad is in full control of the bangle market since the outbreak of the War, experiencing a period of great prosperity.

In other fields the Factory Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of lamp chimneys and globes, tumblers, jars, bottles, etc. the chief centres of production being the United Provinces, Calcutta and Bombay. A few factories specialise in quality glass blocks for the Cottage Industry. One factory in the United Provinces has been manufacturing sheet glass with modern equipment since 1920.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due, in part at least to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases,

small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Prudence of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

As a result of an inquiry held in 1931, the Government of India decided to assist the glass industry by way of a rebate of customs duty on imported Soda Ash.

In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government in the United Provinces. A glass Technology Section was established in Benares, under the direction of Dr. A. Nadel, Glass Technologist to Govt. U.P. Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced, and the largest scale industry as a whole changed over from pot-furnaces to tank furnaces, which are more economic and better suited for mass production. Numerous glass shaping, refining and decorating machines of a modern type have been installed in factories, in some cases at Government expense, according to development plans implemented by the Section. The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of glass beads was introduced, as an entirely new cottage industry, following a process hitherto unknown in India. The glass Section tends to improve working conditions in Firozabad and other centres and evolves new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry. In large factories the first 3 fresh air blowing plants for the benefit of workmen have been built. A gas plant is being built in Firozabad for the use of cottage workers. As a result of the advisory activity of the Section three new factories have been built in the United Provinces. They are equipped on modern scale, adapted to Indian conditions, and are situated in Benares, Firozabad and Ghaziabad. The products are bottles, bangles, and table ware respectively.

Due to technical improvements of a fundamental nature on the other hand due to favourable economic conditions connected with the war, the glass industry in the United Provinces has taken the lead, both in quality and quantity, and supplies the bulk of glass consumed in India successfully replacing foreign imports. Various new lines, never before made in India, like boiler grates, steamware, hospital ware, technical articles required by the Defence Departments, etc. have been evolved in the Laboratory of the Section and handed over to the industry for regular production.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

Supply of raw hides and skins—India is regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides, 3.5 million buffalo hides, 22 million goat and 3.5 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the

bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent, is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or

Trade in raw hides and skins.—Of the total output of India's raw hides and skins it is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent of cattle hides and about 45 per cent of goat and sheep skins are now locally tanned and the balance exported in the raw condition. Previous to the European war of 1914-1918, about 56 per cent of the total export of cattle hides used to go to Germany and Austria and the balance to the other European countries and United States, while 80 per cent of the exported goat skins used to go to United States. The Germans brought the collections, curing and grading of the Indian cattle hides and the Americans those of goat skins to a fairly high standard. The war disorganised this export trade and during post-war years the Government of India levied an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent for those which were exported to and tanned in Empire countries. The object of this measure was to foster in the first place India's leather industry and in the next encourage tanning of Indian hides within the British Empire and reduce their export to Germany and other non-Empire countries. Later on, the duty was abolished. The measure did not succeed in stopping export to Germany which continued to revive until the outbreak of the present war in 1939. The repeal of the duty helped the revival, and export to Germany rose to about 28 per cent of the total export in 1935-36. The post-war measures, however, increased tanning in India. There was a change in the direction of goat skins export also during the post-war period. After the war the United Kingdom developed the manufacture of glaze kid and considerable quantities of Indian goat skins are being now exported to that country and the S. A.'s share is proportionately reduced. Still the U. S. A. takes about 3 times as much as the United Kingdom and about 70 per cent of the total export from India. India is responsible for the supply of about one-third of the total goat skins used in the world's tanning industry and some of her goat skins, especially those of Bengal and Bihar, are regarded to be the best raw materials for high class glaze kid.

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called "Framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "Crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export. Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried. The total export of raw hides and skins amounted to Rs 3,84,66,560 in 1938-39.

Recently the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay), Bareilly, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades have been formulated. Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937.

An attempt is being made by the Board to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flayers.

Tanning in India.—The tanning industry in India has made great strides since the last European war. It may be divided into two categories, indigenous and modern.

Indigenous tanning.—This is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, (1) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (2) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab and Calcutta which is extensively used for making shoes, (3) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India, (4) half-tanned leather of Madras and Bombay. The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (*Cassia auriculata*) which occurs in South and Western India. But since the last war they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark. The present annual export of half-tanned leather is valued at about six crores of rupees.

Modern tanning.—Leather for Harness and Saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Cawnpore by Western processes of vegetable tanning from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (*Acacia arabica*) and myrobalans (*Terminalia Chebula*). At present large quantities of South African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosin Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is getting inadequate. Since the last war sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable in the country and is increasing. The present war has greatly stimulated the production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries in India capable of producing these leathers are engaged in their manufacture. Most of them have had to extend their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and all are supplying practically the whole of their outputs to the Government.

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in India since the last war is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow

calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides have been regularly exported to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Iraq, Persia and Africa since the last war. But after the Ottawa Trade Pact of 1933 Indian Box and Willow sides and Calf have been exported in increasing quantities to the United Kingdom, being helped by a preferential tariff in favour of India. The export of these leathers to the United Kingdom rose to Rs 51,15,500 worth in 1937. The Ottawa Trade Pact has also helped the development of the manufacture of glace kid in India and its export from the country. The export of glace kid rose to the value of 9.3 lakhs of rupees in 1938. Fairly large quantities of embossed stout chrome upper leather are being manufactured now by a num-

ber of Chrome tanneries in India for ammunition boots.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress in India are belting leather, chamols leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chromelace leather, etc.

Training centres for leather industry.—There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta and Jullundar Tanning Institute, Jullundar City, Government Leather Working School, Bombay, maintained respectively by the Governments of Bengal, Punjab and Bombay may be mentioned. Particulars of the courses of training may be obtained from the institutes. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Departments of the Governments of the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Bengal which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

COIR.

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre". The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organized cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are

dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to rot in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willoved with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the coir has not been properly retted.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine-made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The value of the Indian trade is considerable. The imports into Great Britain alone which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million

pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir demonstration school at Beypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, belts, mats, rugs, etc.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

'Patents,' 'Designs' and 'Trade Marks' constitute certain forms of personal rights which are collectively referred to as rights of industrial property. In India the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time, and the procedure under the Act is regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Rules 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules, 1933. The Act and the Rules are contained in the *Patent Office Handbook*, which is available from the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi. The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs. The broad features of the Patents and Designs Act may be described as follows—

PATENTS.

A patent is a legal document which confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the patented invention and of authorising others so to do. Patents granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act are operative throughout British India. The normal term of a patent in British India is 16 years. But in exceptional cases, this term can be extended by a maximum of ten years. The continuance of the right conferred by a patent after the first four years of its term is subject to the payment of an annual renewal fee.

What may be patented.—A patent may be granted for an 'invention,' which is defined as 'any manner of new manufacture including an improvement or an alleged invention.' In other words, to be patentable an invention must be a *manufacture*, it must be new, it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates and acquainted with the common knowledge in that art at the time of applying for the patent. The word 'manufacture' includes any process, apparatus, device, machine, article, or composition of matter.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are new textile machines, power plants, agricultural

implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes and sanitary appliances.

In the field of chemical industry new processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, foodstuffs, dyes, tallow substitutes, starchy raw materials, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations, and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, are all patentable inventions.

A plan of campaign in warfare or business, or the discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a game of chance or skill which does not require new means for playing it, or a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are therefore not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulae, and are not usually covered by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known.

New methods of using well-known apparatus may also be patented, provided the new methods result in unforeseen technical advantages. New compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances.

In the case of chemical inventions, it should be noted that the article or substance which is produced may be old, but if the mode of producing it is new, the process will be patentable.

Who may obtain a patent and how.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent. Application for a patent should be made to the Controller of Patents and Designs and filed at the Patent Office at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The applicant himself may not be the inventor, but the name of the inventor

has to be disclosed. The application has to be accompanied by a fee of Rs 10 and by a specification containing a full description of the invention and its mode of operation. All applications for patents and the specifications accompanying them are examined by the Patent Office and are advertised in the Gazette of India, Part II, so as to enable interested parties to oppose the grant of patents.

Other features—Inventors of instruments or munitions of war may assign their inventions to the Central Government and obtain 'secret' patents therefor. Improvements in existing patents may be protected by 'patents of addition,' for which no renewal fee need be paid, but which would ordinarily remain in force only so long as the main patent is in force.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may either sell the patent outright or may grant licences for its exploitation. He may work the patent himself.

If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention without obtaining a license from the patentee, or counterfeits it or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against the said person.

The defendant in an infringement suit may counterclaim revocation of the patent. A patent worked wholly outside British India may also be revoked by the Central Government.

DESIGNS.

For the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, a 'design' means the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to any article by any industrial process, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye. A model or principle of construction, or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device, or a trade mark, is not a design for the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures, and music, which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

A design to be registrable must be *new or original* and must be applicable to an *article*. The original registration remains in force for five years, but the period can be extended upto fifteen years in all.

During the existence of copyright in a registered design the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt, the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By a recent amendment of section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, the importation into British India of goods bearing a pirated design can be stopped.

GENERAL.

On the whole, Indian Law and practice for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs closely follow the law and practice of the

United Kingdom. The existing Indian Patents and Designs Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. Although Burma is no longer a part of British India, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 was, by a special Act of the Burma legislature, made operative in Burma up to the 31st of March 1940. It is anticipated that this arrangement will be continued up to such time as the Burma Legislature enacts a separate Patents and Designs legislation for Burma. A draft Bill for this purpose was published in Part III of the Burma Gazette dated the 3rd February 1940.

The Indian States also do not come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, but Baroda, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jodhpur, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Travancore have patent laws of their own, and particulars of the same may be obtained from the Patent offices of the respective States.

A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British possession. But, under a reciprocal arrangement, an applicant for an Indian patent may, under certain conditions, claim a 12 months priority in Australia, Baroda, Canada, Ceylon, Eire, Mysore, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom for the corresponding patents that may be granted to him in those countries.

With the separation of Aden from India and its constitution into a Crown Colony on the 1st of April 1937, the Indian Patents and Designs Act so far as it was applicable to Aden was repealed by the Government of Aden, but by an ordinance issued in that Colony, it is provided that all British Indian Patents and registered designs bearing dates prior to the 1st April 1937 and in force at that date, shall continue to be in force in Aden also so long as they remain in force in British India.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks are to some extent protected in British India by section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which enacts sections 478-480 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code and by the law of Commercial goodwill.

An Act, namely the Trade Marks Act 1910, for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks, was however passed by the Indian Legislature in March, 1910. Certain provisions of this Act (especially the provisions relating to the registration of trade marks in respect of textile goods at Bombay, have since been amended by Act XXXII of 1941. The main provisions of the Trade Marks Act will not come into force until such time as a notification appointing a date in that behalf, is issued by the Central Government and the rules necessary for working the Act are framed.

A draft of the said rules has been put out by the Central Government in an Extraordinary Issue of the Gazette of India dated 1st February 1942 and it may be expected that the main provisions of the Trade Marks Act will come into force in the near future.

One important provision of the Act, namely Section 3, which relates to the use of the word 'Registered' in connection with a trade mark, is not yet in force.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees.)
(Figures after 1938-39 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war.)

	Average of 5 years ending					1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38	1938-39
	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24.	1928-29						
1 Production (b)	3.10	3.26	3.30	2.72	2.25	2.26	2.76	3.03	3.05	3.04	3.05
2 Imports	10.85	32.79	(a) 9.83	(a) 30.66	33.68	6.54	1.10	99	1.61	1.56	75
3 Exports	7.50	4.04	(a) 3.01	(a) 8.28	18	37.26	58.15	38.31	29.46	17.80	13.81
4 Net imports (1-2-3)	0.35	29.15	(a) 6.87	(a) 22.38	33.50	-30.72*	-57.05*	-37.32*	-27.86*	-16.83*	-13.06
5 Net addition to stock (1+4)	12.75	31.51	10.26	25.10	35.75	-28.46	-54.29	-34.29	-24.80	-13.20	-10.01
6 Balance held in Mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	6.57	10.11	16.93	27.92	25.70	38.20	41.56	41.62†	41.03†	41.56†	41.57†
7 Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	-3.25	+4.47	-1.02	+99	+4.95	+1.87	+3	+7	+1	-7	+1
8 Net absorption (1+5-7)	10.00	27.04	11.28	24.11	30.80	-30.33	-54.32	-34.36	-24.81	-13.22	-10.02
9 Progressive total of additions to stock	1.58.81	2.77.15	3,72.61	4,06.83	6,51.53	6,56.81	5,56.15	4,72.25	4,47.45	4,34.16	4,24.15
10 Net progressive absorption	1,52.24	2,58.04	3,55.68	4,38.92	6,25.75	6,18.61	5,14.60	4,30.64	4,05.83	3,92.61	3,82.59

Note.—(1) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(1) Figures prior to 1935-36 include Burma

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December

† Net exports

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government's Account in Mints and Treasuries

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book)

	1937	1938	
Total Number of Companies	368	360	295
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	219	217	197
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	149	143	98
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies-	Rs 1,485	Rs 1,460	Rs 1,473
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies	Rs 3,089	Rs 3,224	Rs 3,716

Up to May 1941
(Figures for 1939).

LIFE BUSINESS.

	New Business.			Total Business in force.		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
Number of Policies Issued	294,000	322,000	300,000	1,371,000	1,516,000	1,497,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	263,000	296,000	289,000	1,099,000	1,240,000	1,331,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies	31,000	26,000	11,000	272,000	276,000	166,000
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions)	48 6	51 7	46.62	277	298	271
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	39 00	43 3	42 51	184	204	215
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies	9 6	8 4	4 11	93	94	56
Premium Income	2 53	2 71	2 37	14 2	15 6	14 3
Premium Income of Indian Companies	2 02	2 28	2.14	9 0	10 5	11.9
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	51	43	.23	5 2	5 1	3

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

	1937 Rs per annum	1938 Rs per annum	1939 Rs per annum
Total Annuity business in Force	12,40,000	12,96,000	14,59,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies	1,90,000	1,88,000	6,47,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies	10,50,000	11,08,000	8,12,000
Total New Annuity Business in year	2,06,000	2,25,000	2,66,000
Share of Indian Companies	23,000	16,000	50,000
Share of non-Indian Companies	2,43,000	2,09,000	2,16,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

	1937	1938	1939
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Total Net Premium Income	2 98 Crores	2 82 Crores	3 37 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	96	89	1 02
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	2 02	1 93	2 35
Total Fire Premium Income	1 45	1 38	1 52
Total Marine Income	62	52	.95
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	91	92	.90

There was considerable expansion of insurance business in India during the decade preceding the war. This is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian life offices which, at the end of the year 1929 was Rs 82,00,00,000 had, by the end of 1938, grown to Rs 219,00,00,000, or an average increase of Rs 13 7 crores yearly. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs 46,68,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again the total income of Indian life companies was Rs 4,92,00,000 in 1929 and Rs 14,13,00,000 in 1938, a figure which exceeded the previous year's income by Rs 2,11,00,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insures registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 (not including those whose certificates of Registration have been cancelled) up to 15th May, 1941 was 295 of which 197 insurers were constituted in India, 96 outside India and 2 had standing contracts with members of the Society of Lloyds.

Of the 197 Indian Insurers 68 had their head offices in the Bombay Presidency, 53 in Bengal, 30 in the Madras Presidency, 20 in the Punjab, 12 in Delhi, 9 in United Provinces, 3 in Central Provinces, 3 in Bihar, 2 in Sind, and 1 each in Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.

Of the 96 non Indian insurers 63 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 3 in the continent of Europe, 6 in the United States of America, 2 in Japan and 1 in Java.

Most of the Indian Insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 159 in number and of the remaining 38 Indian Insurers, 18 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 20 carry on insurance business other than life. Of the Indian Insurers 32 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Life Insurance Societies. The oldest existing Indian Mutual Company was established in 1847, and the oldest existing proprietary company was established in 1871.

Besides the Indian Life Officers there are a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Act.

As regards non Indian Insurers, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 96 non Indian Insurers, 80 carry on insurance business other than life, 6 carry on life business only and 10 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 16 insurers, 11 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 4 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 in Switzerland.

Of the 197 Indian Insurers registered under the Insurance Act 1938 169 carried on business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912. 15 were in existence before the Insurance Act came into force but had been either exempted from the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act or were not required to comply with the provisions of that Act and 13 commenced insurance business after their registration under the Insurance Act.

Of the 48 Indian Insurers who were carrying on business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act but did not register under the Insurance Act, some have gone into liquidation, some have transferred or are seeking to transfer their business to registered insurers, and one was pending registration.

In addition the cases of some insurers constituted in an Indian State was under consideration pending agreement with that State under section 116 of the Act.

DIVIDING INSURANCE BUSINESS

A few Indian insurers still transact life insurance business on the dividing plan under which the benefit secured by a policy is not fixed but depends either wholly or partly on the results of a distribution of certain sums amongst policies becoming claims within certain time limits, or the premiums payable by a policy-holder depend wholly or partly on the number of policies becoming claims within certain time-limits. The defects of dividing insurance business are many. Most of the insurers which transacted dividing insurance business realised that they could not continue this business for a long time. This business has been prohibited under the Insurance Act 1938 and all such business according to the Act had to cease by the 1st July, 1942.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

There were at the commencement of the Insurance Act, 1938, 505 societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, mostly transacting dividing insurance business. That type of business had to be stopped from 1st July 1939 by most of the Societies, except in the case of a few which were allowed some time to reorganize their business on actuarial lines as provided by Section 69 of the Act.

Of the 505 societies existing at the commencement of the Insurance Act, 1938, 295 were established in Bengal, 34 in the Bombay Presidency, 57 in the Madras Presidency, 17 in the Punjab and 27 in Sind and the remaining societies were scattered over the other provinces of India.

Inspection of all these societies was commenced from 1st July, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of Section 87 of the Act but as the cycle of inspection therein provided operates over a period of two years it is not yet possible to give a complete report on this subject. A total of 127 have made the initial deposit in terms of section 73 of the Insurance Act. Of this number 69 were from Bengal, 22 from Bombay, 12 from Madras, 9 from the Punjab, 4 each from the C. P. & Berar & Delhi, 2 each from the U. P. & Assam and 1 each from Bihar, N. W. P. Province and Ajmer-Merwara.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total new life insurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India during the year 1939 amounted to 300,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 16.62 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 2.57 crores of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 259,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 42.51 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 2.14 crores. The share of the

British insurers in respect of new sums insured was Rs 2 05 crores, of the Dominion and Colonial insurers Rs 1 95 crores, and of the single Swiss insurer Rs 0 11 crore

The average sum insured under the new policies issued by Indian insurers was Rs 1,473 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers Rs 3,716

The total life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1939 amounted to 1,497,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs 271 80 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs 14 26 crores. Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 1,331,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs 215 10 crores and having a premium income of Rs 11 13 crores

ANNUITY BUSINESS

Annuity business continues to be slight in India. This class of business for various reasons is not as popular as in the West. The total new annuity business effected during the year 1939 was for the amount of Rs 2,66,000 per annum of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs 50,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of Rs 14,59,000 per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs 6,47,000 per annum

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India, mostly in Burma, British East Africa, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India, in 1939 amounted to Rs 3 45 crores yielding a premium income of Rs 19 crores and the total sums insured including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1939 amounted to Rs 17 23 crores having a premium income of Rs 0 93 crores

The total new sums insured by Indian Life Offices in 1939 amounted to nearly Rs 45 96 crores the total sum insured in force at the end

The following table shows the New Business, the Average Sum Insured Per Policy, and the Average Premium per Rs. 1,000 sum insured in respect of each of them —

of the year to Rs 232 42 crores and the total revenue income to Rs 14 83 crores

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds, since 1926

Year.	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs	Rs
1926	3 32 crores	13 75 crores.
1927	4 20 "	15 71 "
1928	4 23 "	17 16 "
1929	4 02 "	18 73 "
1930	5 40 "	20 52 "
1931	5 87 "	22 14 "
1932	6 88 "	25 07 "
1933	8 15 "	28 71 "
1934	8 34 "	31 87 "
1935	9 33 "	35 19 "
1936	11 35 "	40 21 "
1937	12 02 "	45 00 "
1938	14 13 "	50 50 "
1939	14 83 "	56 31 "

INCOME AND OUTGO

The total income of India Life Offices during 1938 amounted to Rs 14 83 crores. The income consisted of Rs 12 18 lakhs under Premiums, Rs 2 46 lakhs under Interest, Dividends and Rents less income tax and Rs 23 lakhs under Other Receipts. On the Outgo side Claims by Death amounted to Rs 1,96 lakhs, by Survivance to Rs 2,13 lakhs, while Surrenders amounted to Rs 47 lakhs, Annuities and Pensions amounted to Rs 7 lakhs, while expenses of Management totalled Rs 1,04 lakhs, Dividends to Shareholders Rs 10 lakhs, Depreciation transfer to Investment Fluctuation Account, etc, Rs 83 lakhs, miscellaneous Rs 13 lakhs, and increase in Life Fund to Rs 5,10 lakhs.

Effecting, the Total Business remaining in Force, the Average Sum Insured Per Policy, and the Average Premium per Rs. 1,000 sum insured in

Year.	New Business.			Total Business in Force.		
	Sum Insured (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average premium per Rs 1,000 sum insured	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores)	Average sum insured per policy	Average premium per policy of Rs 1,000 sum insured
1930	Rs 16 50	Rs 1 518	Rs 54 6	Rs 88 66	Rs 1,078	Rs 48 6
1931	17 76	1 786	52 3	98 02	1,891	46 6
1932	19 66	1 697	51 9	105 02	1,811	47 1
1933	24 81	1 573	52 0	118 77	1,818	46 5
1934	28 92	1 517	53 3	136 65	1,795	46 0
1935	32 81	1 565	51 8	151 63	1,769	46 0
1936	37 80	1 532	51 6	174 67	1,720	46 8
1937	41 71	1 520	52 1	196 71	1,715	51 2
1938	46 08	1 498	53 0	218 86	1,682	51 5
1939	50 96	1 473	53 7	242 12	1,657	51 9

LIFE FUNDS AND EXPENSE RATIO

The life insurance funds increased by Rs 5 10 crores and amounted to Rs 56 31 crores at the end of the year. The rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year after deduction of income tax at source was 4 68 per cent.

The net rates of interest realized by the Indian Life Offices in each of the five years 1935 to 1939 are as follows —

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Rate of interest per annum	4 93	4 69	4 76	5 15	4 68

The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of the five years 1935 to 1939 are as follows —

Year.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Expense Ratio.	31 0	32 5	32 2	31 7	33-2

If the figures of half a dozen insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining insurers is found to be as under —

Year.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Expense Ratio.	41 3	43 3	42 2	41 1	41 8

VALUATIONS

There were 181 Life Offices which submitted their accounts and business returns for the year 1939 under the provisions of the Insurance Act.

The results of the latest valuations of 138 of these Life Offices are available. Of the remaining 43 Life Offices none had yet reached the stage of having a valuation.

The results of the valuations showed that the Life Offices concerned had in the aggregate

1,229,000 policies in force on the valuation dates insuring a sum of Rs 204 26 crores including bonus additions and annuities of Rs 13 2 lakhs. The life insurance funds of these Life Offices amounted to Rs 50 41 crores and they received an annual premium income of Rs 10 13 crores.

The valuations disclosed a surplus in the case of 100 Life Offices and a deficit in the case of 38 Life Offices. The total surplus of these Life Offices amounted to Rs 432 2 lakhs of which Rs 381 1 lakhs was allocated to the policy-holders and Rs 28 2 lakhs to the shareholders and the balance was either set aside as an additional reserve or was carried forward unappropriated. The deficit in the case of the remaining Life offices amounted to Rs 34 1 lakhs. Of these, the deficit in the case of 21 was covered by the available paid-up capital. In the case of the remaining 17 Life Offices the deficit was not so covered.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

The net Indian premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1939 was Rs 3,37 lakhs of which the Indian insurers' share was Rs 1,02 lakhs and that of the non-Indian insurers Rs 2,35 lakhs.

The total amount is composed of—Rs 1,52 lakhs from fire, Rs 95 lakhs from marine, and Rs 90 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian insurers received—Rs 48 lakhs from fire, Rs 18 lakhs from marine, and Rs 36 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The non-Indian insurers received—Rs 1,05 lakhs from fire, Rs 77 lakhs from marine, and Rs 53 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The distribution of this income amongst insurers constituted in different countries is shown in the following table —

Insurers constituted in.	Fire.	Marine	Miscellaneous.	Total
		(In lakhs of rupees)		
United Kingdom	73 8	32 6	45 5	1,51 9
Dominions and Colonies	20 0	34 3	7 8	62 1
United States of America	8 5	8 1		16 6
Continent of Europe	1 1			1 1
Japan	0 5	0 3	0 1	0 9
Java	0 7	1 3		2 0
Total	1,04 6	76 6	53 4	2,34 6

From the net figures given above it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non-Indian insurers is said to be re-insured outside India.

The Indian insurers who transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These insurers had a net premium income of Rs 85 lakhs in 1939 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF INDIAN INSURERS.

The following is a summary of the assets of Indian Insurers —

	Rs.	
Mortgages on property	2 04	crores
Loans on policies within their surrender values	6 27	"
Loans on stocks and-shares, etc	0 19	"
Other Loans	0 35	"
Indian Government Securities	36 98	"
Securities of Indian States	0 40	"
British Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	0 80	"
Municipal, Port and Improve- ment Trust Securities, etc	5 02	"
Shares in Indian Companies	4 72	"
Land and house property	4 69	"
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums, outstanding and accrued interest, etc	3 13	"
Deposit, cash and stamps	2 61	"
Miscellaneous	1 34	"
Total	69 14	"

It will be seen that the bulk of the investments are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 % of the total assets and amount to Rs 47 28 crores after allowing for an investments fluctuation fund of Rs 1 24 crores provided for in the Balance sheets

INDIAN ASSETS OF NON-INDIAN INSURERS.

The total assets in India of non-Indian insurers amount to Rs 24 92 crores of which Rs 14 77 crores represent the Indian assets of insurers constituted in the United Kingdom and Rs 9 86 crores those of insurers constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American insurers amount to Rs 12 lakhs, those of the Continental insurers to Rs 8 lakhs, of the Japanese to Rs 6 lakhs and of the Javanese to Rs 4 lakhs. Out of this total amount of Rs. 24 92 crores, Rs 21 1 crores represents Indian assets of insurers which carry on life insurance business in India solely or along with other insurance business

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion. Indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue—those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces were con-

fronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

Federal Finance Committee

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income-tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Provinces, and the imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India.

Excise on Matches.—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for red and blue matches, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be available to the Federal Government. (Here it may be noted that the total number of matches made in India in 1934-35 was 1,250,000,000.)

Other Excises—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on sugar made in India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued at varying rates since then)

Monopolies—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing, but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised, and

as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired. (Here it may be noted that a sales tax on Tobacco has since been imposed by the provinces of Bombay and Madras, in their 1939-40 Budget)

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units, but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future. (Here it may be noted that in 1938 the Government of India deputed a special officer, Sir Alan Lloyd, of the Central Board of Revenue, to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of instituting a system of death duties in India. The upshot of the investigation was that the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposal to impose death duties, as most provincial Governments were opposed to it.)

Terminal Taxes—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income, and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the

constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government. We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs 40 lakhs, to the N-W F Province Rs 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs 75, Bihar Rs 25, C P Rs 15, Assam Rs 45, N-W F Province Rs 110, Orissa Rs 50, Sind Rs 105, and U P Rs 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but

subject to the proviso to section 133 (2) of the Act. The Centre is to distribute the income tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the Centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C P 5, Assam 2, N-W F Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were:—

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect."

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem."

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September.

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs 173 lakhs. The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the silver import tax from 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their loss by imposing an excise duty on matches.

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs 150 lakh, available for tax reduction. The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce. The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The resulting surplus of Rs 1,42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on income tax. This surcharge was reduced by one third, the cost was Rs 1,33 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs 6 lakh.

The 1936-37 Budget.—The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs 2,65 lakh.

disposed of in two ways. First, the remaining surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was cut by a half, leaving it at one-twelfth of the original figure, further, income-tax on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 a year was abolished. Second, a postal concession was made by increasing the weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola, and adopting a scale of an additional half-anna for every additional tola. The effect of these changes was to reduce the surplus to Rs 7 lakhs.

The 1937-38 Budget—The prospective deficit for 1937-38 (due to trade depression and consequent smaller receipts from customs and income-tax) was Rs 158 lakhs, which would have been Rs 342 lakhs but for an amount available in the Revenue Reserve Fund. The deficit was met by a series of imposts: import and excise duties on silver were raised from two annas to three annas an ounce, while the sugar duties were raised on a graduated scale. Changes were made in the postal rates for parcels, book-patterns and samples, and the existing rates of salt duty, income-tax and super-tax were continued.

The 1938-39 Budget—This Budget was generally regarded as preserving the *status quo*, since no changes in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs 9 lakhs was anticipated. But there were special features in regard to Defence, for which an extra Rs 80 lakhs was to be expended. A further feature of the 1938-39 Budget was the financing of Provincial Autonomy in its inaugural stages. While the separation of Burma caused a loss of Rs 250 lakhs, payments to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award amounted to Rs 198 lakhs. To start the Provinces in a sound state the following steps were taken: their existing debts to the Centre were partly cancelled and partly consolidated at a lower rate of interest; additional grants-in-aid were made to deficit provinces; a larger share of the jute excise duty was disbursed and with the improvement in railway revenues, a start was made on the distribution of income tax receipts to the provinces.

The 1939-40 Budget—On the basis of the maintenance of existing taxation and the adoption of the new system of income-tax embodied in the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 and the "slab system" of assessment (for details of which see under "Income-Tax"), the position was as follows: Estimated Revenue, Rs 82.15 lakhs, Estimated Expenditure, Rs 82.65 lakhs, Estimated Deficit, Rs 50 lakhs. Both revenue and expenditure were down on the previous year, and the former because of trade recession which would result in lower receipts from customs, and the latter because of economies under interest charges and Defence.

To meet the prospective deficit the Finance Member proposed an increase of 100 per cent in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton, from six pices per lb to one anna per lb. This was estimated to yield Rs 55 lakhs, thus converting the deficit into a small estimated surplus of Rs 5 lakhs. Other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super-tax drawn up on the "slab system" and modifications of excise duty on sugar, estimated to yield an

The 1940-41 Budget—A fortunate surplus for the previous financial year (1939-40) of Rs 91 lakhs, but the necessity of finding new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 7.16 lakhs in 1940-41 were the basic features of India's first War Budget presented by the Finance Member Sir Jeremy Raisman. That the previous year had ended with a substantial surplus was indeed gratifying, seeing that the country had already been at war for seven months. By applying the surplus of Rs 91 lakhs towards the coming year, the prospective deficit was reduced to Rs 6.25 lakhs.

This short fall Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet in three ways. The first was an Excess Profits Tax, already announced to the country but subsequently altered in its incidence so as to provide for an impost of 50 per cent on all abnormal war profits, above a taxable minimum of Rs 30,000, earned since September 1, 1939, these excess profits to be calculated on the basis of a standard year which might be, at the assessee's option, any financial year between 1935-36 and 1939-40. This was estimated to produce a net accession to revenue of Rs 3.00 lakhs. The second means was a further increase of two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol), estimated to yield Rs. 1.40 lakhs, while the third impost was an increase from two rupees to three rupees in the excise duty on refined sugar with a corresponding increase in the import duty, calculated to yield Rs 1.90 lakhs. The three changes together were expected to produce a deficit of Rs 6.25 lakhs into a small surplus of Rs 5 lakhs.

On the expenditure side, the main feature was naturally the Defence Budget, which provided for an increase of Rs 5.11 lakhs on the previous year's estimate and stood at the sum of Rs 49.29 lakhs. That this figure was not higher was due principally to a settlement reached with the British Government on the division of obligations for defence. Under the settlement India was to be liable only for the normal peace time cost of the Army in India, adjusted in relation to the rise in prices, plus the cost of India's own immediate war measures, plus a lump sum of Rs 1.00 lakhs towards the maintenance of external defence troops overseas. The Finance Member held that this settlement was favourable to India and was conceived by His Majesty's Government in a generous spirit. In terms of figures it worked out as follows: (1) Normal peace Defence Budget, Rs 36.77 lakhs, (2) effect of rise of prices on (1), Rs 25 lakhs, (3) Indian war measures, Rs 3.80 lakhs; (4) Non-effective charges, Rs 8.41 lakhs, Total Rs 49.29 lakhs.

The 1940-41 Supplementary Budget—As was only to be expected, the rapidly mounting expenditure on defence, coupled with the dislocation of trade caused by the war and consequent loss of Customs revenue, led to a deterioration in India's financial position which impelled the Finance Member to introduce a Supplementary Budget in November 1940. He had to meet an increase of at least Rs 14½ crores in defence and nearly Rs 7 crores in Civil expenditure, coupled with a drop of Rs 3 crores in revenue. He therefore supplemented the Finance Act, 1940, by two measures of fresh taxation designed to bring in Rs 6 crores in a full year, leaving the position to

be fully surveyed in the following February. The first measure was a 25 per cent surcharge on all taxes on income including Super-tax and Corporation Tax. The second measure was an increased in postal rates, telegram and telephone charges, designed to bring in Rs 1 crore in a full year.

The 1941-42 Budget—Presenting the Budget for 1941-42, the Finance Member said that while Government's expenditure was expected to rise by Rs 15 crores to a total of Rs 1,26 crores, its revenue was expected to rise by Rs 3 crores to a total of Rs 1,06 crores, leaving a prospective deficit of Rs 20 crores. One-third of this was proposed to be met by fresh taxation and the remainder from Defence Loans. For the previous year 1940-41, instead of the deficit being Rs 13 crores as estimated in November, the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs 8 crores, this was due to an increased contribution from the railways and a surplus over from the year before.

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Rs 6,61 lakhs in order to meet a share of the cost of India's war measures took the following forms. The Excess Profits Tax was raised from 50 per cent to 66½ per cent to yield Rs 250 lakhs, and the Central surcharge on Income-tax and Super-tax from 25 per cent to 33½ per cent to produce a further Rs 100 lakhs. Other proposals were to double the match duty, to raise the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per pound, and to levy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to yield together Rs 221 lakhs.

Defence.—The main purpose of these fresh imposts was to strengthen all arms of India's Defence Services, and for this a total expenditure of Rs 84 crores was envisaged in 1941-42. Rs 35 crores of this was for India's own war measures, while His Majesty's Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing free of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India. The strength of India's armed forces, already well over half a million, was to be further expanded. New regiments of mechanised cavalry, artillery and infantry were being raised, as also Signal and Sapper and Miner Units. New ships for the Royal Indian Navy were being built and more officers and men to man them were being trained. For the Air Force, aircraft and equipment were being obtained from America and the first "made-in-India" aeroplanes were expected to be manufactured in the current year. Civil expenditure had increased by Rs 2,61 lakhs, mainly on account of schemes connected with the war. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments, the value of which had already exceeded Rs 82 crores, was expected to be Rs 75 lakhs.

The 1942-43 Budget—Presenting the Budget for 1942-43 Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Finance Member, disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 crores for the year and a prospective deficit on the prevailing basis of taxation of Rs 47 crores for the next year. The revised estimate on defence in 1941-42 was placed at Rs 102 crores. In 1942-43 it was estimated at Rs 1,13 crores. The amount of expenditure on defence services and supplies which the Government of India

expected to recover from His Majesty's Government under the operation of the financial settlement would exceed Rs 400 crores in 1942-43.

Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet the deficit by raising loans to the tune of Rs 35 crores and leaving taxation to cover the balance of Rs 12 crores. The new taxation proposals included (1) the surcharge on income tax and super-tax to be increased from 33½% to roughly 50%, (2) an all-round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except on raw cotton, petrol and salt, (3) petrol tax to be increased by 25% and posts and telegraph rates also to be increased. The share of the provinces in the income tax was placed at Rs 7.39 lakhs in the current year and Rs 8.77 lakhs in the following year. Sir Jeremy estimated the total additional revenue from fresh taxation at Rs 12 crores leaving a deficit of Rs 35 crores to be covered by the borrowing programme.

Defence.—Of the gross expenditure on defence likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942-43, Sir Jeremy revealed that nearly three-quarters, totalling Rs 400 crores, would be met by Whitehill. In addition His Majesty's Government undertook to supply India with large quantities of aeroplanes, vehicles, guns and other equipment without charge, these free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of the following financial year total roughly an additional Rs 60 crores. India's contribution of Rs 133 crores towards defence thus represents a fraction of the huge outlay, and certainly no country so closely involved in the war as India is today can claim a lighter tax bill.

Redemption of Sterling Debt.

A major financial operation successfully carried out in 1940-41, to the mutual advantage of India and Great Britain, was the redemption and repatriation of the former's sterling debt and its replacement by rupee obligations. The effect of this operation was to reduce the Government's of India's external debt by Rs 120 crores and its interest charges payable in 1941-42 by as much as 50 per cent over the previous year. To enable it to carry out this, the largest single operation of its kind in the history of Indian finance, Government had to exercise its war-time powers of compulsory acquisition of the sterling securities in this country as well as the aid of the British Government in the form of similar orders under its special war-time powers compelling holders resident in the United Kingdom to sell their stocks for delivery to it. It was Government at the market price at the time of the order.

The method whereby this profitable transaction was carried out was simple. Over a period of continued improvement in the country's foreign trade the Reserve Bank had been enabled to purchase large amounts of sterling securities over a ten months of the financial year 1940-41 to the tune of 247 millions. At the end of the year, payments being received in the form of interest on account of recoverable war expenses, the cost of carrying the debt was reduced to Rs 120 crores, the amount of the Government's external debt. For the year 1941-42 the

of having to remit funds to London, the Government of India expected a refund of £26 million. It had further made considerable open market purchases in London, to the extent of £28½ million of its sterling stocks. In these circumstances, the financing of the debt redemption scheme was facilitated, especially by the exercise of compulsory powers of acquisition in both England and India which enabled the authorities to make their purchases at a fair market price without undue speculative influence being brought to bear. In the words of the Finance Member, "The immediate object of the transaction was the replacement of sterling by rupee obligations and the real gain to the country lay in the liquidation of external obligations which might prove an embarrassment in the future ... Another aspect of the operations was the manner in which they assisted His Majesty's Government to finance the prosecution of the war. If India repaid her creditors in London .. the greater part of the sums so disbursed would be re-lent to His Majesty's Government probably in the form of investment in Defence Loans."

In December 1941, the Government of India announced their decision to repatriate some £158 000 000 of their sterling debt. Its effect was virtually to wipe out the whole of the Government of India's funded debt in Britain which before the war totalled about £300,000,000

Earlier in the same year a compulsory repatriation of terminable loans covering six groups of India's stock liquidated nearly one-third of the amount. The total repatriation amounted to £260,000,000.

In his Budget speech for 1942-43 Sir Jeremy Ralsman explained the benefits accruing to India from the repatriation scheme. The cancellation of the huge bloc of sterling liabilities will immeasurably strengthen India's financial structure, and in so far as the operation means the liquidation of all external obligations and their replacement by an internal debt, it represented a real gain. Government's methods of financing the scheme were generally approved by the business community.

The price paid for the latest repatriation was very favourable considering that India's credit is very high and that therefore the value of her securities cannot be very low. The Government of India propose to redeem the 2½% Indian sterling loan at 78 and the 3% loan at 90½. Out of the 158,000,000 to be repatriated it was expected that about 80,000,000 would be redeemed on January 5, 1943 and the balance early in the new year. As regards railway debenture stock and annuities these will in any case disappear by 1956 on the assumption that nothing is done to repatriate some of this debt earlier.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure
[In thousands of Rupees]

	Revised Estimate, 1941-42	Budget Estimate, 1942-43.
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	36,00,00	35,33,00
Central Excise Duties	12,30,00	12,65,00
Corporation Tax	11,30,00	21,00,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	24,74,00	33,60,00
Salt	9,10,00	9,00,00
Opium	70,30	82,00
Other Heads	1,24,39	1,23,06
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	95,38,69	1,14,07,06
Railways: Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	55,47,16	50,00,1
Irrigation Net Receipts	95	1,57
Posts and Telegraphs: Net Receipts	3,88,15	4,02,45
Debt Services	61,54	60,29
Civil Administration	1,04,81	1,01,75
Currency and Mint	3,42,30	3,25,50
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	33,38	35,20
Miscellaneous	1,77,73	1,67,50
Defence Services	1,31,48	1,05,00
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	...	...
Extraordinary Items	4,70,91	6,04,00
TOTAL REVENUE	1,67,97,10	1,61,48,07
DEFICIT	17,27,32	35,00,84
TOTAL	1,85,24,42	2,26,54,91
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,59,08	5,03,53
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue	25	44
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as shown in Railway Budget)	30,34,64	30,57,44
Irrigation	9,84	9,15
Posts and Telegraphs	60,74	70,45
Debt Services	8,06,57	10,71,74
Civil Administration	13,50,24	15,07,24
Currency and Mint	1,50,57	1,53,55
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,88,00	3,25,50
Miscellaneous	4,10,97	5,03,53
Defence Services	1,03,76,43	1,74,05,07
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3,04,35	2,77,20
Extraordinary Items	4,63,84	11,02,50
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,85,24,42	2,26,54,91
SURPLUS	..	..
TOTAL	1,85,24,42	2,26,54,91

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras. Incidentally, the Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive examination by a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939-40, which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting—in favour of State purchase of land, thus challenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911)—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have, however, led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater

rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding: and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—*peasant-holdings* and *landlord-holdings*, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *Ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of one half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryot-*

war tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influential signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess, (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords, (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome, (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*, (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation

of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces, and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where the problems arising out of the Permanent Settlement have been examined by a Royal Commission under Sir Francis Plouffe which visited Bengal in 1930-40, and whose proposals are still under consideration.

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual, whereas under a *Zemindari* or *landlord* system the State would have gained nothing however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the State in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £24 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurangzeb from a much smaller Empire.

Since the coming into operation of provincial autonomy in April 1937, there has been a great impetus towards land revenue reform in the provinces, the primary object being to better the lot of the tenant by modifying *Zemindari* rights and usages, and by altering the mode of land revenue assessment. To this end, legislation has been introduced in practically all the autonomous provinces during the years 1937 to 1939, and widespread changes are in progress all over India, made everywhere.

Following strong representation by Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the Marjani leader, the Government in 1941 agreed to suspend the levy of an increased *jahi* or *patwar* in the *malik* or *malik* lands of *Watan* or *Watan* lands. These *malik* lands were created a large class of *malik* lands, popularly called *malik*, the *malik* lands were designated as *malik* lands. These *malik* lands did not carry any *malik* for remuneration—in 1941 the *malik* lands though the principle of *malik* lands is in no way general. As the *malik* lands are in the *malik* lands.

Excellency the Governor, there is a large class of landholders including inamdars, jahagirdars, hereditary district officers and kulkarnis who, while freed from the obligation to serve, retain substantial portion of their emoluments. Government's new policy, now suspended, was actuated by a desire to reduce the number of village servants which it considered excessive.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a commonplace amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of an system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued

from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems:

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed

in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer.

PROHIBITION

After the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937, it became the avowed policy in principle of all provincial Governments to discourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but the Congress administrations which held office in seven provinces until September 1939 went further and, before they resigned, adopted an active policy of enforcing prohibition within a period of years. The measures taken by them varied from province to province, but generally speaking, they took the form of declaring certain areas, either urban or rural, "dry," and within those areas the production, sale and consumption of liquor were banned. Thus in Madras four districts were declared "dry," a special excise regime was set up and active steps were taken to wean the populace from the use of liquor. Early reports indicated that a considerable measure of success had been attained, but later it was officially admitted that enthusiasm for prohibition was waning. In the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Sind and Assam similar steps were taken to prevent the people of certain areas from drinking alcohol. In Bengal and the Punjab (where Coalition Governments were in office) on the other hand, there was no actual prohibition but only temperance propaganda.

In Bombay, the Congress scheme went further than elsewhere. The capital city Bombay and the second largest city Ahmedabad were declared "dry," subject to an elaborate system of personal permits for Europeans, Parsis and "confirmed addicts." In Bombay, as in Madras, newspapers and magazines published in the province were forbidden to publish liquor advertisements—a ban which peristed after the Congress

administrations had resigned and the prohibition drive had lost most of its force. In April 1941, however, the Government of Bombay withdrew the ban on newspaper advertisements of liquor. In Bombay, successive judgments of a full bench of the High Court held that both the original Congress legislation and the subsequent "Governor's Act" were *ultra vires* the provincial administration, and refused to allow that administration to appeal to the Federal Court on the question of the validity or otherwise of the prohibition law. The ban on sales of foreign liquor was accordingly withdrawn as from July 2, 1940, and the on country liquor was modified subject to some restrictions.

Difficulties of Enforcement—Even on the limited and "permissive" scale adopted, the enforcement of prohibition had been by no means free from abuses and difficulties. It placed a severe strain on the authorities and numerous cases were reported of evasion and delinquency of the law on an organised basis. In addition to smuggling into the "dry" areas and illicit distillation, a considerable exodus of workers and others entitled to permits used to take place on week end and holiday from the cities to adjacent areas where prohibition was not in force, and much drinking to excess was known to occur. Although Congress and orthodox opinion continued to support prohibition it gave rise to popular resentment among certain classes and communities, as also to grave legal anomalies. Thus in Bombay, after several hundreds of persons had been convicted for breaches of the prohibition rules in the first eight months of their introduction, the validity of the rules was successfully challenged in the courts of law.

Despite the efforts of the Governor of Poona (the Congress Ministry having in the meantime resigned office) to avoid administrative and legal difficulties, the experiment may be said to have failed because it lacked both local support and general approval. The political position of the erstwhile Congress provinces was the cause of what as follows. Governors and the Congress while not committed to prohibition in principle and while reserving the right to make such other changes as might seem fit to them, were reversing the policy of their former masters. On the other hand they did not extend prohibition even in its modified form to new areas, leaving the whole future of prohibition open to be decided by whatever popular regime might later take office. And here it is pertinent to note that the moral issue, the financial issue, and the question of prohibition was far reaching. In the provinces it involved a number of questions, a quarter of the total provincial area was the imposition of new and burdensome taxes, a further complication was raised by the presence of Indian States who either refused to be mixed with British India, and which had not adopted a prohibition policy, and the Government of India had to consider the future of the prohibition experiment in a material.

Drugs—The narcotic products of the plant consumed in India fall under three categories, namely, ganja or the dried leaves of the cultivated female *Cannabis indica*, or the resinous extract known as hashish, and the active drug when collected.

bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency from the 1st April 1922.

Opium—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills, but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned Shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity now exported under the system of direct sale to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of opium exported since the calendar year 1926 to 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the

remainder under license and excise system. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactures are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactures are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 1 per maund of 92 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2, in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Rs. 1-4-0. In 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 1st March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act No. 1 of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund, while the excise duty remained the same.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent., in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent., but the opinions of

Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs duties in 1882. This continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Central Budget for 1942-43 included among its taxation proposals an all-round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except raw cotton, petrol and salt. It was estimated that this would yield an additional revenue of Rs 570 lakhs.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship

at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I C S (i.e., "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

INCOME-TAX.

The income-tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6½d in the pound, on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income-Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue.

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super-tax

to meet the emergency of that year. The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939. That Act itself was the sequel to an exhaustive inquiry from 1935 onwards by a committee consisting of Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay, and Messrs C. W. Ayers and S. P. Chambers of the British Indian Revenue Department. Their report covered a wide field and made numerous recommendations, most of which were incorporated in the Act of 1939, a summary of which is given below. Among other recommendations was that for the adoption of the "slab" system instead of the "step" system, and this was duly done in the India Budget for 1939. After the outbreak of the War in September 1939, the Finance Minister made no changes in the basic rates of income tax in his Budget for 1940-41, but he introduced an Excess Profits Tax which was further increased in the 1941-42 Budget to 66½ per cent. In the same Budget, the surcharge on income tax and super-tax which had been 2½ per cent since November 1940, was increased to 33½ per cent. Details of these changes may be found in the section on "Recent History of Finance."

RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons —

(a) *Where the total income does not exceed Rs 2,000—*

	Rate
1. On the first Rs 750 of total income	<i>Nil</i>
2. On the next Rs 1,250 of total income	Six pies in the rupee
Provided that no tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed Rs 1,500	

(b) *Where the total income exceeds Rs 2,000—*

	Rate.	Surcharge
1 On the first Rs 1,500 of total income .	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
2 On the next Rs 3,500 of total income .	Nine pies in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee.
3 On the next Rs 5,000 of total income .	One anna and three pies in the rupee	Nine pies in the rupee
4 On the next Rs 5,000 of total income .	Two annas in the rupee	One anna and two pies in the rupee
5. On the balance of total income .	Two annas and six pies in the rupee	One anna and three pies in the rupee

In the case of every company and local authority, and in every case in which under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, income-Tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Two annas and six pies in the rupee	One anna and three pies in the rupee

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons —

	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs 25,000 of total income	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
2. On the next Rs 10,000 of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee
3. On the next Rs 20,000 of total income .	Two annas in the rupee	One anna in the rupee
4. On the next Rs 70,000 of total income	Three annas in the rupee	One anna and six pies in the rupee
5. On the next Rs 75,000 of total income .	Four annas in the rupee	Two annas in the rupee
6. On the next Rs 1,50,000 of total income	Five annas in the rupee	Two annas and six pies in the rupee
7. On the next Rs 1,50,000 of total income	Six annas in the rupee	Three annas in the rupee
8. On the balance of total income	Seven annas in the rupee	Three annas and six pies in the rupee

In the case of every local authority—

	Rate.	Surcharge.
On the whole of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee.

In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society, other than the Sankatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or under an Act of the Provincial Legislature governing the registration of Co-operative Societies—

	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs 25,000 of total income	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
2. On the balance of total income	One anna in the rupee	Six pies in the rupee

In the case of every company—

	Rate
On the whole of total income	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

INCOMETAX REFORMS.

As already mentioned, the publication of the Income-Tax Inquiry Report in 1936 was followed by important reforms and far-reaching legislation. Among the reforms was the bringing into force, as from April 1, 1939, of the "slab" system of income-tax assessment, details of which are given in the foregoing table. The post of Income-Tax Officer to the Government of India was created and S P Chambers was appointed to it. He later resigned in the middle of 1940.

The new Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939, which was passed after protracted debate in and much modification by the Central Legislature, was intended to bring up to date the procedure of the Income-Tax Department and to render its methods more efficient. It embodied provisions designed to stop up existing loopholes and prevent evasion of income-tax law, also to adjust categories of income-tax payers so as to mulct the wealthy minority more while giving relief to the small man. The chief operative clause was Clause 4, the provisions of which are —

In respect of foreign income, persons who are not resident in British India pay on income arising or received in British India only. Persons who are resident but not ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India and on foreign income brought into British India. Persons who are resident and ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India, on foreign income brought into British India, and also on foreign income not brought into India, with a deduction of Rs 4,500 on the last mentioned class of income. Where foreign income-tax is payable on income arising abroad, one-half of the Indian tax, or one-half of the foreign tax, whichever is the lower, is allowed as a deduction from the tax payable. Where foreign income cannot be brought into India owing to exchange restrictions, the income-tax on that income is not collected until such time as it can be brought in.

As to the definitions of "residence," they are as follows. To be resident, a person must either be in British India for at least half the year or have a house maintained in British India and visit it at least once during the year, or have been in British India for at least 365 days out of the previous four years and visited British India at least once during the year. To be ordinarily resident, a person must have been resident for nine out of the previous ten years and must also have been in British India for 730 days in the previous seven years. A company is deemed to be resident in India if it is controlled in India or if more than half its income arises in British India.

Other important provisions of the Act are those providing for the setting up of an Appellate Tribunal (to start functioning after two years) whose personnel will consist of an equal number of judicial members and accountants members and whose purpose will be to hear appeals by assesseees from the findings of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, relief to be granted in respect of life insurance premiums, provident fund contributions and superannuation contributions fund with special concessions to Hindu undivided families, the abolition of the previous exemption of leave salary, that is, salary earned in India but payable out of India to assesseees while they are on leave out of the country, a changed system of depreciation allowance from the former prescribed percentage of the original cost of the asset to a prescribed percentage of the "written down value" of the asset, and finally, a most important change, extension of the liability to pay income tax from all persons called upon by an income tax officer to make a return, to all persons whose total income exceeded Rs 2,000 in the previous year. This liability to pay income tax is compulsory upon those whose income exceeded Rs 2,000 in the previous year and failure to do so for and still in a return form without tax, which cause involves a liability which may be as much as one and a half times the tax payable.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopāl and Kashmir, the currency of those states was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees, but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for mainly with

the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following year a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1901 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage was decided to set up a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against the rare fluctuations of exchange. The profit was invested in sterling securities, interest from which was added to the Gold Reserve. 1906 exchange had been practically stationary for eight years, and it was decided that the coinage profits devoted to the Gold Reserve should be kept in rupees in India, being invested in gold securities in India.

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pils per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

During 1940 the Government of India considered it necessary in view of the rapid absorption of rupee coin for hoarding, to conserve silver resources as far as possible. Despite the fact that Government has large stocks of silver in hand, it was felt to be wasteful to turn out large quantities of rupees, half rupees and quarter rupees of the previous fineness of eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy. It was therefore decided that the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy should be adopted for all three coins. The new coins bore the date 1940 and were exactly similar in weight and appearance to the old coins, except that the ring was somewhat duller. Incorporated in the new rupee, however was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant groove in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting. Coins of the old fineness were no longer minted but continued to be legal tender to the same extent as before.

King Edward VII rupees and eight-anna coins ceased to be legal tender after May 31, 1942. New one-rupee notes were issued through the Reserve Bank of India in July 1941, the issue of these notes does not affect the earlier issue, the Government of India one-rupee notes of the 1935 King George V pattern which continue to be legal tender.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows —

		Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	.. ..	200
Pice or quarter-anna	.. ..	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	.. ..	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	.. ..	33½

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows —

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in milli- metres
Pice	75	25.4
Half-pice ..	37½	21.15
Pie	25	17.45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909, but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel has been withdrawn from circulation.

On account of war activities the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 Government proposed to mint a half-anna coin which was likely to produce a considerable saving in metal and be of convenience to the public. The new coin is square with rounded corners and three-quarters the weight of the one-anna piece. In order to economise in the use of nickel both the new half-anna piece and the one-anna coin are minted in nickel-brass alloy instead of in the former cupro-nickel alloy.

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India, that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These securities gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Currency Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this must be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credit. It is a fact that owing to the effect of the policy of encouraging an active

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were

lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain. This was known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold, that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand, that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a

passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begg, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India before the outbreak of the last war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000 being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold. Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government, and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shilling fourpence—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfer
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. When the war was over, a Committee was appointed in regard to the future of Indian

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported to the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(i) It is desirable to raise the rate of the rupee and to re-coin the India

(22) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(23) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(24) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(25) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(26) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(27) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(28) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(29) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(30) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(31) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(32) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands, but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(33) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(34) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(35) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered, that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(c) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grams fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s 32d-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 43-32d. per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling, that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence. All other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange, the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report, it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled an important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If left alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade, the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand, importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative, a resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(xx) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xiv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(xv) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxi) A figure of Rs 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d.

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post-offices.

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their numbers, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms —

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s 6d., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked —

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'lumping standard'. The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange'. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency. Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic'."

"However, the standard lumped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages: It did not inspire public confidence, it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it, and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections'."

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.'

"The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability, to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency—"In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years, the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold, and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1 12 crores.

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year.

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard—"The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded, it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India, indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. 'The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless, . . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard, and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify.' It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are twofold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve

	Rs	Crores
Silver coin	77	0
Silver bullion	7	7
Gold coin and bullion	22	3
Rupee securities	57	1
Sterling securities	21	0
	185	1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute, that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal, and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12·8 per cent, should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purnohotamdas Thakordas being the only dissident, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence, the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell, the attempt to stabilise the

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling, in October, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that 'the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country'.

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India, as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation on a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage'. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

"The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house, the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion, there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade, there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past, it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six, the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue—"Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency, the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakaway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coming which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market, and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48s. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value.' Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself, it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them'

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation."

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative

Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect —

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session "

The New Ratio — So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was, however, accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. Since then, large exports of commercial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable, despite much agitation for a reversion to the 1s 4d ratio by interested parties. Generally speaking, the tendency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s 6d, and thus Government have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable exchange. Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939, official restrictions on exchange operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen. But the rupee continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that, left to itself, it would appreciate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES			ASSETS.		
	Rs	a. p.	Notes —	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India	12,96,22,461	8 0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0 0	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	10,85,465	0 0
Deposits —			Rupce Coin	7,82,886	8 0
(c) Government—			Subsidiary Coin	3,67,324	8 9
(1) Central Government of India ..	15,02,60,824	13 7	Bills Purchased and Discounted —		
(2) Government of Burma	3,25,57,128	8 10	(a) Internal	Nil.	
(3) Other Government Accounts ..	4,17,01,145	14 3	(b) External	Nil.	
(b) Banks	30,02,75,942	8 6	(c) Government Treasury Bills ..	Nil.	
(c) Others	2,36,81,964	11 3	Balances held abroad*	47,82,85,868	13 4
Bills Payable	38,80,650	2 8	Loans and Advances to Governments	15,00,000	0 0
Other Liabilities	2,07,05,959	10 7	Other Loans and Advances	Nil.	
			Investments	5,27,54,794	10 11
			Other Assets	1,86,65,215	4 8
TOTAL LIABILITIES	67,30,63,616	5 8	TOTAL ASSETS	67,30,63,616	5 8

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.—

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system,

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

Share Capital—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register, and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the Parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees;

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees;

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees;

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees,

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register. -

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares, and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-

half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor-General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned

(10) The Governor-General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9)

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in general meeting

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, elsewhere

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely—

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely—

- (i) for the Bombay register—two Directors,
- (ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors,
- (iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors,
- (iv) for the Madras register—one Director,
- (v) for the Rangoon register—one Director,

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board

Local Boards—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

- (a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the registers for that area and are qualified to vote, and

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor-General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor-General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as near as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall be subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 8 to vote

for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote

General Meetings—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank at least six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a special meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance sheet and accounts

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll he shall have one vote for each five shares, but not more than a maximum of ten votes and such vote may be exercised by proxy appointed on each of the shares for that purpose, such proxy being held by a shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting and not being an officer or employee of the Bank

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine

(3) The first eight Directors shall be appointed by shareholders on the various reserves and shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council from the areas served respectively, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors are duly elected as provided in sub-section (4)

(4) On the expiry of each year, or of twelve months after the termination of the term of office of any Director, the Director shall be re-elected under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors so nominated have been elected by the Central Board, and the Directors so elected shall hold office until their successors are duly elected as provided in sub-section (4)

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall be constituted by the Governor-General in Council, and may, in order to constitute the Local Boards, elect such persons as it may think fit to be members of such Local Boards, and such persons shall be treated as if they were shareholders of the Bank

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (8) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank, and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;

(5) the making to the Governor-General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance,

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities,

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely:—

- (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company;
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;
- (d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;
- (e) the management of public debt;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank, which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act; and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill

or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees, or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims, provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment;

(2) purchase its own shares or the share of any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property, or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants

(4) make loans or advances;

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts

Central Banking Functions

The Bank shall undertake to accept bills for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council on behalf of Local Governments as may have the authority and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the exercise of his power to make payments up to the amount of the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all the money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all the moneys with the Bank

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the Governor General or any Local Government

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor-General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor-General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor-General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor-General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor-General in Council shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve.

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor-General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor-General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor-General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person.

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18.

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 847512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies.

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely—

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England,

(b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days,

(c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years.

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding any thing contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the

amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 2, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirement of section 15.

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees.

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold and silver reserves, and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee securities held in the assets, as shown in any of the accounts of the Issue Department at the close of that year, prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 15, is greater than fifty crores of rupees, or if of the total amount of the rupee securities in that account, whichever may be the case, the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of the excess but not without his sanction, and the value of such rupee coin shall be in the form of bank notes or securities.

Provided that if the Bank at the close of any financial year has in its assets an amount of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities in the assets exceeding one-half of the total amount of the assets, not exceeding twenty crores of rupees, the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council gold coin, gold bullion or securities as may be held in its assets at the close of that year, not exceeding twenty crores of rupees.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the total amount of the assets held in the assets, as shown in any of the accounts of the Issue Department at the close of that year, prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 15, is greater than fifty crores of rupees, or if of the total amount of the rupee securities in that account, whichever may be the case, the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of the excess but not without his sanction, and the value of such rupee coin shall be in the form of bank notes or securities.

the greater the Governor-General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor-General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33, and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent or part of such decrease

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor-General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section, and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor-General in Council under that section

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation, and the Governor-General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor-General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks.—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank of the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor-General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates.

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor-General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor-General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor-General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42 and if it does so, the provisions of sub-section-

(4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—
(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule.

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor-General in Council, and the Governor-General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the interests of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislative Assembly.

General Provisions

The Governor-General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupees securable of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad debts, depreciation in assets, central and local staff and superannuation funds, and for other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent on the share capital as the Governor-General in Council may fix at the time of the dividend, a portion of the surplus shall be set aside to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale of dividend in the Fourth Schedule or the dividend, if the surplus shall be paid to the shareholders as directed in Council.

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital or less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income Tax Act 1918 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income tax or super-tax, the Bank shall be liable to pay income tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder or member of income tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities"

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor-General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor-General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting

Returns—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor-General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form

as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor-General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor-General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor-General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor-General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank

Agricultural Credit Department—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor-General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor-General in Council

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.

by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1941.

The report of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1941, states that after payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies the net profit amounts to Rs 2,79,26,447-3-3. Of this amount, the sum of Rs 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 3½% per annum being the cumulative rate fixed by the Central Government in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs 2,61,76,447-3-3 for payment to the Central Government in accordance with the said section. The increased profits are due to an increase in the Bank's assets, corresponding to an increase in its note issue liabilities as a result of expansion of currency, and to the fact that some of them were held in the form of securities yielding a higher rate of interest.

The total number of shareholders declined from 56,057 to 53,468 during the year. The effects of the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act referred to in the last report, limiting the maximum holding of shares acquired after March 26, 1940, were more than offset by the continued tendency of the shares to become concentrated in fewer hands, so that the average number of shares held by each shareholder rose further from 8.9 to 9.4 during the period.

With the occupation of a large part of Europe by Germany it became necessary to prohibit the import into India of Bank of England notes in order to prevent the enemy disposing of their large holdings of notes captured in the occupied countries. The Government of India therefore issued a notification on August 22, 1940, prohibiting the import into India, except from Burma, of Bank of England notes. Although this prohibition was a Customs measure, the Exchange Control Department collaborated by imposing severe restrictions on the purchase of Bank of England notes by banks in India.

On November 2, 1940, the Government of India added a new rule, 90 (B) to the Defence of India Rules forbidding the taking out of British India except to Burma of any money except with the approval of the Reserve Bank

of India or under the authority of an authorised dealer in foreign exchange. Although strict regulations had always been enforced in India since the outbreak of war regarding the sale of foreign exchange by banks, no restrictions had been placed on the taking out of India by travellers of money in the form of currency notes either Indian or foreign and the new rule was intended to make good this omission.

In terms of the Defence of India Rules 92 and 94, the Government of India took over, in December 1940, the U.S. dollar holdings of all residents in British India and the rupee equivalent of their dollar holdings was paid out by the Reserve Bank at the rate of Rs 330 per 100 dollars which was approximately the Exchange Banks' buying rate for T.T.s on New York. Similarly on March 10, 1941, Government took over the holdings of residents in New York on the previous business day combined with the rupee dollar rate of Rs 330 per 100 dollars.

Owing to the war developments in June, 1940, certain scheduled banks approached the Reserve Bank for financial assistance at the beginning of the year and were granted loans aggregating Rs 11.46 lakhs against Government securities. The total number of offices of scheduled and Burma scheduled banks in India and Burma including head offices, branches, pay offices, etc., increased from 1,322 last year to 1,404 during the year under review showing an increase of 82 offices. Ninety new offices were opened during the year of which 18 offices belonged to the five banks included in the schedule during the year while eight of the existing offices were closed.

From October 1, 1940, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced a simplified scheme of remittance facilities with the concurrence of the Central and Provincial Governments. Under this scheme the general rates for remittances have been reduced and extended facilities have been provided, remittance facilities throughout the country have also been standardised and the accounting procedure involved simplified. The issue of currency telegraphic transfers, supply bills and remittance transfer receipts has been discontinued and has been replaced by telegraphic transfers, Bank drafts, and Reserve Bank of India Government drafts. For the purpose of the scheme all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries in India and Burma having currency chest facilities, at places where the Reserve Bank is not represented, are regarded as the Treasury Agencies of the Reserve Bank for the issue and payment of telegraphic transfer and drafts subject to certain limits on drawings. The scheme also offers concession rates to non-scheduled banks and indigenous bankers included in an approved list to be prepared by the Bank in consultation with the Provincial Governments. As on June 30, 1941, there were 37 non-scheduled banks and 3 indigenous bankers on the approved list.

The trend of commodity prices reflected the repercussions of the war on Indian economy. The prices of the principal export commodities fell rather precipitately during May and June 1940 following the intensification of the war and in some cases they touched their pre-war levels and thereafter improved only fractionally. On the other hand, the prices of manufactured goods showed an upward tendency owing to the fall in imports. The decline started towards the close of the previous year in the raw jute prices continued almost uninterruptedly until February 1941 during which the price of jute ready firsts declined from Rs 66-8 to Rs 32. The decision of the Bengal Government to restrict the acreage in 1941 to one-third of that in 1940, the agreement between the Government and the industry to make purchases at fixed rates and the receipt of large orders from His Majesty's Government had a steadying effect on the raw jute prices in the last month of 1940-41 when the rate recovered to Rs 37. Owing to the loss of the European markets and the uncertainty about the Japanese, raw cotton was oppressed by selling pressure during the first half of the year but following the receipt of further large orders from Government for cotton piecegoods, it closed with an optimistic note. Between April and July, Broach M G F G declined from Rs 321 to Rs 155 per candy and wound up the year at Rs 235. Oilseeds served as a glut on the market following the fall of France which was a heavy buyer until then and the prices of groundnuts and linseed declined by 31 and 13 per cent respectively. The recovery made in September following the agreement with the British Government for their purchases at certain specified prices proved short-lived and the prices closed at around the lowest for the year. Rice continued to be in heavy demand mostly for storing and the

prices continued to be on-upgrade in sympathy with the Rangoon market which was well supported by the Japanese buyers. The quotation for Ballam No 1 rose from Rs 4-12 to Rs 5-2 per maund during the year under review. The 18% decline in the sugar prices during the year reflected the difficulty of the sugar industry caused mainly by over-production especially in the United Provinces while the nearly 30% gain in tea prices indicated the large purchases of that commodity by the United Kingdom. Broadly speaking, the general trading conditions during the year under review were far from satisfactory for the majority of agricultural products.

Balance of Trade.—India's foreign trade received a set back in 1940-41 owing to the extension of the war, the loss of certain overseas markets, shipping difficulties and the regulation of trade by the Government of India in order to fit it in the country's war economy. Yet, the turnover was substantially more than that in 1938-39, the immediately preceeding pre-war year. As compared with 1938-40, both imports and exports shrank by Rs 8,21 lakhs and Rs 1,706 lakhs representing a drop of 5.0 and 3.3% respectively. Consequently, the favourable balance of trade was reduced from Rs 48,29 lakhs to Rs 42,13 lakhs. These figures do not, however, correctly indicate the balance of payments since they do not take into account the large and increasing purchases by His Majesty's Government which are paid for in sterling. Like the last year, it was only during one month, March 1941, that India's exports were less than her imports and consequently, the balance of trade was unfavourable to her.

The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade —

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	India excluding Burma.		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+ 1,02,79	+ 2,03,92	+ 1,80,86
Re-exports of foreign merchandise (private)	+ 6,42	+ 9,05	+ 11,81
Imports of foreign merchandise (private) (a)	— 1,51,83	— 1,64,75	— 1,56,51
Balance of trade in merchandise	+ 17,38	+ 48,82	+ 42,13
Gold (private)	+ 13,06	+ 34,67	+ 11,47
Silver (private)	+ 1,75	+ 4,74	+ 1,02
Currency notes (private)	+ 58	+ 34	(b)
Indian transactions in treasure (private)	+ 11,89	+ 30,27	+ 10,17
Gold balance of trade	+ 29,31	+ 78,60	+ 52,70
Gold accumulated on account of purchasers abroad	+ 10,10*	+ 1,36	
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	— 32,64	— 94,77	
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India			
Transfer of Government securities	— 8	— 2,11	(b)
International drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	— 28	— 20	
Transfer of contingencies of funds	— 37,00	— 90,89	

NOTE — The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports

* Figures relate to the period October 1938 to March, 1939

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade

(b) Publication suspended

IMPORTS—contd

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Percentages
Wood and timber	2,80,69	2,09,73	2,89,33	1 85
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,48,41	2,63,48	2,26,03	1 44
Drugs and medicines	2,20,53	2,61,21	2,18,73	1 40
Spices	2,63,43	2,54,50	2,19,30	1 40
Hardware	2,57,27	2,26,86	2,06,48	1 32
Liquors	2,10 83	2,19,15	2,00,36	1 28
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,81,90	2,16,30	4,28,39	2 73
Silk, raw and manufactured	1,94,16	1,82,21	1,71,65	1 10
Rubber manufactures	1,40,56	1,48,42	1,56,01	0 99
Fruits and vegetables	1,34,43	1,21,28	1,02,16	0 65
Tobacco	1,04,55	1,16,97	1,33,95	0 85
Paints and painters' materials	88,99	1,02,65	1,02,31	0 65
Glass and glassware	1,25,12	1,01,77	86,26	0 55
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,15 03	87,81	29,81	0 19
Ten chests	90,30	83,39	1,34,45	0 80
Stationery	67,04	61,70	50,98	0 36
Arms, ammunition and military stores	50,17	48,99	48,44	0 31
Haberdashery and millinery	46,52	43,46	41,02	0 26
Apparel	47,50	37,95	34,36	0 22
Earthenware and porcelain	39,19	35,68	30,42	0 19
Toys and requisites for games	37 30	32,62	19,83	0 13
Tallow and stearine	32,10	32,33	24,04	0 16
Gums and resins	30,13	27,28	26,65	0 17
Soap	22,44	23,67	18,39	0 12
Paper-making materials	27,30	23,64	12,09	0 08
Umbrellas and fittings	14,87	17,20	19,60	0 12
Ten	15,73	15,96	12,59	0 08
Animals living	30,72	15,68	5,69	0 04
Furniture and cabinetware	15,95	12,71	12,09	0 08
Boots and shoes	15,15	10,35	3,05	0 02
Fish (including canned fish)	6,89	7,30	6,61	0 04
Jute and jute goods	5,93	6,78	9,93	0 06
Coal	7,14	1,96	1,11	0 01
All other articles	11,05,43	12,88,90	13,68,59	8 09
Total value of imports	1,52,26 71	1,63,27,24	1,56,79,40	99 83

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 11,36 lakhs).—Imports of cotton yarn and manufactures were valued at Rs 11,36 lakhs during 1940-41 as compared with Rs 14,05 lakhs in the preceding year and showed a further decline of Rs 269 lakhs or 19 per cent. The shipments from the United Kingdom were very few and were mostly restricted to certain specialities while Japan was more busy in capturing the neighbouring markets served until then by the countries engaged in war. The fall in imports gave a splendid opportunity to the indigenous cotton textile industry to extend its activity.

Imports of cotton yarn dropped from Rs 3,52 lakhs to Rs 2,18 lakhs representing a fall of 38 per cent over the previous year's imports. The decline in imports was mainly on account of reduced arrivals from the United Kingdom (China and Japan).

The falling imports of cotton piecegoods gained momentum during the year under review and were the lowest on record. As compared with the imports in 1939-40, cotton piecegoods imported from abroad in 1940-41 shrank by 23 per cent and totalled 447 million yards as compared with 579 million yards in 1939-40. The re-exports also increased from 17 million yards in 1939-40 to 41 million yards in the following year. The shrinkage was not, however, represented to the same extent in the valuation of the imports owing to the rise in the value of the article during the year under review. Imports in value showed a decline of only 15 per

cent from Rs 9,65 lakhs to Rs 8,17 lakhs. The decrease was distributed over all the three main descriptions of piecegoods but the fall in white was more pronounced than in grey and coloured goods. The United Kingdom sustained heavy losses in each of the three main classes but the loss of Japan was chiefly confined to white and grey goods.

The following table gives the movement of imports of piecegoods according to varieties—

	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Grey	3,07	2,83	2,33
White	3,30	2,84	2,05
Coloured, etc	3,90	3,08	3,70

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 4,29 lakhs).—There was a sharp increase in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs 4,29 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 2,16 lakhs in the preceding year. Almost whole of the increase was attributable to the heavy imports of raw wool for consumption in Indian mills the resources of which were fully mobilised to meet the growing demand for clothing India's ever increasing army. Imports of raw wool shot up from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs 279 lakhs representing a gain of as much as 272 per cent over the preceding year's. Australia was the main supplier of raw wool. On the other hand, woollen manufactures recorded a modest gain of about six per cent from 111 lakhs to Rs 150 lakhs. Yarn and knitting wool recorded further drop during the year.

The imports of woollen piecegoods showed an increase from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 57 lakhs in value but the quantity worked out on the basis of the average declared value showed only a slight gain. Arrivals of shawls and lohis from abroad dropped further from Rs 4 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 14 lakhs in 1938-39 and were mostly from Japan which enjoyed the virtual monopoly of this trade in the absence of Germany which was at one time India's main supplier of these varieties.

Artificial Silk (Rs. 5.44 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures sought a fresh higher level of Rs 5.44 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 4.59 lakhs in 1939-40, and Rs 2.24 lakhs in 1938-39. The rapid expansion of the artificial silk weaving industry in India needed increased supplies of artificial silk yarn from abroad in order to feed itself in the absence of the indigenous production. As a result, the imports of artificial silk yarn moved up in value from Rs 2.12 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 2.65 lakhs in the year under review. It may be mentioned that the imports of art silk yarn during 1938-39 were valued at Rs 96 lakhs only. Following the entry of Italy into the war, Japan was the sole supplier of the yarn and could, therefore, dictate her own terms. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also rose from Rs 2.11 lakhs to Rs 2.45 lakhs and were mainly from Japan.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 1.72 lakhs).—For the third year in succession, imports of silk, raw and manufactured, recorded a fall. The total value of the imports under this category was Rs 1.72 lakhs in 1940-41 as against Rs 1.82 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of raw silk from abroad were valued at Rs 76 lakhs during 1940-41 representing a gain of Rs 13 lakhs over those for 1939-40. Since the price level of raw silk was about 20 per cent more than the average declared value for the imported material in the preceding year, it can be safely presumed that the quantity imported was 15 per cent below that in 1939-40. As usual, China continued to be the principal source of supply. Similarly, though imports of silk yarn showed a gain of Rs 8 lakhs and amounted to Rs 32 lakhs, the quantity imported is likely to be less than of that in the preceding year. On the other hand, the year under review brought further evidence of the fact that imported silk piecegoods are not being favoured by India. Despite the increase in the price of silk piecegoods, the imports dropped from Rs 54 lakhs to Rs 41 lakhs.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6.81 lakhs).—The iron and steel industry made a striking progress throughout the world during the period following the outbreak of the war owing to the heavy munitions production. India became the second largest producer of iron and steel in the Empire, excelled only by the United Kingdom. The notable achievements of the Indian industry during the year were the production of steel by new process and the erection of plants for making wheel tyres and axles. The industry also planned for erecting a hoop and sheet plant and a tube making plant in addition to increasing production in numerous other directions. The country also became one of the main sources of

shell steel to the eastern war theatre. Owing to the war conditions, the Government of India decided to extend the protection, which was due to expire on March 31, 1941, for the duration of the war.

In the absence of the production data for the whole year, which has been discontinued by the Government of India for the war period, the conclusions will have to be based on the figures published for the first five months of the year 1940-41. Even those figures, which are bound to be the lowest for the year, make an impressive reading. Thus, the output of pig iron rose from 708,400 tons to 789,000 tons, a gain of 10 per cent, during the five months ended August 31, 1940. The output of steel ingots was still more striking having gone up from 404,700 tons to 506,800 tons representing an increase of as much as 25 per cent. The turning out of finished steel, which excludes the production of some of the re-rolling mills using either imported or Tata's semis, also expanded from 414,000 tons to 491,000 tons during the same period.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel excluding pig iron and old iron and steel into British India declined further from 255,000 tons in 1939-40 to 182,700 tons in the year under review. In value, however, they recorded a gain of Rs 75 lakhs, the total value of the imported commodity for the year being Rs 681 lakhs. Imports recorded substantial fall during the last two months of the year following the decision of the Government of India to institute stricter control over imports of various types of iron and steel towards the end of December in order to ensure that unreasonable demands for steel involving the waste of the dollar exchange are not made. The order, which saw the end of the quota system and the beginning of the licensing system, was necessitated by the inability of the United Kingdom to accept further orders and the consequential increase in the demand on the American steel industry.

With the exception of sheets and plates, there was an all round decline in imports under the various classes. The position about supplies of hoops was particularly desperate during the first half of the year but eased during the following six months owing to the imports from the U S A. The fall in the imports of pillars, girders and bridge-work was almost precipitate. India was able to get goods under this category amounting to Rs 3,83,000 only as compared with Rs 16 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs 31 lakhs in 1938-39. Steel bars, which constituted the single major item next to sheets and plates also showed a rather heavy fall from Rs 42 lakhs to Rs 25 lakhs. Sheets and plates showed a gain of nearly 33 per cent. Besides, a number of minor items recorded handsome gains.

The following table shows the values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years.—

	Value Rs (lakhs)		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Steel Bars	44	42	25
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, and bridge-work	31	16	4
Cast pipes and fittings	9	9	5
Sheets and plates ..	1,60	96	1,21

Machinery and millwork (Rs. 11.84 lakhs).—The decline noticed under this head during 1939-40 became more pronounced during the year under review during which the imports of machinery and millwork including belting for machinery dropped further by Rs 3.53 lakhs to Rs 11.84 lakhs. The decline took place under almost all the major heads. It is probable that on account of the pre-occupation of the United Kingdom with the production of war materials and conservation of the dollar exchange and shipping space, it may not have been possible for India to import the machinery to the extent needed. Another conclusion drawn from reduced imports was that the expansion of the indigenous industries was more through the utilisation of the existing industrial capacity of the country to its maximum extent and less by the installation of new plant and machinery. It was also interesting to find that a good beginning was made during the year in the direction of starting production of certain types of machinery in the country.

During the year, Japan stepped into the place of the United Kingdom and other European countries as supplier of machinery to India while the United States were also able to participate in the trade consistent with the restrictions on the dollar exchange.

The following table shows the details of the important type of machinery imported into British India during the last three years —

	1938-39 Rs (lakhs)	1939-40 Rs (lakhs)	1940-41 Rs (lakhs)
Prime movers	1.87	1.69	.85
Electric machinery	3.72	2.36	1.71
Cotton machinery	2.67	1.96	1.37
Textile machinery	.71	.56	.61
Agricultural machinery	.14	.19	.21
Boiler	1.40	.85	.30
Engines	.09	.50	.60
Engines including			
for power	.15	.21	.24
for transport	.61	.71	.41
Engines for	.23	.17	.16
Engines for	.25	.18	.31
Engines for transport and machinery	.44	.29	.15
Engines for	.28	.15	.31
Engines for	.11	.21	.18
Engines for mill	.7	.6	.5
Spinning and knitting			
for power	.57	.73	.51
Presses and lithograph			
for power	.19	.18	.5
Engines for machinery	.19	.53	.62

Vehicles (Rs. 6.82 lakhs).—Imports of vehicles showed only a fractional decline of Rs 3 lakhs during the year. They covered motor cars, carriages and wagons and aircraft and parts. In recent years the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the largest suppliers of motor vehicles to India, the former concentrating more on motor cars than on heavier motor vehicles. Owing to tremendous expansion of military demand in the United Kingdom imports of motor cars from that country into India fell substantially during the year under review. The total number of motor

cars imported into British India declined from 9,972 valued at Rs 2.07 lakhs in 1939-40 to 4,950 valued at Rs 1.15 lakhs in 1940-41.

Hardware (Rs. 2.06 lakhs).—The imports of hardware contracted further by 9 per cent during 1940-41 from Rs 2.27 lakhs to Rs 2.06 lakhs. The declining tendency, which was seen during the latter half of 1939-40 was accentuated by the intensification of the war in the first five months of the year under review. The loss was attributable to reduced imports of builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, metal lamps, stoves and gas mantles. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom, Japan and the U.S.A. accounted for Rs 80 lakhs, Rs 37 lakhs and Rs 48 lakhs respectively.

Mineral Oils (Rs. 18.98 lakhs).—No reliable statistics relating to production or consumption of mineral oils are available from any country but it can be safely assumed that despite the increasing prices, consumption of petroleum which is so vital in modern mechanised warfare sought a fresh higher level. In Burma, which supplied the bulk of India's requirements, the production of kerosene and motor spirits including aviation petrol, as far as could be judged from the press reports, was considerably stimulated by the war demand. Even in India where mineral production is very modest, every effort was made to increase it. The production figures issued by the Government of India for the first five months of 1940-41, which were out-classed during the subsequent period, reveal that the production of kerosene totalled 156 lakhs gallons as against 73 lakhs gallons in the same period in 1939-40, while that of petroleum jumped from 51 lakhs gallons to 82 lakhs gallons.

The total imports of mineral oils of all kinds into British India declined from 403 million gallons to 146 million gallons but they rose in value from Rs 17.15 lakhs to Rs 18.98 lakhs. Of this, kerosene was alone with Rs 7.97 lakhs as against Rs 7.51 lakhs in 1939-40. Burma was the main source of these supplies. Imports of petroleum and kerosene dropped respectively from 86 million gallons and 193 million gallons to 73 million gallons and 172 million gallons respectively. The imports were mainly affected during the first five months of the year which marked the intensification of the war and the resultant shipping difficulties and uncertainty.

Owing to India's dependence on foreign supplies, the need for building up the stock of petroleum came to the forefront during the year. A conference of the interests concerned in the question was convened by the Government of India in January 1942 and paved the way for the introduction of the petrol rationing scheme in the following year.

Chemicals (Rs. 5.56 lakhs).—Prices of chemicals recorded further advance during 1940-41 and consequently, though the total imports of chemicals into British India advanced in value from Rs 1.52 lakhs to Rs 5.56 lakhs, a gain of 23 per cent over the 1939-40 figure, it may be safely assumed that the same rise was not reflected in the quantity. On the other hand, imports of sulphate of ammonia for which the quantitative figures are published declined from

79,922 tons to 32,146 tons during the year under review. Every attempt was made during the year to get supplies of chemicals from abroad in order to build up stocks. The bulk of imports which were hitherto imported from the United Kingdom and other soft currency countries were ordered during the year from the difficult currency countries. Japan assumed growing importance as a supplier of chemicals. The Government of India, brought chemicals under the import control list with effect from January 1941.

A feature of the year was the expansion of the indigenous industry. Many essential chemicals, the lack of which had hitherto been one of the main handicaps to India's industrial expansion, were produced during the year. The production of sulphate of ammonia during the first five months of the year under review increased from 7,874 tons to 10,891, while that of sulphuric acid expanded from 235,242 cwt to 292,955 cwt during the same period.

Drugs and medicines (Rs 2.19 lakhs).—Owing partly to the strenuous efforts made by the Government of India to stimulate the domestic production and partly to the difficulties in getting supplies from abroad the imports of drugs and medicines dropped by Rs 42 lakhs from Rs 2.61 lakhs to Rs 2.19 lakhs in 1940-41. Over 150 items under this group were withdrawn from the import list. Though no details have been published about the various classes of drugs and medicines that are being imported, it would be reasonable to conclude from the available data that imports of proprietary and patent medicines amounting to Rs 89 lakhs in 1939-40 declined by about 25 per cent in the year under review, while the official policy to build up stocks of quinine salts must have resulted in increased imports under that head. Japan continued to enjoy the sole monopoly for cinchona.

Paper and Pasteboards (Rs 3.94 lakhs).—Imports of paper and pasteboards rose in value from Rs 3.46 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3.94 lakhs in 1940-41 but declined in quantity from 2,700,000 cwt in 1939-40 to 2,100,000 cwt in 1940-41. The imports of paper only during the year totalled 1,800,000 cwt in 1940-41 as compared with 2,200,000 cwt in 1939-40. In value however, they increased from Rs 2.90 lakhs to Rs 3.29 lakhs. Following the cutting off of the Scandinavian countries and Germany, which were the virtual suppliers of paper and pasteboards to India prior to the war, the whole trade was remarkably diverted to the North America involving expenditure at the rate of Rs 100 lakhs a year. In order to avoid the strain on dollar exchange, the Government of India brought paper under the import control list with effect from January. The full effects of this decision were, however, witnessed only in the following year.

The indigenous paper industry received considerable stimulus from the reduced supplies from abroad and was able to make rapid progress during the year. As a result, the aggregate production amounted to 1,753,000 cwt in 1940-41 as compared with 1,416,000 cwt in 1939-40.

Liquors (Rs 2.00 lakhs).—Considerable difficulty was experienced during 1940-41 in obtaining supplies of liquors from abroad. As a result, the total imports of all categories of liquors declined from Rs 2.19 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 2.00 lakhs in 1940-41 in value and from 4.3 million gallons to 4 million gallons in quantity. The reduction in supplies from the United Kingdom was partially made up by increased exports of liquors from Australia. Nearly three-fourths of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter which was able to maintain its ground. It was valued at Rs 75 lakhs as against Rs 67 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of spirits and wines dropped by about 20 and 23 per cent respectively. Spirits of the value of Rs 75 lakhs were imported into British India during 1940-41 as against Rs 94 lakhs in 1939-40, while imports of wines dropped from Rs 13 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs.

Sugar (Rs 36 lakhs).—The area under sugarcane in India in 1940-41 went up from 3,640,000 acres to 4,559,000 acres, while the production in terms of *gur* was estimated to be 5,720,000 tons as against 4,602,000 tons in the previous year. The total number of sugar factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane during the cane crushing season, 1940-41, was estimated to be 148 as against 145 actually in operation in the preceding year. The year 1940-41 was a period of serious crisis for the Indian sugar industry, particularly in the United Provinces and Bihar. There were wide fluctuations in prices of sugar and the conditions remained unsettled. In March 1940, it became very clear that the industry would suffer from over-production. The Indian Sugar Syndicate controlling 80 per cent of the total sugar produced in the country boldly reduced in June the price of sugar manufactured by factories in the United Provinces and Bihar by Rs 2-8 per maund in order to reduce stocks in factories and to stimulate consumption in the country. A further reduction of as 14 per maund was made in August with the result that the indigenous sugar was considerably cheaper than the Java sugar.

It was, therefore, no wonder that imports of sugar into British India during the year were negligible being only 19,700 tons valued at Rs 36 lakhs as compared with 255,100 tons valued at Rs 3.32 lakhs in 1939-40, while those into Kathiawar States totalled 13,000 tons valued at Rs 22 lakhs as against 76,900 tons valued at Rs 94 lakhs in 1939-40. A substantial portion of the imports in 1940-41 was meant to be re-exported. It may be mentioned that in response to the representations made by the Government of India expressing apprehensions about increased imports, the Government of India had decided to restrict imports of Java sugar to 35,000 tons in 1940-41.

Salt (Rs 48 lakhs).—Imports of foreign salt chiefly for consumption in Bengal declined from Rs 62 lakhs to Rs 48 lakhs in value and from 314,000 tons to 207,000 tons in quantity but were considerably above the average pre-war annual imports. The decline was attributable to the heavy purchases made in the preceding year by the trade for stock building and the increase in Indian output from 1,498,000 tons to 1,611,000 tons.

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports —

	1938-39 Rs (lakhs)	1939-40 Rs (lakhs)	1940-41 Rs (lakhs)
Rice not in the husk	11,37	17,85	12,91
Cotton, raw and waste	8,51	8,05	9,47
Spices	2,63	2,55	2,19
Dyeing and tanning substances	3 14	3,61	5,30
Glass and glassware	1,25	1,02	86
Tobacco	1,05	1,17	1,34
Paints and colours	67	81	79
Cement	10	7	5
Coal and Coke	8	3	1

The increase in cotton imports from 468,500 bales valued at Rs 8,05 lakhs to 499,200 bales worth Rs 9 47 lakhs was on account of the heavy mill demand for finer cotton used in manufacturing superior cloth. The imports from Egypt during the first quarter were so heavy that the Government of India had to cancel the general permission for importing raw cotton from Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Imports from Kenya also improved greatly during the year.

Imports of dyes were particularly heavy during the April-November period being substantially in excess of those for the corresponding periods in pre-war years. Since the bulk of these imports had come from difficult currency countries including the United States which accounted for annual shipments of Rs 200 lakhs, the Government of India decided towards the end of December to control the imports of coal tar dyes in order to conserve dollar exchange. The effect of the order was felt only during the following year.

The drop in the imports of glass and glassware was partially attributable to the rapid expansion of the indigenous industry. According to the official estimates, the production of the Indian glass industry was about Rs 200 lakhs and the 101 glass factories operating in the country were able to meet 50 per cent of the country's requirements during the year under review.

Similarly, the supply of imported paints and colours showed a small fall. Intense research facilitated the growth of an indigenous industry and about a dozen paint factories operated with indigenous raw materials during the year.

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The export trade of British India during 1940-41 amounted to Rs 1,86,81 lakhs as compared with Rs 2,03,02 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 1,62,70 lakhs in 1938-39. This was certainly a remarkable performance since the extension of the war in Europe had meant a loss of the overseas markets taking annually about 22 per cent of the value of the exports of India's principal commodities and accounting for 18 per cent of the total export trade of the country. The full effects of the loss of these markets could not be reflected in the value of the export trade during the year under review because other countries, notably the Empire countries, ordered more Indian goods than usual and the commodity prices were generally higher than those prevailing in the preceding year.

The shipments of raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured received a sharp check from Rs 85,99 lakhs to Rs 61,88 lakhs and were even below the value of exports amounting to Rs 73,29 lakhs during the immediate pre-war year, 1938-39. This heavy loss was partially recouped by increased exports of items grouped under food, drink and tobacco and of manufactured goods. The offtake of the former by foreign countries expanded from Rs 39,65 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 41,66 lakhs in the year under review while exports of manufactured goods broke all the previous records and totalled Rs 81 24 lakhs as compared with Rs 76,01 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 47,61 lakhs during 1938-39. The only emphasised India's growing importance as a manufacturing country. An idea of this position can be gauged from the fact that Indian manufactured 400 new articles during the year under review while the range and output of many of her existing industries expanded considerably. Rapid intensification of India's own defence preparations and the role she was called upon to play as the "arsenal" of the Empire countries east of Suez in terms of her

undertaking at the Eastern Group Conference emphasised that importance.

Wartime problem of getting freight, the system of giving priorities to the shipments of essential goods and the restrictions on exports of goods to certain countries guided the course of the Indian export trade during 1940-41. In spite of the fall in the taking of Indian goods by the United Kingdom by Rs 7,50 lakhs, the export trade with the Empire countries showed a gain of Rs 2,60 lakhs and was valued at Rs 1,16,60 lakhs representing 62 4 per cent of the total export trade. On the other hand, exports to foreign countries dropped from Rs 89,80 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 70,24 lakhs in 1940-41. The loss was shared between Germany (Rs 2,80 lakhs), Netherlands (Rs 2,22 lakhs), Belgium (Rs 2,87 lakhs), France (Rs 3,56 lakhs), Spain (Rs 35 lakhs), Italy (Rs 1,04 lakhs), French Indo-China (Rs 64 lakhs) and Japan (Rs 4,09 lakhs) and would have been considerably more but for the increased offtake by the Allies including the United States of America on the import list of which India ranked seventh in order of importance during the year.

The question of finding alternate markets for those lost by the war engaged the attention of the Government of India throughout the year. With that end in view, Government set up in May 1940 the Export Advisory Council to advise them on matters connected with the country's export trade. It was followed by the despatch of the Meek-Gregory Mission to the North and South America in July. Almost simultaneously, the Indian Trade Commissioners in Alexandria and Mombasa were asked to survey the prospects of India's trade with the North and East Africa. The Government of India also appointed Indian Trade Commissioners for Australia and New Zealand and for Canada and South America.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS.*(In thousands of Rupees)*

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1940-41
Jute, raw	13,39,67	19,83,33	7,84,60	4 20
Jute manufactures	26,26,11	48,72,14	45,38,49	24 29
Cotton, raw and waste	24,66,65	31,04,15	24,45,56	13 09
Cotton manufactures	7,11,79	8,57,58	16,49,27	8 83
Tea	23,29,05	26,30,60	27,74,65	14 85
Seeds	15,09,22	11,89,53	10,04,92	5 38
Leather	5,27,58	7,69,50	5,98,54	3 20
Metals and Ores	4,91,04	0,45,25	7,13,39	3 82
Grain, pulse and flour	7,74,12	5,08,83	5,91,52	3 16
Hides and skins, raw	3,84,67	4,11,39	3,13,65	1 08
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,84,95	4,04,34	2,37,43	1 27
Tobacco	2,75,63	2,52,81	2,87,65	1 51
Fruits and vegetables	2,26,86	2,36,94	2,44,03	1 31
Oilseeds	3,01,20	2,02,92	84,16	0 45
Coal	1,32,06	1,89,26	1,84,80	1 0
Lac	1,26,65	1,90,87	2,25,44	1 21
Oils	1,03,37	1,37,47	2,40,53	1 3
Coir	96,01	1,28,24	70,80	0 41
Spices	78,66	1,07,93	75,52	0 40
Rubber, raw	71,58	93,76	91,89	0 49
Hemp, raw	71,98	86,20	70,28	0 41
Coffee	75,11	73,15	24,14	0 13
Dyeing and tanning substances	59,11	70,94	54,00	0 29
Provisions and oilman's stores	59,32	70,85	73,09	0 39
Fish (excluding canned fish)	69,29	69,71	63,15	0 34
Manures	37,22	47,91	45,64	0 24
Drugs and medicines	27,83	33,19	33,66	0 18
Saltpetre	10,89	17,13	24,27	0 13
Paraffin wax	36,25	32,98	35,56	0 19
Wood and timber	23,66	21,06	25,86	0 14
Apparel	34,32	43,48	68,09	0 36
Sugar	24,18	7,96	27,20	0 14
Animals living	8,23	7,83	7,18	0 04
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,26	7,78	5,13	0 03
Fodder, bran and pollards	8,90	4,80	5,53	0 03
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14,75	30,72	63,42	0 34
All other articles	7,56,94	8,50,46	8,91,46	4 75
Total value of exports	1,62,70,17	2,03,92,99	1,86,86,18	100

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 53,23 lakhs).—Owing to the loss of continental markets, the export trade in raw jute and jute manufactures received a sharp setback during 1940-41. The combined exports declined in quantity by 29 per cent from 1,651,000 tons to 1,172,179 tons in 1940-41, while in value they dropped by 22 per cent from Rs. 68,42 lakhs to Rs. 53,26 lakhs. The fall is comparatively less in value because the manufactured goods showed a comparatively smaller recession in prices as compared with the heavy decline in raw jute prices. The consumption of raw jute by Indian mills declined from 1,288,000 tons to 989,000 tons.

Exports of raw jute sharply declined in quantity from 570,000 tons in 1939-40 to 243,000 tons during the year under review, a drop of 57 per cent. These exports were the lowest for over a decade. They were valued at Rs. 7,85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 19,83 lakhs in the preced-

ing year representing a fall of as much as 60 per cent. The closing of the markets including France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Germany, Austria and Hungary taking about 345,000 tons valued at over Rs. 700 lakhs and the shipping difficulties accounted for the heavy shrinkage in the export trade of raw jute all round.

The frenzied speculation seen in 1939-40 had taken the prices of raw jute to such high levels that substitutes were brought in and consequently, the demand for raw jute, the cheapness of which had conferred on it the world monopoly, fell off. By April, the Indian Trade Commissioner for New York was in a position to report that even the American market, which was the largest customer of India in jute, would be lost. As a result, the raw jute prices started on their downward journey and the quotation for first grade jute declined from Rs. 66-8 per bale in April to Rs. 32 in October.

The scheme contemplated by the Government of Bengal for regulating the jute acreage was not enforced during the season, and induced by high prices, the 1940-41 season saw an estimated production of 12,558,000 bales covering an area of 4,344,000 acres as against 9,750,000 bales grown on 3,161,000 acres. This record production was an additional depressing factor in the assessment of the jute outlook. But in August, the Jute Control Act was brought into force whereby the acreage under cultivation for the next season was reduced by nearly one-third of the area cultivated during the season under review. This action, coupled with the receipt of the report of the Meek-Gregory Mission and the revision of the minimum rates for jute as agreed at the conference convened in December improved the prospects and the raw jute quotation for first grade improved from Rs 32 in October to Rs 37 in March.

Shipments of jute manufactures declined from 1,083,000 tons valued at Rs 48.72 lakhs in 1939-40 to 925,000 tons valued at Rs 45.38 lakhs in 1940-41 representing a fall of 14.6 per cent in quantity and 6.8 per cent in value. The extent of fall in value was not so heavy as that in quantity because the market for jute manufactures had not contracted to the same degree as that for raw jute and the countries which used to import raw jute and manufacture it had by then ceased to compete with the Indian manufacturer. Consequently, the average prices for jute manufactures during the year under review were better than those prevailing in the preceding year.

The decline was solely shared by gunny bags the exports of which shrank from Rs 25.45 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 20.32 lakhs in the following year and in quantity from 1,211 million to 678 million. The loss in trade was partially compensated by the increased shipments of gunny cloth which were valued at Rs 24.18 lakhs during the year under review as compared with Rs 22.11 lakhs in the preceding year. These figures do not take into account the huge purchases made by His Majesty's Government during the year. Sacking bags accounted for 394 million valued at Rs 15.89 lakhs and hessian gunny bags, 284 million valued at Rs 4.42 lakhs. Two-thirds of the fall was due to reduced takings by the United Kingdom. The total quantity of gunny cloth exported declined from 1,561 million yards in 1939-40 to 1,546 million yards in 1940-41 with an increase in value from Rs 22.11 lakhs to Rs 24.16 lakhs. Hessian gunny cloth represented 1,500 million yards in 1940-41 as against 1,515 million yards in 1939-40.

The industry experienced an unsteady period during 1940-41 but was able to keep its head above waters owing to its well knit organisation. From the beginning of 1940, there was a deliberate reduction in the production of jute manufactures in order to curtail stocks in hand with the result that the industry's monthly output was brought down from 125,000 tons in January to 70,000 tons in September. The mills, which were working on the basis of 60 hours a week, were asked in April to cut down the number of working hours to 54 and in August to 45 hours. In the following month, the Association recommended to its member mills to close down for one week in a month. As a

result, the total output of the jute industry declined from 1,277,000 tons to 1,099,000 tons.

Cotton, Raw, (Rs. 23.56 lakhs).—The high hopes that the war would bring prosperity to the Indian cotton grower and that the prices of raw cotton would once again see the levels touched in the last Great War were completely shattered during the year under review. After touching Rs 257 in the first week of May, 1940, the Broch M G F G steadily declined to Rs 155 during the following two months as the result of the war developments in Europe and then went up, with occasional setbacks, to Rs 242 at the end of March, 1941.

The main reason was the obscure export outlook. The loss of valuable overseas markets and the difficulty in obtaining freight resulted in a sharp fall in exports of raw cotton from 2,947,900 bales valued at Rs 30.11 lakhs in 1939-40 to 2,168,000 bales valued at Rs 23.50 lakhs in 1940-41 representing a fall of 26 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value. Japan was responsible for taking 705,000 bales as compared with 1,056,000 bales in 1939-40 and 1,211,000 bales in 1938-39. China was able to absorb 754,000 bales as against 681,000 bales in preceding year and 193,000 bales in 1938-39. Exports to the United Kingdom during 1940-41 were estimated at 291,000 bales being also less than those amounting to 472,000 bales in 1939-40. The U S A was able to take about 123,000 bales mainly consisting of Bengals and Comras during the year. The Indian Mills were, however, able to absorb 3,334,000 bales in 1940-41 being 294,000 bales more than those in 1939-40.

India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world and her production during 1940-41, was estimated at 5,785,000 bales covering an area of 22,902,000 acres as compared with 4,909,000 bales grown on 21,580,000 acres in 1939-40. Owing to the increased activity in the Indian cotton mills, the total mill consumption of Indian cotton in India during 1940-41 amounted to 3,297,400 bales as compared with 3,030,900 bales in the preceding year and broke all its previous record.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 16.49 lakhs).—After a period of almost unrelieved depression since 1923, the Indian cotton textile industry enjoyed a year of prosperity during the period under review. The mills were able to increase their production from 4,012 million yards in 1939-40 to 4,270 million yards representing a fresh record in the history of the industry. This was due to greater demand for bazar, military authorities and from overseas.

Special opportunities were offered to India by the war to play a great part in meeting the cloth needs of many Commonwealth and Allied countries whose previous sources of supplies dried during the year. The cutting off of German and Italian supplies of piecegoods to India's most important pre-war markets had probably very little effect on India's export trade in the first six months of the war since neither Germany nor Italy did a very large trade in cotton goods with Middle and Far Eastern countries. The collapse of Holland, Belgium and France changed the outlook considerably for the year under review and new opportunities for the expansion of trade between India and the

Free French, Belgian and the Dutch Colonial Possessions in Africa and the Far East where opened up for India subject, of course, to the overcoming of shipping and exchange difficulties. It was also evident that the British Dominions and Colonies east and south of Gibraltar became more interested than formerly in Indian cotton manufactures as a result of the war.

The increase was distributed over all categories. Shipments of cotton twist and yarn expanded in value from Rs 1,79 lakhs to Rs 4,09 lakhs, while exports of cotton piecegoods were up by Rs 4,53 lakhs to Rs 10,64 lakhs in value and by 168 7 million yards to 390 1 million yards in quantity. Grey goods advanced by 46 million yards to 126 million yards, bleached goods, by 41 million yards to 54 million yards and coloured goods, by 82 million yards to 210 million yards. Of the total exports of piecegoods, 122 million yards or 81 per cent went to Burma as compared with 110 million yards or 50 per cent in the previous year. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements advanced from 23 million yards each to 31 million yards and 34 million yards respectively. Exports to Egypt also improved from two million yards to seven million yards. Shipments to Nigeria advanced by about 17 million yards to 22 million yards and those to the East African ports from 14 million yards to 78 million yards. Exports to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Mauritius and Dependencies, on the other hand, remained fairly steady and together amounted to seven million yards. There were, however, increased shipments to Arabia, the Bahrain Islands, the Federated Malay States, Iraq, Aden, Thailand and the U S A.

Exports of cotton twist and yarn improved from 37 million lbs to 78 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 1,79 lakhs to Rs 4,09 lakhs in value. Shipments to Burma continued to advance and totalled 44 million lbs as against 15 million lbs in 1939-40. Shipments to Hong-kong also improved from five million lbs to nine million lbs and those to Egypt from 0 6 million lbs to 1 7 million lbs.

Tea (Rs. 27,75 lakhs).—The production of tea in India totalled 463 5 million lbs in 1940 being 11 million lbs more than that in the preceding season and was the highest ever since it started its upward trend in 1936. Out of this, 349 million lbs were shipped abroad during the year under review as against 359 million lbs in the preceding year. Though the volume showed a small fall, the value of those shipments went up from Rs 26,31 lakhs to Rs 27,73 lakhs owing to the rise in the price of tea during the latter part of the year under review. The total quantity shipped during the year represented 75 per cent of the total production as compared with 79 per cent in the preceding year.

The 90 per cent of tea available for export from India was sold to the British Ministry of Food at a price based on the average of three years before the war with the addition of a small allowance to meet increased cost of production. The allocation between the tea estates of the quantity covered by the contract was based on their export quotas under the International Restriction Scheme. This arrangement worked out in India through the Tea Controller. In addition, a few consignments were also sent

directly to the U S A which received its chief supplies from the United Kingdom.

Food grains and flour (Rs. 5,92 lakhs).—The total exports under this group amounted to Rs 5,92 lakhs as compared with Rs 5,09 lakhs representing a gain of 16 per cent but were considerably below the figures for 1938-39 and 1937-38 during which India was able to ship goods worth Rs 7,74 lakhs and Rs 9,49 lakhs respectively. Though the value gained the drop in quantity was 12 per cent from 458,000 tons to 409,000. The loss in trade under this group would have been more but for the heavy overseas demand for Indian wheat and wheat flour. India, which had shipped hardly 8,000 tons of wheat in 1939-40, was able to sell 45,000 tons to the overseas countries during the year with the result that the value of her export trade in wheat increased spectacularly from a modest sum of Rs 10 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs. 50 lakhs during 1940-41. Similarly, the offtake of wheat flour by foreign countries was valued at Rs 92 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs 68 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of rice were valued at Rs 3,37 lakhs as against Rs 3,22 lakhs a year ago and formed the bulk of the exports under this group. Of these, hardly Rs 2 lakhs represented the value of rice in the husk. Shipments of rice not in the husk declined by 2,000 tons to 251,000 tons but their value increased from Rs 3,19 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 3,35 lakhs in the following year. On the other hand, exports of jowar and bajra received a sharp setback and were valued at Rs 1,59,000 in 1940-41 as compared with Rs 25,66,000 in 1938-39 and Rs 7,45,000 in 1939-40. Thus Indian jowar and bajra have practically lost ground. Exports of gram also continued their downward trend and amounted to Rs 6,93,000 despite the rise in prices as compared with Rs 18 lakhs in 1938-39 and Rs 7 lakhs in 1939-40.

Oilseeds (Rs. 10,05 lakhs).—Indian oilseeds lost further ground in the overseas trade during 1940-41. Exports during the year totalled 703,000 tons valued at Rs 9,99 lakhs as compared with 850,000 tons worth Rs 11,84 lakhs representing a fall of 17 per cent in volume and 16 per cent in value. Supplies were almost the same as last year but the war brought about a dislocation in Europe's oilcrushing industry and the loss of the continental markets normally taking seeds worth about Rs 6,00 lakhs a year.

Throughout the year, the Indian oilseeds trade was at the mercy of the British Ministry of Food which was the virtual customer for the exportable surplus and was able to quote its own price. The year started under very good auspices and in order to ensure supplies to the Allies, the Government of India issued orders in the very first week of the year banning exports of linseed, castor seeds and rapeseeds to neutral countries. The collapse of France, which was the most important customer of Indian oilseeds, gave a rude shock to the trade in India and even the decision of the British Ministry of Food to take over the outstanding contracts of France could not stop the downward trend of the oilseeds prices. In September, the Government of India came to an agreement with the British Ministry of Food on the purchases of Indian linseed and groundnuts. It helped for a time to

steady the market but could not relieve the anxiety of the merchants and with the movement of crops, the prices once again assumed a downward trend. Since the agreement proved beneficial only to the shippers, the Government of India revised the arrangements with the British Ministry of Food under which the purchase prices remained unchanged but the shippers were asked to give rebate representing the disparity between the purchase price of the Ministry and the price at which shippers purchased the seeds in the Indian market. That rebate was credited to a separated fund subsequently utilised for reducing the acreage under oilseeds, particularly groundnuts.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1939-40, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 466,000 tons as compared with 442,000 tons in the preceding year. The Argentine crop of 1939-40 was smaller by 28 per cent than the preceding one, the official estimate of the outturn being 998,000 tons. The exports were 238,000 tons valued at Rs 3,69 lakhs as compared with 219,000 tons valued at Rs 3,18 lakhs in 1939-40. The Ministry of Food was virtually the sole overseas buyer of Indian linseed though a few consignments were sent to Australia and other Empire countries.

The production of groundnuts in 1940-41 was estimated at 3,473,000 tons of nuts in shell as against 3,165,000 tons in the preceding season. The war developments gave a heavy blow to the export trade during the year since France, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands taking between them something like 450,000 tons a year were overrun by the enemy. The United Kingdom, therefore, continued to be the main buyer. Consequently, the total shipments of groundnuts valued at Rs 4,06 lakhs were down by 41 per cent over those during 1939-40 when they were valued at Rs 7,19 lakhs. The quantity fell from 519,000 tons to 339,000 tons. The outlook for export trade was darkened by the loss of markets and shipping difficulties and towards the end of the year, the Government of India convened a conference of the interests concerned in order to discuss the proposal for reducing the next season's acreage by at least 33 per cent.

On the other hand, the war stimulated the demand for castor and rapeseeds exports of which used to be very modest during the pre-war period. The production of castor seed in 1940-41 was officially estimated at 101,000 tons being only 1,000 tons more than that in the preceding season, while exports were 67,000 tons valued at Rs 1,19 lakhs as compared with 40,000 tons worth Rs 71 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs 10 lakhs in 1938-39. Similarly, exports of rape seed advanced in value by 42 per cent from Rs 33 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 47 lakhs in 1940-41 as compared with a modest amount of Rs 16 lakhs in 1938-39, the immediate pre-war year. The expansion in quantity was from 22,000 tons to 55,000 tons. Exports of Sesamum rose slightly in quantity from 3,500 tons in 1939-40 to 3,900 tons in 1940-41 but the value remained fairly steady at Rs 7 lakhs.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 8,47 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins received a further setback of 16 per cent during 1940-41 when they totalled 26,000 tons as compared with 31,800 tons in the preceding year and of 25 per cent in value from

Rs 4,08 lakhs to Rs 3,08-lakhs. Of the total quantity shipped during the year under review, raw hides represented 27 per cent of the trade. Exports of raw hides totalled 7,200 tons valued at Rs 61 lakhs in 1940-41 as against 11,800 tons valued at Rs 79 lakhs in 1939-40 showing a drop of about 40 per cent in volume and 20 per cent in value. The export trade in raw cow hides declined heavily from 10,148 tons to 5,776 tons, but that in raw buffalo hides was up by 238 tons and totalled 1,510 tons during the year under review. There was a small recession in the exports of raw skins during the year, the exports amounting to 19,393 tons as compared with 19,656 tons in 1939-40 but the sharp recession in prices resulted in a heavy drop in value from Rs 3,29 lakhs to Rs 2,47 lakhs. Of the raw skins, the raw goat skins showed a modest gain from 18,881 tons to 19,002 tons but the shipments of raw sheep skins dropped by nearly half to 391 tons.

Exports of hides and skins, tanned and dressed, totalled 21,773 tons valued at Rs 5,33 lakhs as against 31,963 tons valued at Rs 6,08 lakhs a year ago. The drop was as much as 32 per cent in volume and 23 per cent in value and was attributable to the shrinkage in shipments of both hides and skins. India was able to send only 19,173 tons of dressed hides valued at Rs 4,23 lakhs during the year under review whereas the takings of the overseas countries had amounted to 25,871 tons worth Rs 4,32 lakhs in the preceding year. It will be seen that while the volume declined by as much as 20 per cent the loss in value was only 2 per cent. This was attributable to the further rise in prices of tanned hides during the year under review. On the other hand exports of tanned skins declined by 57 per cent in quantity and 59 per cent in value and totalled 2,604 tons valued at Rs 1,10 lakhs in 1940-41 and 6,092 tons valued at Rs 2,66 lakhs in 1939-40.

Raw Wool (Rs. 1,64 lakhs).—The year 1940-41 saw a sharp setback to India's export trade in raw wool which amounted to Rs. 1,64 lakhs as against Rs. 3,23 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs 2,99 lakhs in 1938-39. The drop in quantity was from 52.8 million lbs in 1939-40 to 30.8 million lbs in 1940-41. The United Kingdom was by far the most important customer of Indian wool. Following the negotiations between the Government of India and the Wool Controller of His Majesty's Government, and agreement for purchasing raw wool from India during the war period was reached in June 1940. The agreement stipulated an increase of 12 per cent in the price level then prevailing and later based the purchase price at 30 per cent more than the pre-war rates plus the increase in freight and other charges. Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 33.3 million lbs in 1939-40 to 26.5 million lbs in 1940-41.

The Indian carpet wools continued to be popular in the United States because compared with other carpet wools, they shrink less, have a fairly long staple and unusually good colours and are, therefore, desirable for manufacturing better grade carpets. But the demand could not be fully satisfied owing to shipping difficulties and the restrictions on trade. From October 1940, however, a limited quantity was allowed to be shipped to the United States on a quota basis under the licensing system and a

supplementary quota for the year was later given and shipments to the U S A were reduced from 18.8 million lbs to 4.3 million lbs.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 7.13 lakhs).—Exports of metals and ores during the year under review were valued at Rs. 7.13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6.45 lakhs in 1939-40 representing an increase of 10.8 per cent almost entirely attributable to the increase in prices. The bulk of exports consisted of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures. The shipments of metallic ores and scrap iron were valued at Rs. 1.83 lakhs as against Rs. 2.28 lakhs in 1939-40. Of these, exports of manganese amounted to Rs. 1.47 lakhs in 1940-41 as against Rs. 1.82 lakhs in the preceding year. The drop in manganese exports was due to the loss of the valuable overseas markets like France, restrictions on exports to certain countries and the war time shipping difficulties. The depression in the trade was so heavy that some of the manganese mining companies suspended their production during the year. There was good demand from the United States for Indian manganese and mica which assisted the defence preparations in that country. The mica mining industry was considerably expanded during the year and the Government of India purchased mica for shipping to the United States.

Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof recorded a spectacular advance from Rs. 3.99 lakhs to Rs. 5.05 lakhs being 27 per cent more in value than that in the preceding year. There was greater demand for Indian pig iron whose exports totalled 600,000 tons as compared with 569,000 tons in 1939-40. Arrangements were completed towards the end of September 1940 for supplying 800,000 tons of

pig iron to the United Kingdom at the rate of 50,000 tons a month. Owing to the introduction of licensing system and the suspension of British fresh licences after October, exports of scrap iron and steel to Japan contracted considerably.

Iron manufactures like angle, bolt and rod, bars and channels and iron and steel manufactures like cast pipes and fittings, steel and plates, tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought and other manufactures of iron or steel all recorded increases in value. India met the demand from the Middle East, Iraq, Kenya and Uganda to a certain extent and though the total exports were slightly below the preceding year's, signs were in evidence that India was gradually developing her export markets in the neighbourhood in this sphere as well. The total exports amounted to 101,000 tons as against 106,000 tons in the preceding year. The decline could be traced to the shipping difficulties and the need for conserving supplies at home.

Lac (Rs. 2.25 lakhs).—Like all other trade in India, the shellac trade, during the year 1940-41, was subject to large fluctuations and many other handicaps which are inevitable in time of war. The production of lac for the year under review was 1,233,375 maunds, the lowest for over five years, as compared with 1,394,000 maunds in the previous year. Exports totalled 808,877 maunds valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs in 1940-41 as against 1,033,982 maunds worth Rs. 1.01 lakhs in 1939-40. There was lesser export demand from the United States of America which caused a substantial rise in the prices. The important feature of the year under review was the constant demand for "spot" goods by the shippers whenever sufficient freights could be secured.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export.

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Tobacco	2.76	2.53	2.68
Fruits and vegetables	2.27	2.37	2.44
Oilcakes	3.01	2.03	5.1
Coal	1.32	1.80	1.85
Oils	1.03	1.38	2.41
Coir manufactures	96	1.28	77
Spices	79	1.03	76
Rubber, raw	72	94	92
Rubber manufactures	4	10	41
Hemp, raw	72	86	77
Coffee	75	73	21
Dyes and Colours	72	89	70
Provision and oilman's stores	59	71	73
Fish	69	70	63
Paraffin wax	36	33	36
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	18	18	11
Mica	1.14	1.77	1.48
Instruments, apparatus, etc	24	26	33
Gums and resins	23	32	25
Bristles	20	30	21
Paints and painters' materials	13	18	22
Toys and requisites for games, etc	16	21	12
Cordage and rope	8	11	12
Books, printed, etc	10	11	11
Fibre for brushes and brooms	16	13	11
Haberdashery and millinery	4	6	10
Bones for manufacturing purposes	24	23	12

Exports of Merchandise.

It will be seen that the export trade in oil-seeds, like that in oilseeds, suffered heavily during the year under review owing to the loss of continental markets. On the other hand, the oil-crushing industry was considerably developed in the country to meet the growing demand both at home and abroad. The shipments of oils expanded considerably during the year and were headed by groundnut oil, the exports of which showed an impressive increase of Rs 77 lakhs from Rs 52 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 1,29 lakhs in the following year. The essential oil industry also progressed well and the export of lemon grass oil showed handsome improvement.

Under the group spices, cardamoms figured prominently and the shrinkage in their exports accounted for the drop in the value of exports of this group. Exports of cardamoms dropped from Rs 31 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 8 lakhs during the year under review.

The demand for rubber, both raw and manufactured, expanded during the year and though the country's production did not represent even

one-hundredth of the world production, the war conditions helped India to build up a good export market during the year.

There was heavy depression in the coffee trade. Exports of coffee declined by two-thirds from Rs 73 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs 24 lakhs in the following year. The Government of India, therefore, issued an Ordinance in December 1940 to assist the coffee industry by regulating exports abroad and sales inside India. The Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board was set up during the year.

Among dyes and colours, myrabolans and turmeric played a vital part. The exports of myrabolans declined in value by Rs 14 lakhs and amounted to Rs 28 lakhs as compared with Rs 42 lakhs in the preceding year, while the value of shipments of turmeric dropped from Rs 19 lakhs to Rs 13 lakhs.

Out of Rs 78 lakhs worth of provision and oilman's stores exported during the year under review, ghee accounted for Rs 31 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles in British India and The Indian States.

The number of motor vehicles on Indian roads, which had increased steadily until on January 1, 1939, there were 177,188 vehicles in British India and the Indian States, has since declined. The actual figure of motor vehicles in operation throughout the country on March 31, 1940, was 174,077.

This decline is undoubtedly the result of war-time conditions. Since the outbreak of war the motor import trade has been seriously affected, shipments from the United Kingdom being held up, while deliveries of vehicles from the United States of America are affected by dollar exchange difficulties. Furthermore, the price of petrol has risen appreciably since the outbreak of war and this has doubtless driven a number of older vehicles off the roads.

The total number of vehicles in British India on March 31, 1940, was 141,577 out of which 89,253 were private cars, 5,535 taxis, 23,851 buses, 14,336 lorries and 8,602 motorcycles.

The general decline in the number of motor vehicles in operation was not, however, distributed evenly throughout the provinces. Thus,

while in Bombay the number declined from 31,736 to 27,880, in Bengal it rose from 28,375 to 29,760. This province had the largest number of vehicles in operation. Madras, which had the third largest number, remained practically stationary with a total of 21,585. The United Provinces fell sharply from 17,119 to 14,603 while the Punjab rose from 12,950 to 13,372.

Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles in Indian States are not available. The States vary in size from 19 sq miles, to States like Hyderabad with an area of 82,698 sq miles (as large as Italy). Hyderabad State still heads the list of motor vehicles, but its total dropped sharply from 8,232 to 5,739. Travancore, on the other hand, rose from 3,900 to 5,307. It must be emphasised that these figures are unofficial and not necessarily complete.

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles of all classes in operation in the different provinces of British India and in the Indian States as on March 31, 1940 —

	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Assam	3,110	172	814	(a)1,390	192	5,478
Ajmer-Merwara	723	10	120	82	86	1,021
Bengal	20,952	2,147	1,787	3,707	1,167	29,760
Bihar	5,810	390	757	650	718	8,325
Bombay	17,604	1,205†	3,543	3,890	1,638	27,880
Central Provinces (c)	4,208	*	2,095	(b)	820	7,123
Coorg	119	10	56	68	8	261
Delhi	1,820	130	353	173	206	2,742
Madras	14,008	396	4,208	1,570	1,403	21,585
N W F P	1,513	148	982	471	180	3,274
Orissa	715	(b)	343	65	111	1,234
Punjab	5,926	320	5,335	960	831	13,372
Sind	3,296	239	627	290	467	4,919
United Provinces	9,449	368	3,031	(a)1,020	735	14,603
Total British India	89,253	5,535	23,851	14,336	8,602	141,577
INDIAN STATES						
Alwar	73	20	38	13	8	152
Bahawalpur	117		43	32	19	211
Bhavnagar	233	31	17	21	18	320
Bundi	37	2	21	6	1	67
Baroda	671	47	300	152	64	1,294
Bikaner	292	*	56	41	19	408
Bhopal (c)	383	51	77		22	533
Cochin	708	94	154	74	100	1,130
Gwalior (c)	1,216	274	623	19	68	2,200
Gondal	110	75	27	10	19	241
Holkar (Indore)	1,409	10	187	29	65	1,700
Hyderabad	3,974	386	388	631	300	5,739
Jaipur (c)	776	76	341	23	30	1,246
Jodhpur	768	0	133	201	49	1,160
Kolhapur	214	15	218	63	13	523
Kutch	200		50		60	310
Kapurthala	49	"	60	2	5	116
Keonjhar	48		10	39	7	104
Mysore	3,187	93	553	390	486	4,709

	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Porbandar	57	37	30	29	9	162
Patiala	606	37	156	15	112	936
Pudukkottai	451	5	69	10	10	545
Rajpipla	133	5	20	18	6	182
Rampur	95	1	24	14	3	137
Rajkot	103	83	18	8	16	228
Rewa (c)	107	20	94	12	16	219
Sawantwadi	32	124	130	1	8	295
Travancore	2,051	304	1,789	631	532	5,307
Udaipur	233	9	128	38	13	421
Other States estimated	1,130	100	275	175	145	1,825
Total India	108,776	7,443	20,940	17,033	10,885	174,077
Burma	11,085	647	3,059	3,247	708	18,806**

(a) Includes passenger-cum-goods vehicles

(b) Included in buses

(c) Latest figures available Some figures relate to 1939

† These are taxis in the regional area of Bombay. Taxis in other regions are included in buses.

* Included in cars

** In addition 2,071 vehicles, not re-registered during the year are believed to be in use

Index Numbers of Prices.

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India during the years 1861-1931 are available in the publication "Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1931" issued Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta which contains (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 articles of export, (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import, (3) the general unweighted index numbers for 39 articles of export and import and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles. The last of the four series is a continuation of the series first compiled and published by F. J. Atkinson in the Journal of Royal Statistical Society in March 1897. The index figures subsequent to 1931 are available in the addenda to the Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931 published from time to time. The compilation of all these series was discontinued in August 1941.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925.—

(Price in 1873=100)

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No. (100 articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	133	144	136	155
1938	128	142	132	147
1939	133	137	134	157
1940	158*	188*	164*	Not available
1941 (Seven-monthly average)	Not available	Not available	181*	"

* Provisional

In addition to the above series of wholesale prices for the whole of India, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, publishes a wholesale price index number for Calcutta. The Governments of Bombay, Sind, the United Provinces and Madras also compile and publish similar wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras respectively.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras

Year	Calcutta (July 1914=100)	Bombay (July 1914=100)	Karachi (July 1914=100)	Cawnpore (1913=100)	Madras (Week ended 21st August 1939=100)
1925	150	163	151		
1926	148	149	140		
1927	148	147	137		
1928	145	146	137		
1929	141	145	133		
1930	116	126	108		
1931	96	109	95		
1932	91	109	99		
1933	87	98	97		
1934	89	95	96		
1935	91	99	99		
1936	91	96	102		
1937	102	106	108	117	
1938	95	101	104	92	
1939	108	109	108	85	
1940	120	118	116	101	
1941	139	137	120	100	119
				104	137

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. This downward trend, although somewhat checked in 1932, continued during 1933 and 1934 when the prices reached their lowest level. The prices, however, showed some improvement during the next two years and registered a sharp rise during 1937. The prices registered a perceptible fall in the following year but they soon recovered and registered a further rise in Calcutta and Bombay during 1939.

With the outbreak of the war the wholesale prices began to soar up. This tendency continued till December, 1939, but thereafter there was a gradual fall till June, 1940, when they again showed a partial recovery till the middle of 1941. From June onwards, the prices rose very rapidly and reached their highest level since 1930. As compared to the previous year the prices during 1941 were higher by 19 points each at Bombay and Calcutta and by four points at Karachi.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, for six centres in Bihar by the Department of Industries, Bihar; for Madras, by the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras; for Lahore, Sukkot, Ludhiana, Rohtak, and Multan by the office of the Director of Industries, Punjab; and for Cuttack, by the Government of Orissa. In addition to these series, working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon in the Bombay Province and cost of living index numbers for low paid employees at 121 places in Madras Province and for low paid government servants at three places in the United Provinces are at present being compiled.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay, which was originally compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during 1937, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 121 in December 1941, the average for 1941 being 122. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with base August 1926 to July 1927=100, stood at 99 in December 1941 while the Sholapur cost of living index number, with base February 1927 to January 1928=100, stood at 99 in December 1941. The Nagpur cost of living index number, on base January 1927=100, was 87 in December 1941 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 80. The Madras cost of living index number, with base July 1935 to June 1936=100, was 121 in

December 1941. The Lahore cost of living index number, with 1931-35 prices equated to 100, was 160 in October 1941. The cost of living index numbers for Sialkot, Ludhiana, Rohtak, and Multan, with 1931-35 prices equated to 100, were 157, 159, 146 and 158 respectively for October 1941.

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued during 1930 and 1931. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued. This downward tendency was somewhat checked during 1935 and 1936. The prices showed a definite rise in 1937, remained more or less steady during 1938-39 and registered an appreciable rise in 1940 and 1941.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and also by Messrs Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics. The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in December 1939 and the first Conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake the legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in February 1942 a bill on the subject which has since been passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General. This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, empowers the provincial Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities as also certain other matters like wages, employment, industrial disputes, etc.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data, especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index number, the Court of Enquiry constituted in August, 1940, under the Trade Disputes Act 1920 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India, viz city, urban and rural. This recommendation led the Government of India to consider the formulation of a centrally controlled scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important places in British India and a tentative scheme has been outlined. The scope of the scheme is understood to have been limited at present to the preparation of figures for industrial labour (excluding plantation labour) as the necessity of such figures arises mainly in connection with disputes concerning industrial labour.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs 20 ..	Rs a	0 1
Affidavit or Declaration	Rs a.	2 0
Agreement or Memo of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0 - 4	
(aa) If relating to the purchase or sale of Govt Security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, as 2 for every Rs 10,000 or part		
(b) If relating to the purchase or sale of shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any incorporate Company or other body corporate—two annas for every Rs 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be		
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1 0	
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15 0	
(b) Of property, moveable or immovable	30 0	
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500	25 0	
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs 1,00,000	50 0	
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1,00,000	100 0	
Articles of Clerkship	250 0	
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum	20 0	
Bill of Exchange—		
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (If drawn singly)—Not exc		
Rs. 200, a 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc Rs 400, a 6; exc. Rs 400, not exc Rs 600, a 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc Rs 800, a 12; exc. Rs 800, not exc. Rs. 1,000, a 15, exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc. Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a 2; exc Rs 1,200, not exc. Rs. 1,600, R. 1 a 8; exc Rs 1,600, not exc Rs. 2,500, Rs 2 a 4; exc Rs 2,500, not exc Rs. 5,000, Rs 4 a 8; exc Rs 5,000, not exc. Rs 7,500, Rs 6 a 12; exc. Rs 7,500, not exc Rs 10,000, Rs 9; exc Rs 10,000, not exc Rs 15,000, Rs 13 a 8, exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs 20,000, Rs 18; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc. Rs 25,000, Rs. 22 a 8; exc Rs 25,000, not exc Rs 30,000, Rs 27; and for every add. Rs 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 30,000, Rs. 9.		

Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.		
Bill of Lading	Rs. a.	0 4
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	0 2	
Exc Rs 10 but not exc. Rs 50 ..	0 4	
Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100 ..	0 8	
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc Rs 200	1 0	
Exc. Rs 200 & does not exc Rs. 300	2 4	
Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs 100 or part	0 12	
For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000	3 12	
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond.		
In any other case.. ..	10 0	
Cancellation	5 0	
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0 2	
Charter Party	2 0	
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927		
Composition—Deed	20 0	
Conveyance, not being a Transfer—		
Not exceeding Rs. 50	0 8	
Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs 100	1 0	
Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2 0	
Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	4 8	
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000	1 8	
For every Rs 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 1,000.. ..	7 8	
Conveyances relating to immovable property situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely —		
Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] not being a transfer charged or exempted under No. 26, per Act VI of 1932		
	1	2
	Bom-	Ahmeda-
	bay.	bad &
		Poona.
	Rs a	Rs a.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	0 8	0 8
Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100 ..	1 0	1 0
Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200 ..	2 0	2 0

Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] so far as it relates to immovable property, as per Act, IV of 1939.

The City of Bombay.

1	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	10	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	14	0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	18	0
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	22	0
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	26	0
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	30	0
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	34	0
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	38	0
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1,000	20	0

The Cities of Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Surat, and any other city.

2	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	7	8
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	10	8
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	13	8
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	16	8
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	19	8
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	22	8
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	25	8
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	28	8
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1,000	15	0

Urban areas other than those mentioned in columns 1 and 2

3	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	1	8
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	6	0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	7	8
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	9	0

exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	10
exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	12
exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	13
exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	15
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1,000	10

Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee 1

In any other case 2

Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case 2

Delivery Order 0

Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil 500

In the case of an Attorney 500

Instrument—Apprenticeship 10

Divorce 6

Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt 20

Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered. For the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat and other Urban areas, the following scale has been made applicable by Bombay Act IV of 1939 —

(b) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced and where no rent is reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of such advance as set forth in the lease

(b) (u) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23] under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932, for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease

(c) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced in addition to rent reserved

Same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no advance had been paid or delivered

Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

(c) (u) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932, for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered

Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

Letter—Allotment of Shares	.. ..	0 2
Credit	.. ..	0 2
License	.. ..	10 0

Memo of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association	30 0
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If not so accompanied	80 0
Notarial Act	2 0

Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale—

(a) Of any Goods etc in value Rs 20	0 4
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(b) Of any share, scrip, stock, bond, debenture, debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs 20, not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be

(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20,

2 as for every Rs 10,000, or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be

Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1 0
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Partnership—Where the capital does not

exceed Rs 500	5 0
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In any other case	20 0
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Dissolution of	10 0
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Policy of Insurance—

(1) Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2%, or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of amount insured

In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof	0 1
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.. ..	0 1
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(2) For time—For every Rs 1,000 or part insured, not exc 6 months

Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 2
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.. ..	0 1
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If drawn in duplicate, for each part—

Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.

(3) Fire—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs 5,000

In any other case	0 8
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.. ..	1 0
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In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (Receipt)

(4) Accident and Sickness—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only

.. ..	0 1
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In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs 1,000, for every Rs 1,000 or part

.. ..	0 2
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(5) Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for—

For every sum not exceeding Rs 250

Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500	0 2
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.. ..	0 1
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For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1,000 and also for every Rs 1,000 or part

.. ..	0 1
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If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates

Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 for every Rs 100 or part payable against

.. ..	0 1
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In case of a re-insurance by a company with another of the same nature (1) (2)
—1 of duty payable in respect of original insurance
than 1 anna,

Policies of all
included in Article 47

Rs. a.

Rs. a

of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.

Power of Attorney—

For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents 1 0

When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882 1 0

Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above 2 0

Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally .. 10 0

Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act 20 0

When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration

In any other case, for each person authorised 2 0

Promissory Notes—

(a) When payable on demand—

(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250 0 1

(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 0 2

(iii) In any other case 0 4

(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.

Protest of Bill or Note 2 0

Protest by the Master of a Ship 2 0

Proxy 0 2

Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20 0 1

Reconveyance of mortgaged property—

(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance

(b) In any other case 10 0

Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—

(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release

(b) In any other case 10 0

Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured

Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured (b) In any other case 10 0

Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities

of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, and other urban areas the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled. Provided that—where an instrument of settlement contains any provision for the revocation of settlement, the amount or value of the property settled shall, for the purposes of duty, be determined as if no such provision were contained in the instrument

Revocation of Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Poona the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.

Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.

Shipping Order 0 1

Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.

In any other case 5 0

Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares

Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture

Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.

In any other case 10 0

—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31. 10 0

—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.

Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding 15 0

Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding 10 0

Warrant or Goods 0 8

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved, and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental, the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climb-down, while the Liberals moved to yards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared

to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mr Gandhi retired from the Congress and politics, although he remains in practice the virtual dictator of Congress policy. During the next four or five years, the Congress was a constitutional organisation and was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution. (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary phase of Congress activities.)

This parliamentary phase proved to be short lived. Shortly after the declaration of the present war the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the majority of the provinces. Attempts were made in the succeeding eleven months not only to get back to office in the provinces but also to acquire a share of power at the centre but these were fruitless. Eventually the Congress gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mr Gandhi and launched another campaign of civil disobedience—this time on the issue that Government should have the right to levy taxes for the purpose of fighting the war against India's war effort. The Congressmen answered Mr Gandhi's call and uttered anti-war slogans and engaged in the latest civil disobedience movement.

but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mr Gandhi himself. Even so, close upon 25,000 representative Congress leaders are said to have taken part in the campaign.

Late in the year 1941 the satyagrahi prisoners were released by Government whereupon the movement was suspended. A few months later the Congress was presented with an opportunity to return to parliamentary work, in the shape of the scheme drafted by the British War Cabinet, but this was not availed of. The Congress thus reverted to another period of barrenness, with this difference that during this period it did not indulge in any anti-government or anti-war activity, rather did it protest that its demand for the creation of a National Government was not met and thereby it was prevented from prosecuting the defence of India vigorously.

Indian States Subjects.—In 1938 and 1939 Mr Gandhi took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the States subjects and supported their demand for civil liberties, the reign of law and responsible government under the aegis of their respective rulers. At first, the States people were told that they should keep their movements apart from that of the Congress in British India and that they should rely more on their own strength than on the help of the Congress. This led to intense political activity in most of the States and an unprecedented awakening among the comparatively backward people of the States. In several States the movement took the form of direct action disobedience of laws refusal to pay taxes, etc., exactly on the lines of the civil disobedience movement in British India.

This led to numerous complications. In the first place, the people of the States were not qualified by tradition or training to conduct the fight

for more political rights, so that in many a State the movement collapsed through the weakness of the instruments. In the second place, the States people not having been grounded in the discipline of British Indian populations, the campaigns in more than one State led to outbreaks of violence and had therefore to be suspended. These movements also led to unexpected and undesirable consequences beyond the boundaries of the States. The Princes naturally grew hostile to the Congress and became suspicious of Congress leaders in particular and British Indian politicians in general. Undoubtedly this development in the States further diminished the prospect of an early inauguration of the federal scheme, as the Rulers of States became apprehensive of their future in a federation in which the British Indian and Congress influence would certainly be considerable. Indirectly speaking, the Princes began to think in terms of devising measures which would protect them in any future arrangements for the governance of India as a whole.

On the credit side, it must be admitted that this new activity aroused a great deal of consciousness among the people of the States which cannot fail to add to their political education and widen their outlook. Either in response to their subjects' clamour or with a view to anticipating their demands some Rulers liberalised their administrations. The Viceroy, too, advised the Princes gradually to associate their subjects in the conduct of the affairs of their States. All these were to the good, but the movements in the States were much ahead of their time. At all events the soil had not been properly prepared.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

After the general elections under the 1935 constitution the Congress hesitated for a while but eventually decided to shoulder the responsibility for the administration. The leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability. Almost everyone of the new Ministries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency, but by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were, generally speaking, applauded. In the field of law and order, they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity. This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces, where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation. The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness. Similarly, in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps. The zemindars threatened *satyagraha* owing to certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government, while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate. It was a delicate situation, but the Government, aided by right-wing leaders, tidied over the difficulty by carrying the zemindars

and peasants with them, although the peasant leaders, who were extremist Congressmen continued to give trouble to the Ministry.

It is not possible in a short survey to recount the activities of all the Governments run by Congressmen. Broadly speaking, most of them undertook beneficent measures calculated to help the under-dog, although in an attempt to do so and in pursuance of a policy of prohibition some Congress Ministries levied taxation, which bore unduly heavily on trade and industry, especially on those who provide the capital for the economic regeneration of the country. A few Governments sought to increase their revenue by levying a tax on agricultural incomes. Most of them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experiment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was introduced in most of the Congress provinces. The Bihar and the United Provinces Governments took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar industry from top to bottom and tried to ensure for the grower of sugar-cane a minimum economic price for his produce. Attempts were made to reform education, local self-government and several branches of public activity.

Barring a few cases here and there, the Services, both in the Secretariats and in the districts, co-operated willingly with their new masters. The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later). On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency.

Communa Peace Efforts—During the years 1938-40 several attempts were made by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the all-India Muslim League. The failure of the negotiations embittered the already strained relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities. Numerous communal disturbances occurred in the Congress governed provinces. Most of them could be traced to complaints against Congress Governments, the Muslims contended that the Congress Governments were unjust to them while the Hindus protested that they were sacrificed in an attempt to placate the Muslims. The Governments themselves were in a very unenviable position. If they took action against those who spread malicious propaganda they were accused of invading civil liberties, while if they allowed the propagandists to do what they liked life and property were placed in serious jeopardy.

On the political plane spokesmen of the Muslim League complained that the interests of that community were not adequately looked after and more than one individual and committee toured the country and collected data in this behalf and published them as so many charge sheets against the Congress Governments. To these the Governments concerned issued lengthy replies purporting to substantiate their claim that they were more than just and generous to the minority community.

On the communal plane, the Muslim League's charge against the Congress ministries and the latter's downright repudiation thereof produced a state of affairs which did not conduce to public peace. There was many a disturbance between the Hindus and Muslims in several parts of the country. The strained relationship led to riot which in their turn worsened public feeling. Thus the vicious circle went on thoroughly vitiating the atmosphere.

Not even the resignation of the Congress ministries which occurred towards the end of October 1939 helped the situation. It was thought for the time that the removal of the objects of Muslim League attack would put an end to the League campaign. But subsequent events showed that far from producing this result the controversy increased in intensity. Out of office, the Congress appeared to have become more exposed to the League attack—it was, in any rate, less in a position to defend itself against the League charges.

The withdrawal of the Congress ministries was hailed by the Muslim League as God's gift and Mr. Jinnah announced a day of thanksgiving in celebration of the "deliverance" of the Muslims from the "tyranny" of the Congress.

The "Deliverance Day" further accentuated the feeling against the Congress who, as Jinnah men, however, stoutly denied the charge.

Such was the virulence of the campaign against the Congress that all past efforts to bring about a reconciliation and working arrangement between the Congress and the League had perforce to be abandoned. The Muslim League under Mr. Jinnah struck a new path, and arguing that the Muslim minorities could not be safe under a system of government in which the Hindu majority would be perpetual, the League proceeded to demand the establishment of separate autonomous Muslim States. (For details see chapter headed Muslim League.)

Congress and the War—Shortly after the declaration of war Mr. Gandhi made a public statement, in his individual capacity, immediately after an interview with the Viceroy. Therein he revealed that he had told His Excellency that his sympathies were with England and France from the purely humanitarian standpoint and that he could not contemplate the destruction of London. "I am not just now thinking of India's deliverance," he said, "It will come, but what will it be worth if England and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled?"

This statement created quite a favourable impression in India as well as in Britain but the Congress Working Committee which met about a week later chose to make India's support to Britain in war conditional on a declaration by Britain that the latter's policy towards this country involved the recognition of Indian independence. The resolution said:

"As a first step to discontinue the policy from the policy of the British Government the Committee called upon the Government of India of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next Imperial Conference if the British Government have decided to treat a belligerent country, present or future, as a part of the Government of India Act, 1935, and taken other steps which affect the Indian people in such circumstances and limit the powers of the Provincial Governments."

"This has been done with the consent of the Indian people who have shown in such matters have been guided by the British Government. The Working Committee will make the present situation a basis for further developments."

The Congress Working Committee, in its entire disapproval of the League's policy of non-cooperation with the British Government, was not prepared to take any step which would lead to a rupture of the Hindu-Muslim unity. It was, however, not prepared to accept the League's demand for separate autonomous Muslim States. The Working Committee, in its resolution, stated that the Congress would not support the League's demand for separate autonomous Muslim States unless it was accompanied by a declaration of Indian independence.

sembly machinery had been unequivocally rejected by the Muslim League Working Committee (See last year's issue)

Orient Club Speech—The next stage in the political negotiations was a speech made by the Viceroy in January 1940 known as the Orient Club Speech declaring that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India to be attained with the minimum delay after the conclusion of the war.

Outlining the intentions of His Majesty's Government towards India, the Viceroy said "Their objective for India is full Dominion Status—Dominion Status, too, of the Statute of Westminster variety, that so far as the intermediate period is concerned (and it is their desire to make that intermediate period the shortest practicable), they are ready to consider the reopening of the scheme of the Act of 1935 so soon as practicable after the war with the aid of Indian opinion, that they are prepared in the meantime, subject to such local adjustments between the leaders of the great communities as may be necessary, to ensure harmonious working, and as an immediate earnest of their intention, to expand the Executive Council of the Governor-General by the inclusion of a small number of political leaders, and that they are ready and anxious to give all the help they can to overcome the difficulties that confront us and that confront India today. (For fuller report see last year's issue.)

On the basis of the Bombay speech quoted above, Mr. Gandhi again met the Viceroy. But the interview led to nothing, as it earlier meeting.

In a statement on the future of this late effort, Mr. Gandhi said he saw no prospect of a peaceful and honourable settlement with Britain accepted the position that the press had come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and future.

"There exists a deep gulf," he said, between the position in India in the Viceroy's Council which contemplates and desires the independence of India's destiny by the people themselves and the position taken up by the Government."

Ramgarh Congress, 1940. The resolution of the Congress was that it would not support the British war effort until India was free. This was a significant statement of Indian nationalism.

(The above information was obtained from
the following sources)

[illegible]

"The Congress is further of opinion that while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity, and the Congress repudiate attempts to divide India or to split up her nationhood. The Congress has always aimed at a constitution where the fullest freedom and opportunities of development are guaranteed to the group and the individual, and social injustice yields place to a juster social order.

"The Congress cannot admit the right of the rulers of Indian States, or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom. Sovereignty in India must rest with the people, whether in the States or the provinces, and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests. The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation and it will not be satisfactorily solved unless the declaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made. Foreign interests if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people, will be protected." (For full text of the resolution see last year's issue)

The Congress in 1940-41.—The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress was a period of intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi side by side with expressions of hope by Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mr. Gandhi's notion of preparation was as usual on the constructive plane, that is hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal unity Mr. Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence he could not forcibly resist the proposed partition if the Muslims of India really insisted upon it he could never be a willing party to the proposed division of the country. He wrote:

"My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God. For I believe with my whole soul that the God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita, and that we are all no matter by what name designated, children of the same God. I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion.

A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse. The Government in Great Britain was reconstituted under Mr. Churchill with Mr. L. S. Amery at the head of the India Office in place of Lord Zetland.

The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour

of Britain. "We have undoubtedly our grievance against England, we know that she has not behaved fairly and squarely by India," said Babu Rajendra Prasad; "at the same time I realise that England is any day better than the Totalitarian States." The same feeling must have induced Mr. Gandhi to affirm that he had no desire to embarrass Britain but that he wanted the Congress, through civil disobedience, merely to deny Britain the moral influence which Congress co-operation would give.

Pandit Nehru, too, proclaimed that England's difficulty is not India's opportunity," while Mr. Gandhi remarked "If the British Government will not *suo moto* declare India as a free country, having the right to determine her own status and constitution, I am of opinion that we should wait till the heat of the battle in the heart of the Allied countries subsides and the future is clearer than it is. We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin."

There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr. Gandhi's known convictions on the subject.

A Big Jump.—By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who had not the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr. Gandhi and his non-violence in any eventuality. The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned Mr. Gandhi and offered to co-operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre. Apart from the ideological separation from Mr. Gandhi, this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress—from non-participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war.

The grounds for this change in Congress policy was prepared in June 1940 when, after prolonged deliberations, the central executive of the Congress issued a lengthy statement (see last year's issue) in the course of which it was stated:

"While the Working Committee hold that the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in their struggle for independence, the committee cannot ignore the present imperfections and failings in this respect of the human elements they have to deal with and the possible dangers in a period of transition and dynamic chance until the Congress has acquired non-violent control over the people in adequate measure and the people have imbibed sufficiently the lesson of organised non-violence.

"The committee have deliberated over the problem that has thus arisen and have come to the conclusion that they are unable to go to the full length with Gandhi, but they recognise that he should be free to pursue his great ideal in his own way and, therefore, absolve him from responsibility for the programme and activities which the Congress has to pursue under the conditions at present prevailing in India and the world in regard to external aggression and internal disorder.

"Many of the problems which the Working Committee have considered in this connection are not of the present, though they may be of the near future. The committee wish to make it clear that the methods and basic policy of non violence in the national struggle for freedom continue with full force and are not affected in the least by the inability to extend it to the region of national defence."

Poona Offer—It was only natural that the June statement of the Congress should be followed by something more specific, and this was done in the following month at Delhi. Confirmed by the All-India Congress Committee at Poona, it has since come to be known as the Poona Offer. It meant a violent ideological break with Mr Gandhi.

The following is the text of the resolution. "The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation, and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs."

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces."

"The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country and will therefore be ineffective. The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

August Offer—Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy known as the British Government's August offer. The following is the full text of the Viceroy's statement—

"India's anxiety at this moment of critical importance in the world struggle against tyranny and aggression to contribute to the full to the common cause and to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest. She has already made a mighty contribution. She is anxious to make a greater contribution still. His Majesty's Government are deeply concerned that that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at an early moment is possible. They feel that some further statement of their intentions may help to promote that unity. In that hope they have authorised me to make the present statement."

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the Provinces between major parties was a desirable prerequisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre. Such an agreement was unfortunately not reached and in the circumstances no progress was then possible."

"During the earlier part of this year I continued my efforts to bring the political parties together. In this last few weeks I again entered into conversations with prominent political personages in British India and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the results of which have been reported to His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have seen also the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha."

"It is clear that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridled. Deeply as His Majesty's Government regret this they do not feel that they should any longer pursue of these differences postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely reflect Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government."

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join the Executive Council."

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of the interests in the national life of India."

The conversation which I have just mentioned makes it clear, however, that there is still in certain quarters a doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government as to the constitutional future of India and that there is doubt too as to whether the future of the Dominion whether political or administrative is sufficiently safeguarded in relation to any constitutional change by the measures already given. There are two main points which have emerged. On those two points His Majesty's Government now declare their intentions to be clear."

"The first is as to the position of the Indian States in relation to a future Dominion of India. It has already been stated that the Government have declared that they will not examine the position of the States in relation to the future of the Dominion and that they will not base it."

"His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that full weight should be given to the views of the Indian States in relation to the future of the Dominion and that they will not base it."

"It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government."

"The second point of general interest is the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social economic and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression, subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her, and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility."

"It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitution issues can be decisively resolved."

"But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree."

Meanwhile they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement first on the form which the post-war representative body should take, and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions, and secondly upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself."

"They trust however that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties, communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake. Moreover they hope that in this process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament."

Congress Rejection—The Congress, however, rejected the Viceroy's offer and decided that the proposals contained in the Viceroy's statement and the Secretary of State's speech in the Commons are wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy proclaimed by the British Government in their war aims but also to the best interests of India, and therefore the Congress cannot be a party to accepting these proposals or advising the country to accept them."

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr C. Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer." He said: "In answer to Mr Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best. If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer." Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer."

Bombay Decision—When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress meekly returned to Mr Gandhi and his non-violence. This was in a sense the outcome of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940. The A. I. C. C. passed a resolution confirming the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting Mr Gandhi to take over the leadership of the Congress. The following is the text of the resolution—

The A. I. C. C. resolution, the full text of which was given in last year's issue of the *Indian Year Book*, affirmed belief in the policy and practice of non-violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj, but also in so far as this may be possible of application, in free India.

By now it had become clear that the only course open to the Congress and Mr Gandhi was to launch a campaign of direct action. No one seemed, however, to know what form this campaign should take. Mr Gandhi had disapproved of civil disobedience of the 1930 and 1932 type. His reasons were that any mass campaign was bound to embarrass Britain in the midst of her life and death struggle and that agitation for further political rights all over the country would inevitably raise complications with the Muslim League and might conceivably lead to an accentuation of the existing Hindu-Muslim discord.

As had happened many a time before, Mr Gandhi found a formula overcoming all these difficulties. He sidetracked the communal complication by announcing that the issue on which the campaign would be launched would have nothing to do with the future constitution. He said he would fight solely for the right of Indians to preach against the war and India's participation in it. As for avoiding embarrassment to Great Britain, he declared that there would be no mass campaign, that he himself would not court arrest and that there would be a quiet form of civil disobedience by individual Congress leaders to be chosen by him personally.

In accordance with his statement before the A. I. C. C. in Bombay, Mr Gandhi sought an interview with the Viceroy which, however, proved fruitless.

Civil Disobedience—About a fortnight after this, Mr Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis, which was approved by the Congress Working Committee. "This will perhaps be the last civil disobedience which I will conduct," said Mr Gandhi on

October 15, 1940 "Naturally, I would want it to be as flawless as it can be. I have striven to produce the highest quality irrespective of quantity." Mr. Gandhi added that it was a peremptory obligation binding on every Congressman that there should be no civil disobedience but what was laid down by him. He repeated that, unlike previous occasions, he did not wish to offer civil resistance himself, for the very good reason that his imprisonment was likely to cause greater embarrassment to the authorities than anything else the Congress could do. He wanted to remain outside also in order to cope with any contingency that might arise.

Mr. Gandhi chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work. The satyagrahi for the time being was to be confined to Mr. Bhave. According to plan, Mr. Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence. He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

It soon became known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be the second satyagrahi but before he could formally defy the law he was arrested in respect of certain speeches made by him weeks earlier, and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by Mr. Gandhi. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

The procedure in the early stages was for the selected Congressmen to intimate to the authorities that they would break the law at a given place and time.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari improved upon this by breaking the law through the post. He wrote to Government officials and non-officials taking part in the war effort urging them to desist from helping in the war.

A further stage was reached when Mr. Gandhi's satyagrahis did not deliver speeches against the war but merely shouted anti-war slogans. All the persons who took part in this anti-war campaign were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment or detained without trial on the ground that their freedom to speak and move about was prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war.

In Bengal and more particularly in the Frontier Province, however, satyagrahis were not arrested.

The Congress organisations in most areas were converted into satyagrahi committees. In provinces where the Congress was not in power the members of the Legislature returned to the Congress field were asked to withdraw from the Assembly and the Punjab.

The first batch of satyagrahis consisted of prominent all-India personalities. Persons of persons who have been described as the

the second rank, such as provincial and district leaders. Later, Congress members of local bodies, such as municipalities and district boards, were asked to resign. It was announced that after this the turn of the vast mass of primary members would come.

Early in 1941 Mr. Gandhi in a public statement said that as far as he was concerned the Poona Offer of the Congress would remain lapsed as long as the war lasted. "I believe there can be no settlement with the Congress' short of complete independence during the pendency of the war for the simple reason that the Congress cannot count itself to active help in the war with men and money," he said.

Subsequently Mr. Gandhi modified his statement about the Congress not at all free to co-operate in the war effort and said that the interpretation of the Congress' attitude was that of an individual. "I have no authority from the Congress to interpret or vary the Congress resolutions. That is essentially the function of the President, the Working Committee and finally the AICC. The only authority I have is to conduct the campaign of civil disobedience, but when the time for a settlement comes it will be for the Working Committee to decide what the terms shall be. My contribution will be confined to advising the Committee. The latter may reject the interpretation I have given it, on the AICC may even alter the resolutions it has passed."

This statement was interpreted at the time as willingness on the part of Mr. Gandhi to let the Congress do what it liked irrespective of its own personal conviction with regard to non-violence and India's attitude to the war.

The British reaction to the demand of the Non Party Leaders Conference held in India in the spring of 1941 produced an undoubted impression on India's political circles. Mr. Gandhi was particularly affected by the statements of Mr. Amery. He is known to have stated publicly that he was then mindful of the fact that Mr. Amery's British distaste has exceeded that of Mr. Amery absolutely did it come to the point of making me more than ever convinced in my opinion that the Congress policy of non-violence was the only policy of non-violence that could be followed. Mr. Amery had rendered his own contribution to the anti-war campaign in the form of a speech in the House of Commons in which he had denounced the Congress with having done nothing for the war effort. Mr. Amery's speech was a masterpiece of the British war propaganda. Mr. Amery's speech was a masterpiece of the British war propaganda. Mr. Amery's speech was a masterpiece of the British war propaganda.

Expansion Scheme - The expansion scheme was a plan to increase the number of members of the Congress Working Committee. It was a plan to increase the number of members of the Congress Working Committee. It was a plan to increase the number of members of the Congress Working Committee.

They had to be whole-time workers and had to keep a diary of the day's work, which should be submitted to the respective Provincial Congress Committees every fortnight. This diary would ultimately be forwarded to Mr Gandhi himself by the Provincial Congress Committee for scrutiny, and the selection of candidates for satyagraha would depend on the approval of the diary.

Criticism of Movement—That the movement proved insipid even to Congressmen was apparent from frequent complaints from among the ranks of Congressmen themselves. But Mr Gandhi was unmoved. He said "The present civil disobedience is not only not designed to embarrass authority but care is being taken as far as possible to avoid all embarrassment. The merit, as also the strength, of the struggle consists in reducing embarrassment to the minimum whilst the British are engaged in a deadly life and death war. Moreover since our struggle is going to be indefinitely prolonged—I give no less than five years—there need be no hurry to fill the jails. Mere filling of jails can bring us no nearer our freedom than we are now. Virtues in the people learning through restricted civil disobedience the necessity of discipline, suffering and self sacrifice. Every true example of satyagraha acts as a leaven working in the mass mind. The result was that many crept in who had done no constructive work.

As days rolled by the criticism against the campaign increased in volume. A well-known Congress leader of the Punjab complained, for example, that "I am deeply disappointed with the inactivity and inertia that dominates the policy of the Congress at the present moment. There are two things that vitally affect our interests, namely, internal security and resistance to any foreign invasion." He resigned from the Congress and offered his services to the British Government in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Gandhi's Defence—But Mr Gandhi repeatedly expressed the opinion that he was quite satisfied with the pace of the movement and that those who had come out of jail should offer satyagraha again and again as long as the movement lasted except those who were unable to do so for reasons of health.

In a historic document headed "Our Struggle" he wrote that complaints had reached him that there was a marked deterioration in enthusiasm that fewer people were coming forward to offer satyagraha that those who were discharged from jails were not seeking imprisonment again. Answering these complaints Mr Gandhi said that enthusiasm which was fresh was useless in a non-violent action. That fewer people were coming forward was only quite natural as civil disobedience was individual and restricted to representatives of the people who were limited in number. Mr Gandhi had no doubt that if the qualifications for offering satyagraha were relaxed he would be overwhelmed by applications which would then mean mass action but the atmosphere for such mass action was not ripe nor was it warranted. Furthermore apart from such mass action meaning naked embarrassment to Government and therefore a clear betrayal of non-violence, it would, at the present stage of communal disunity, be an invitation to civil war

and Congress did not wish to precipitate such a state of affairs.

By causing embarrassment at this stage the authorities would resent it bitterly and were likely to act madly. Of course it would be different if Congress had resorted to armed rebellion. Then, the saying "their difficulty becomes our opportunity" would apply. It was obvious that the exactly opposite rule should apply when an opposite method was adopted. It was worse than suicide to resort to violence to cause embarrassment under cover of non-violence.

Answering a criticism that to be logical Mr Gandhi should give up civil disobedience altogether he said that it would be folly to do so. Civil disobedience was itself completely non-violent action. It was a duty in the face of violence without parallel. Civil disobedience in the present case meant assertion of the right to speak against participation in this war.

Mr Gandhi maintained that things in the Congress programme went according to plan. Civil disobedience was restricted to selected individuals and would be further restricted to those who re-offer civil disobedience as often as necessary. It did not matter if the number was reduced to ten or two. The two would represent the whole Congress in the absence of a Parliamentary programme. Mr Gandhi said that there were only two things for the Congress to do at present namely, to carry on the thirty-fold constructive programme and some select few to offer civil disobedience in addition. The constructive programme was to be worked by all Congressmen.

Release of Satyagraha Prisoners—The general feeling of political inaction everywhere by the satyagraha movement, the reluctance of the public at the absence of any action from the Government, the conviction that the country's war effort was being adversely affected even slightly, by the continuance of disobedience, and the insistent demands of non-cooperation led the Government to relax the policy towards the end of 1941. The Government of India announced that "considering the determination of all responsible officials to support the war effort until victory is achieved, and the fact that the number of civil disobedience prisoners who are now in jail is small, the Government have decided to release all prisoners on a formal or symbolic discharge." Accordingly the bulk of the prisoners were released.

From the state of mind of the people, President Pandit Nehru said that the release of the prisoners was a step towards the encouragement of active participation in the war effort of India and the people of India. He said that if Indians were given the opportunity to do so, and if steps were taken to help them to do so, Indian freedom would be achieved. He said that the Government were not going to make it possible for the people to do so, but that they would give them the opportunity to do so. He said that the Government were not going to make it possible for the people to do so, but that they would give them the opportunity to do so. He said that the Government were not going to make it possible for the people to do so, but that they would give them the opportunity to do so.

Mr Gandhi, on the other hand, remained unmoved and said that the release of prisoners did not evoke a single responsive or appreciative chord in him. He added "From my student days onward, I have been and still claim to be, a friend of the British people. But my friendship cannot blind me to the fact that British representatives hold India as a bond-slave. All the freedom that India enjoys is the freedom of a slave and not the freedom of an equal, which is otherwise known as Complete Independence. If the Government of India are confident of the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort the logical conclusion would be to keep the Civil Disobedience prisoners in their custody because they produce a jarring note. The only meaning I can attach to the release therefore, is that they expect that the prisoners will have changed their opinions in their self-invited solitude. I am hoping that the Government will be soon disillusioned. Civil disobedience was not taken up without the most careful consideration. It was certainly not taken up out of any vindictiveness. It was taken up, and I hope will be continued in order to make good the claim of the Congress to let the British people and the world know that there is, at the very least, a large body of public opinion represented by the Congress which is utterly opposed to participation in the war not because it wishes any disaster to the British arms or victory to the Nazi or Fascist arms, but because it sees no deliverance from blood guiltiness either for the victor or for the vanquished and certainly no deliverance for India out of this war.

"The Congress which seeks and claims to represent the dumb millions has for the past twenty years accepted non violence as its unbroken policy to achieve India's independence. To stop Civil Disobedience symbolic though it may be for the time being will be to deny its policy at a crucial moment. The Government claim that in spite of the Congress efforts they are able to get all the men and money from India. Therefore the Congress opposition in their estimate can only be a moral effort and a moral demonstration. I for one am entirely satisfied with it because I am convinced that from that moral demonstration will arise when the moment comes a demonstration which will result in the attainment of India's independence not the attendance of this party or that. The Congress struggle covers every single unit in India.

Now that the Congress President is expected to be out it will be for him to consider whether and when to call the Congress Working Committee or the A I C C. These two bodies will determine the future policy of the Congress. I am but a humble instrument of service in conducting the Civil Disobedience.

And the two bodies did make a change not withstanding Mr Gandhi.

Bardoli Decision.—The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy. Civil disobedience was suspended. Mr Gandhi was again dethroned and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

Resolutions were passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their

statement issued on September 14, 1939, wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause of freedom and democracy, provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present. If freedom and democracy were those objectives, then they must necessarily include the ending of imperialism and the recognition of the independence of India.

The Working Committee held that subsequent pronouncements made on behalf of the British Government and their reactionary and oppressive policy made it clear that Government were determined to maintain and intensify their imperialist hold and exploitation of the Indian people. The Congress was, therefore, compelled in order to defend the honour and elementary rights of the Indian people and the integrity of the nationalist movement, to request Mr Gandhi to guide the Congress in the action that should be taken. Mr Gandhi, desirous of avoiding embarrassment to his opponent, as far as possible, especially during the perils and dangers of war, limited the satyagraha movement which he started to selected individuals who conformed to certain tests that have been laid down. That satyagraha had proceeded for over 14 months.

Whilst there was no change in Britain's policy towards India the Working Committee must, nevertheless, take into full consideration the new world situation that had arisen through the development of the war into a world conflict and its approach to India. The sympathies of the Congress must inevitably lie with the peoples who were the subjects of aggression and who were fighting for their freedom, but only a free and independent India could be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the larger causes that were emerging from the storm of war.

The Committee declared that the whole background in India was one of hostility and of distrust of the British Government and not even the most far-reaching promises could alter this background, nor could a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to an arrogant imperialism which was indistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism. The Committee was therefore of the opinion that the resolution of the A I C C passed in Bombay on September 16, 1940, held good and still defined the Congress policy.

Another resolution passed by the Working Committee stated "The Working Committee have received the following letter from Mr Gandhi and recognise the validity of the point he has raised and therefore relieve him of the responsibility laid upon him by the Bardoli resolution referred to by Mr Gandhi; but the Committee assure him that the policy of non violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj', and which has proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise will be adhered to by the Congress."

"The Working Committee further assure him that it would like to extend its scope as far as possible even in a free India. The Committee hope that Congressmen will render him full assistance in the prosecution of his mission, including the offering of civil disobedience."

During such times, the Government should be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the public interest is protected. The Government should also be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the public interest is protected.

A-I C. C. Meeting—The A-I C. C. (Committee) met at Windsor, Ontario, fifteen months after the last proceedings and adopted the Lardner resolution. The minutes of the statement on past records and their supporters did not dispute the resolution of Lardner.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President, addressing the meeting said: "There will be no change in the attitude of the Congress towards the war and participation in the war as long as the attitude of the British Government remained unchanged. The British Government has done nothing which would inspire us to reconsider our position. Unifying the difference between Mahatma Gandhi and some members of the Working Committee in India, he left the Congress President said that while they were prepared to help in the war effort provided that independence was guaranteed, Mahatma's war would on no account, participate in any way purely on grounds of non-violence. Some members of the Working Committee and he felt that if India's political independence was secured through participation in war they had no conscientious objection to participate in the war."

Pandit Tiwarihari Das said that the Congress had neglected the last twenty years for the freedom of India. He said that the Congress could not be expected to give up that policy. He said that the British may find it difficult to give up the policy of Japanese or German domination.

Mr Rupnopalchuri second time do not

Complete support for the ban on violence was voiced by Mr Gandhi in the course of his 10-hour speech. He said while he felt that violence was imminent, he had placed his faith before the Congress in a political solution. He tried non-violence in South Africa to solve a political problem. Non-violence was a weapon in the hands of the Congress. It was a weapon that can be rolled upon at any time and discarded at any time and discarded at any time. He found that it is a good weapon to use in any situation and demands that that weapon should be retained.

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War Developments If Japan's entry into the war brought the war nearer to India and encouraged a more realistic approach on the part of Indian leaders to the defence of their country and to political affairs the early plans of Japan in Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinate the endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India. It is also widely believed in India that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf.

Cripps Visit—Within three weeks after my return from India I had the opportunity of seeing Sir Stafford Cripps at his residence in London. He was very friendly and gave me a most interesting account of his recent visit to India. He said that he had been very much impressed by the progress made in India since the war.

[illegible]

This was, of course, subject to the fulfilment of our obligations for the protection of minorities, including the depressed classes and our treaty obligations to the Indian States and to a settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of Indian sub-continent

"However, in order to clothe these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for the present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid alternative dangers either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution

We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt by a constructive contribution to aid India in the realisation of full self-Government. We are, however, apprehensive that to make a public announcement at such a moment as this might do more harm than good. We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance and thus promote concentration of all thoughts and energies upon the defence of the native soil

"We should ill serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by the essential elements in the Indian world and which would provoke fierce constitutional and communal disputes at a moment when the enemy is at the gate of India

"Accordingly we propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to satisfy himself on the spot by personal consultation that the conclusions upon which we are agreed and which we believe represent a just and final solution will achieve their purpose

The Lord Privy Seal and the Leader of the House, Sir Stafford Cripps, has volunteered to undertake this task. He carries with him the full confidence of His Majesty's Government and he will strive in their name to procure the necessary unanimous consent not only from the Hindu majority but also from those great minorities amongst which the Moslems are most numerous and on many grounds prominent

"The Lord Privy Seal will at the same time consult with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the military situation bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty's Government by every means in their power to shield the people of India from the perils which now beset them. We must remember that India has a great part to play in the world struggle for freedom and that her helping hand must be extended in loyal comradeship to the valiant Chinese people who have fought alone so long. We must remember also that India is one of the bases from which the strongest counter blows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression

War Cabinet's Offer.—Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes'

Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations. Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs

"His Majesty's Government therefore make the following Declaration—

(a) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India

(b) Provision shall be made as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body

(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to—

(i) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides

With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down

(ii) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This Treaty will cover all necessary matter arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands, it will make provision in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities, but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth

Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation

(d) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities—

Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college.

Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

(e) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the people of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the councils of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India.

In announcing the scheme, Sir Stafford made it clear that it was only a proposal submitted to the leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet and that its publication was not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government but only a declaration which they would be prepared to make if it met with sufficiently general and favourable acceptance from the various sections of Indian people.

Immediate Reactions.—Mr. Gandhi described the offer as a post-dated cheque, the Hindu Mahasabha condemned it as contemplating the "balkanisation of India", the Liberal leaders protested against the proposed splitting up of the country as a "travesty of self-determination". Congress leaders themselves were critical of the provision regarding the right of provinces to secede but laid more emphasis on the provision for the immediate transfer of power in Indian hands. Pandit Nehru said for example "This emotional conception of the unity of India is something which I am not going to give up. It is something for which I am going to fight if it is necessary to fight for it. I am going to fight if the new idea means disruption of India. I do not know what the future will bring but in the present I will not, so far as I can, permit or encourage a wrong conception in the people's mind. This country, with its mountain fastnesses and southern seas is one country. It is going to be one in freedom as it has been one in subjection and the Indian States' people must play a big part in that united India."

Congress Rejection.—After protracted negotiations in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met in addition to Sir Stafford the Commander in Chief and Col. Louis Johnson the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt the Congress rejected the scheme. The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it (see chapter on Hindu Mahasabha) and the Muslim League followed suit (see chapter on Muslim League), while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language (see chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation).

The Congress Working Committee, which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history, passed the following resolution:

"The Working Committee have given their full and earnest consideration to the proposals made by the British War Cabinet in regard to India and the elucidation thereof by Sir Stafford Cripps.

"These proposals which have been made at the very last hour because of the compulsion of events have to be considered not only in relation to India's demand for independence but more especially in the present grave war crisis with a view to meeting effectively the perils and dangers that confront India and envelop the world.

"The Congress has repeatedly stated ever since the commencement of the war in September 1939, that the people of India would line themselves with the progressive forces of the world and assume full responsibility to take the new problems and shoulder the new burdens that had arisen and it asked for the necessary conditions to enable them to do so to be created.

"An essential condition was the freedom of India for only the realisation of present freedom could light the flame which would illumine millions of hearts and move them to action.

"At the last meeting of the All India Congress Committee after the commencement of the war in the Pacific it was stated that 'Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war.'

"The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities.

"The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, feared that this is fettered and circumscribed and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic state.

Even the constitutionally provided self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of representative elements.

"The people of India have as yet not demanded full independence and the Government has repeatedly declared that it will not grant independence for the whole of India until the people have expressed their desire for it and the requirements of the present crisis.

The Committee is of the opinion that the independence movement in India is not yet ripe for the accomplishment of a free and united India such that full freedom can be granted.

The Committee is of the opinion that the people of India have not yet expressed their desire for full independence and the Government has repeatedly declared that it will not grant independence for the whole of India until the people have expressed their desire for it and the requirements of the present crisis.

While the requirements of the present crisis are being met, the Committee is of the opinion that the people of India have not yet expressed their desire for full independence and the Government has repeatedly declared that it will not grant independence for the whole of India until the people have expressed their desire for it and the requirements of the present crisis.

"Such States may in many ways become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom, enclaves where foreign authority still prevails and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency, and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well as the rest of India

The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces, and which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union

"The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate

"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will

"While recognising this principle the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life

"The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and competition being exercised on other substantial groups within that area

Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union consistently with a strong national life

"The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and goodwill are most needed

"This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand but it will have other consequences also and lead politically to reactionary and obscurantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country

"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis it is the present that counts and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present

"The Committee have necessarily attached the greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance

"For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control

"At any time defence is a vital subject during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war

"The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom

"What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence

"It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion

"It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily But that can only be done by present freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them

"The Committee therefore is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet"

Causes of Failure.—The following extract from correspondence between Sir Stafford and the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, throw light on the causes of the failure of the negotiations —

Sir Stafford wrote — "My Dear Maulana Sahib, — I have, as I promised when I last saw you consulted His Majesty's Government as to what further step could be taken in order to meet the criticism of your Working Committee that under Clause (e) of the Draft Declaration the Defence of India would not fall to be administered by a representative Indian Although it is impossible to make any change in the existing constitution during the period of hostilities, His Majesty's Government are anxious to give representative Indians the maximum possible participation in the Government during that period in accordance with the principle laid down in Clause (e) of the Draft Declaration

"His Majesty's Government are anxious to do their utmost to meet the wishes of the Indian people, and to demonstrate their complete trust in the co-operative effort of the two peoples, British and Indian, which they hope may reinforce the defence of India I am therefore authorised to propose to you as a way out of the present difficulties that

(a) The Commander-in-Chief should retain his seat in the Viceroy's Executive Council as a 'Member' and should retain his full control over all the war activities of the armed force in India

In a very limited field. Apart from this consideration it was obvious that the whole purpose of your proposals and our talks centered on the urgency of the problems created by the threat of the invasion of India. The chief function of a National Government must be to try to organize Defiance both in law and in the widest popular basis and to create a psychology of resistance to an invader. Only a National Government could do that and lead a Government on whom this responsibility is laid. Popular resistance must have a National background and both the soldiers and the civilians must feel that they are fighting for the recovery of freedom under National leadership.

We pointed this out to you. They became one net of justifications for war and fighting, but of effective participation on the foot on the soil of India. On a national level, a National Government would control the Defence Minister and the Commander in Chief would control the armed force and I would have full latitude in the civilian part of my work connected with the war. An Indian National Government should have normally full control in this way. We made it clear that the Commander in Chief in India would have control of the armed forces and the conduct of military and other matters connected therewith.

With a view to maintaining a steady course we were prepared to accept certain limitations on the normal powers of the Executive. We had no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military or administrative arrangements. We accepted also that the high strategy of the war should be controlled by the War Cabinet in London which was then an Indian member. The immediate object before us was to make the British Empire more effective to strengthen its position on the popular will and to reduce its military delay and influence from the home front. The question of our internal affairs was a secondary and operational one. On the subject of permanent importance to the Empire and to the world, we had to take the line of least resistance. But we were not to be taken in by any difficulty and to let ourselves be misled by any propaganda. It was our duty to maintain the unity of the Empire and to stand by the principles of the League of Nations.

"We do not intend to
 depart from the
 determination we have
 made to continue the
 war against Germany
 with special effort
 to win a new
 peace for Europe
 and for the world
 which will be
 based on the
 principles of
 justice and
 peace."

"In the course of our talks many matters were cleared up unfortunately to our disadvantage. You had referred both privately and in the course of public statements to a National Government and a 'Cabinet' consisting of 'Ministers'. These words have a certain significance and we had imagined that the new Government would function with full powers as a Cabinet, with the Viceroy acting as a constitutional head. But the new picture that you placed before us was really not very different from the old, the difference being one of degree and not of kind. The new Government could neither be called except vaguely and inaccurately, nor could it function as a National Government. It would just be the Viceroy and his Executive Council with the Viceroy having all his old powers.

"We did not ask for any legal changes, but we did ask for definite assurances and conventions which would indicate that the new Government would function as a Free Government the members of which act as members of the Cabinet in a constitutional Government. In regard to the conduct of the war and connected activities the Commander-in-Chief would have freedom, and he would also act as War Minister.

"We were informed that nothing can be said at this stage, even vaguely and generally, about the conventions that should govern the new Government and the Viceroy. This was a matter in the Viceroy's sole discretion and, at a later stage, it could be discussed directly with the Viceroy. Ultimately there was always the possibility of the members of the Executive Council resigning or threatening to resign, if they disagreed with the Viceroy. That sanction or remedy is of course always open but it is curious that we should base our approach to a new Government on the probability of conflict and resignation at the very outset.

"The picture, therefore placed before us is not essentially different from the old one. The whole object which we, and I believe, you, have in view—that is to create a new psychological approach to the people, to make them feel that their own National Government had come, that they were defending their newly-won freedom—would be completely frustrated when they saw this old picture again, with even the old labels on.

"The continuation of the India Office, which has been a symbol of evil to us, would confirm this picture. It has almost been taken for granted for some time past that the India Office would soon disappear as it was an anachronism. But now we are told that even this undesirable relic of a past age is going to continue.

"The picture of the Government which was so like the old in all essential features, is such that we cannot fit into it. Normally, we would have had little difficulty in disposing of this matter for it is so far removed from all that we have striven for, but in the circumstances of to-day we were prepared to give full consideration to every proposal, which might lead to an effective organization of the Defence of India. The peril that faces India affects us more than it can possibly affect any foreigner, and we are anxious and eager to do our utmost to face it and overcome it. But we cannot undertake responsibilities when we are not given the freedom and power to shoulder them effectively and when an old environment continues, which hampers the national effort.

"While we cannot accept the proposals you have made we want to inform you that we are yet prepared to assume responsibility, provided a truly National Government is formed. We are prepared to put aside for the present all questions about the future, though, as we have indicated, we hold definite views about it. But in the present, the National Government must be Cabinet Government with full power and must not merely be a continuation of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In regard to defence we have already stated what, in our opinion, the position should be at present. We feel that such an arrangement is the very minimum that is essential for the functioning of a National Government and for making the popular appeal, which is urgently needed.

"We would point out to you that the suggestions we have put forward are not ours only but may be considered to be the unanimous demand of the Indian people. On these matters there is no difference of opinion among various groups and parties, and the difference is as between the Indian people as a whole and the British Government. Such differences as exist in India relate to constitutional changes in the future. We are agreeable to the postponement of this issue so that the largest possible measure of unity might be achieved in the present crisis for the defence of India. It would be a tragedy that even when there is this unanimity of opinion in India, the British Government should prevent a free National Government from functioning, and from serving the cause of India as well as the larger causes for which millions are suffering and dying to-day."

Congress Blamed—The last letter of the series was from Sir Stafford Cripps. It ran: "My dear Maulana Sahib,—I was extremely sorry to receive from you your letter expressing the rejection by Congress Working Committee of His Majesty's Government's draft declaration. I need not go into the question of the division of duties between the Defence Minister and the Commander-in-Chief as War Member with which you deal at length. This division allotted to the Defence Minister all functions outside those actually connected with the General Headquarters, Navy Headquarters and Air Headquarters which are under the Commander-in-Chief as head of the fighting forces in India.

"Nothing further could have been done by way of giving responsibility for Defence Services to representative Indian members without jeopardizing the immediate defence of India under the Commander-in-Chief. This defence is, as you know, a paramount duty and responsibility of His Majesty's Government, while unity of command is essential in the interests of the allied help to India.

"The real substance of your refusal to take part in a National Government is that the form of Government suggested is not such as would enable you to rally the Indian people as you desire.

"You make two suggestions. First, that the constitution might now be changed. In this respect I would point out that you made this suggestion for the first time last night nearly three weeks after you had received the proposals, and I would further remark that every other

There has been a progressive deterioration in the British Government's attitude as our negotiations proceeded. What we were told in our very first talk with your new deputy or explained our. You told us then that there would be a National Government which

We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of non-interference, disruption, all of us, to whatever party or group we belonged, would be able to come together and find a common line of action. I am very happily even in the case of England, the British Government is unable to give up its welfare policy. We are dissenting to the conclusion that it attaches more importance to holding on to its rule in India for a short time and promoting discord and dissension than to that end in view that in the long run it will be harmful to the interests of the British Empire. To avoid this, we do want consideration of the safety and the safety of India, and it is to be decided.

Leaders' Assurances—Sir, I have been told that the Government are not going to do anything to help the people of the North. I am sure that the people of the North are not going to be helped by the Government. I am sure that the people of the North are not going to be helped by the Government. I am sure that the people of the North are not going to be helped by the Government.

"The A I C C is convinced that India will attain her freedom through her own strength and will retain it likewise. The present crisis as well as the experience of the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps make it impossible for the Congress to consider any schemes or proposals which retain even in a partial measure British control and authority in India. Not only the interests of India but also Britain's safety and world peace and freedom demand that Britain must abandon her hold on India. It is on the basis of independence alone that India can deal with Britain or other nations.

"The Committee repudiates the idea that freedom can come to India through interference or invasion by any foreign nation whatever the professions of that nation may be. In case an invasion takes place, it must be resisted. Such resistance can only take the form of non-violent non-cooperation as the British Government has prevented the organisation of national defence by the people in any other way. The Committee would, therefore, expect the people of India to offer complete non-violent non-cooperation to the invading forces and not to render any assistance to them. We may not bend the knee to the aggressor nor obey any of his orders. We may not look to him for favours nor fall to his bribes. If he wishes to take possession of our homes and our fields, we will refuse to give them up even if

we have to die in the effort to resist them. In places where the British and the invading forces are fighting our non-cooperation will be fruitless and unnecessary. Not to put any obstacle in the way of British forces will often be the only way of demonstrating our non-cooperation with the invader. Judging from their attitude the British Government do not need any help from us beyond our non-interference.

"The success of such a policy of non-cooperation and non-violent resistance to the invader will largely depend on the intensive working out of the Congress constructive programme and more especially the programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection in all parts of the country."

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation was defeated by 120 votes against 15 while a counter resolution, moved by Pundit Vigat Narain, opposing any proposal to dis-integrate India, was carried by 92 votes to 17. The latter resolution ran:

"The A I C C is of opinion that any proposal to dis-integrate India by giving liberty to any component State or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the people of the different States and Provinces and the country as a whole and the Congress therefore cannot agree to any such proposal."

The first beginnings—Following the partition of Bengal in 1905, the foundations of the Muslim League were laid in Dacca in the next year. The first activities of the infant Muslim League gave rise to a fear in the minds of the Hindus of Bengal who in the following year held a provincial conference of the community. The conference passed a resolution viewing with apprehension "the decrease in the normal growth of the Bengal Hindu population" and appointed a committee to inquire into its causes.

Almost simultaneously, there was founded in the Punjab a provincial Hindu Sabha with the object of "watching and safeguarding the interests of the entire Hindu community in all respects." Four years later, at the time of the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms, the Punjab Hindu Sabha sent a memorial drawing attention to the "differential treatment in the distribution of Government patronage" and "the disadvantageous position in which the Hindus would be placed in the matter of representation under the proposed Reforms scheme." The conference also contended that "the principle which had been accepted in providing for the separate and special representation of one particular community puts educational qualifications at a discount and introduces a new factor of political importance which, by giving rise to invidious and unjustifiable distinctions based purely on denominational considerations, will tend to accentuate social feelings and militate against the good results that the people of Hindustan expect from the schemes of Reforms."

"Nor has any case been made out for any special concession to the Mahomedan community on the score of their alleged historical or political importance. The Government of the country in almost every case was acquired by the British from the Hindus. The vast majority of the Mahomedans in the country are descendants of Hindu converts. Hindustani Mahomedans have never been rulers of the country. Even at the present moment a great majority of the Native States of Hindustan are ruled by Hindu Chiefs and Princes."

A number of meetings of the Punjab Provincial Sabha were held in Upper Indian towns in the succeeding years. The foundations of the All-India organisation were, however, laid at Allahabad in 1910 when it was decided to form an All-India Hindu Mahasabha. A few years later, an organisation came into being under the title of "Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha." The first few sessions of this body were held on the occasions of certain annual Hindu fairs but it did not take many years for the Hindu organisation to become a regular political institution.

It suffered an eclipse in 1919-20 as a result of the Congress ascendancy to power under Mr. Gandhi who conducted the non-cooperation and Khilafat movements. The first effects of the Khilafat movement on Hindu-Muslim relationship was the Moplah disturbances in which the fanatical Moplahs perpetrated numerous atrocities on the Hindu inhabitants of Malabar. This was followed in the next few months by riots in Multan, Saharanpur and Kohat in all of which the Hindus were the sufferers. The

gave rise to a feeling among the Hindus that they should organise themselves for self-protection.

Dawn of Renaissance—This period has been described by Hindu leaders as the dawn of Hindu renaissance. It was at this time that the twin movements of *Suddhi* (reconversion into Hinduism) and *Sanyatan* (Hindu unity drive) were born. An outstanding event occurred in 1922 when 450,000 Mahomedan Rajputs were reconverted to Hinduism.

In 1923 was held the Benares session of the Hindu Mahasabha which was a pronounced success. The rules of the Mahasabha were amended at this session. After this date provincial and branch Hindu Sabhas were organised and Hindu conferences took place in different parts of the country. Swami Shraddhanand, Lalaji Lajpatrai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took active interest in the work of the Mahasabha.

The Hindu reconversion movement gave rise to a counter-movement on the part of the Muslims, one of whose leaders published a book outlining the quickest and most comprehensive ways of converting *Kaffirs* to Islam.

The war of conversion went on for a few years. Much bad blood was generated which manifested itself in a number of Hindu-Muslim riots. Swami Shraddhanand was murdered about this time. The murder of one or two advocates of the Hindu cause also took place in 1926-27.

Meanwhile, the political aspect of the Mahasabha's work had also begun. At the session of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in 1925-26 it was resolved that at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures Congress candidates who might be considered harmful to the interests of the Hindus should be opposed and Hindu Mahasabha nominees set up against them; otherwise the Hindu Mahasabha should not oppose the Congress. The years that followed marked the termination of this friendly relationship between the Congress and the Mahasabha. With the advent of Mohl Parmanand and Dr. B. S. Moonje the Mahasabha acquired somewhat of an aggressive and militant character. Prior to this time, while the Hindu leaders were keen on defending the rights of the Hindu community, they still dreamed of a united nation. Socialists they wanted to make the Hindu community very strong and united; but, politically, they sought to keep the Hindu Mahasabha as an adjunct to the Congress.

They followed the Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference and the Communal Award. The announcement of the Communal Award and the attitude adopted by the Congress towards it, namely, of rejection, led the Hindu leaders to draw a further line between the Congress and the Mahasabha. The latter's leader concluded a statement to the effect that the country could not be united as long as the Congress was so weakly divided. The Hindu

Earlier Demands—In 1927 the Hindu Mahasabha made a list of demands which were presented to the Government. These included the following:—

The 1918 session at Delhi demanded responsible self government for India as a unit in the Empire and expressed opposition to the introduction of creed and colour considerations in the matter of representation on legislative councils, etc. While deprecating the attempts to extend separation and excessive communal representation in local bodies the session demanded that if any special consideration was shown to a non Hindu community where it was in a minority the same consideration should also be shown to the Hindus where the latter were in a minority.

In 1925 the Mahasabha, which met at Calcutta resolved "As it is essential to have one nation for peace and happiness and for the establishment and maintenance of *Swaraj* in the country and also as communal representation in regard to national institutions and the services has been harmful and detrimental to the creation of a united nation the Hindu Mahasabha strongly protests against the introduction of such a system the Mahasabha also appeals to its non Hindu brethren to give up such anti national demands and help the Hindus in establishing national solidarity and oneness."

In the next year the Mahasabha expressed the opinion that "as the principle of communal representation and separate electorates far from bringing the different communities together has proved a serious hindrance to the growth of national feeling and to the smooth working of Governmental, district, provincial and national bodies and institutions it is the duty of Hindu and non Hindu brethren of opinion to make a united stand against the various principles."

In 1928 the Mahasabha reaffirmed its conviction that communal representation was fundamentally opposed to nationalism and laid down the following essential propositions for consideration in any future constitution of the country "That there shall be uniformity of franchise for all communities in each province and that elections to all elective bodies shall be by universal suffrage."

Further it stated "on communal considerations in any of the elective bodies and educational institutions in any province were to demand reservation of such reservation may be insisted only in the legislatures for a short and definite period in the representation of different communities held in uniform such as adult franchise voting franchise and taxation the franchise system in India and when the distribution of seats on their own merits necessary shall be made on the basis of general principle of fair representation and administrative application with regard to administrative financial and social considerations but the non Hindu community shall have no right of giving a majority of seats to any communal body."

N.W.F.P. and other areas should be treated as Districts step by step and no special rights secured with a view to administrative purposes of a regular system of administration both judicial and executive so as to have no ground for refusing them the full benefit of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India. There shall be no communal representation in the Public Services which must be open

to all communities on the basis of merit and competency ascertained through open competitive tests."

Round Table Conference—While the Round Table Conference was in session, the Mahasabha met at Akola in 1931 and resolved *inter alia* "The Hindu Mahasabha warns the Government that the people of Hindustan are in no mood to be satisfied with anything less than immediate full Dominion Status and full responsible government. This conference, while being emphatically of the opinion that Hindustan is quite capable of taking over immediately full responsibility for its own Government, puts on record its desire that the Round Table Conference may prove a success and that peace and friendship may be established between England and Hindustan. In case a certain transitory period as regards the defence of the country and imperial foreign policy be still considered needed, such period should not exceed ten years when those special reservations should automatically cease to operate, that even during such a period of transition there should be a minister or ministers in charge of the reserved subjects and the ministers shall be appointed by the Viceroy from among the elected members of the Central Legislature that recruitment of officers holding King's Commissions in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force should be made in India from the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force, irrespective of considerations of caste or creed or of the so called martial and non-martial classes, subject always to the requisite standard of efficiency, provided that it shall be open to the Government of India to provide for recruitment in England to fill up such of the vacancies as may not be filled in India that all arrangements should be made for the intensive military training of Indian boys by establishing military gymnasia and rifle training of boys in the indigenous arts of self defence such as 'lathi' play, sword-play, etc., and encouraging boys to join University Training Corps and young men to join the Territorial Force."

Communal Award—The session held in 1932 at Delhi was of particular importance to the Hindu community in that it condemned the Communal Award on the following grounds "That it maintains and extends the scope of separate communal electorates against all canons of democratic, responsible and representative Government which the British Government are pledged to establish in Hindustan, that it betrays the Prime Minister's own declaration in the House of Commons on January 10, 1931, emphatically condemning communal electorates and weightages in representation as they leave no room for national political organisations or parties that it flouts the unanimous opinion of the vast Hindu community, of the Sikhs, of the depressed classes and also of the women of India in favour of joint electorates that it practically ignores separate communal electorates on an important sections of the population of India by forcing separate communal electorates on unwilling Hindu minorities in the Punjab and Bengal that it even extends separate electorates to women against their agreed demands to the contrary that in the name of protection of minority it has only granted protection to Muslims whether they form majority or minority while not only no protection has been granted to

Hindu minorities but they have been even deprived of a part of their representation, which they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion in population, that it provides for differential treatment of minorities favouring Muslim and European minorities in that (i) it adds an artificial and arbitrary weightage to the representation of Muslim minorities (ii) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and Punjab below what they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion to the population, (iii) it denies to the Sikhs the weightage in representation which it grants to Muslim minorities under similar conditions, (iv) it grants to European and Anglo-Indian minorities a weightage of representation which is grossly out of proportion to their strength in population and (v) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and the Punjab to what is flagrantly out of proportion to their contributions to taxation and to the culture, charitable benefactions and general progress of their respective provinces." The resolution continued "It destroys the communal equipose of the Lucknow Pact which was an agreed solution of the Communal problem and which was endorsed even by the Simon Commission in the absence of any other agreed solution that the communal decision is not an award of an arbitrator to which the parties concerned are committed but it is the decision of the British Government that the contention that an agreed Indian solution of the communal problem is not forthcoming is unwarrantable inasmuch as the problem was, at its origin, the creation of the Government itself its solution has been obstructed by conditions created by Government such as the publication of the Government of India's despatch on Simon Commission practically conceding in advance almost all the demands of the Muslims and by the exclusion of nationalist Muslims from the Round Table Conference. Therefore, as circumstances favourable to an agreed solution do not exist, the Hindu Mahasabha, in accordance with its previous resolutions recommends that the communal problem of Hindustan be settled, on an all-India basis, on the lines of the International Communal Award as embodied in Minorities' Guarantee Treaties to which His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are already committed as parties and signatories and which now form part of the public law of Europe and of the world guaranteeing to minorities full protection, linguistic, cultural, educational and religious but not through separate communal electorate."

The Hindu Mahasabha invites all other communities to stand for this International Communal Award formulated by the highest Arbitral Body of the world as their agreed solution of the communal problem that in case the Communal Award is not suitably modified within reasonable time the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Hindus to take all steps necessary both in legislatures and outside for frustrating the objects of the Anglo-Muslim alliance on which it is based, and directs the Working Committee to prepare a programme of work to give effect to it."

The next year's session discussed an appeal to the League of Nations in respect of the Indian minority problem.

The sessions of 1935 and 1936 condemned the Reforms scheme especially as "it sacrificed the interests of the Hindu community to those of the other communities" but decided to contest the elections to be held under the 1935 Constitution "with a view to protecting and upholding the Hindu interests."

In 1937 the Mahasabha resolved that in spite of the defects of the constitution, "the Hindus should utilise whatever powers are provided for under the Act in the interest of the evolution of Hindustan as a united nation" and urged upon Government to expedite the introduction of Federation.

The Mahasabha took strong exception to the Congress attitude of neither accept-nor-reject towards the Communal Award and as a protest against it Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr M S Aney, who till then wielded considerable influence on Congress policies started a new party called the "Congress Nationalist Party" within the Congress, determined to oppose the Congress attitude towards the Award.

During 1934-35 a number of conferences were held to oppose the Communal Award.

Congress-Mahasabha Cleavage—Then occurred another change in the Hindu Mahasabha. Mr V D Savarkar entered the lists with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community. The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated. Mr Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by the following words: "The Hindu Sangathanists had to face the apathy on the part of crores of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are ever ready to betray even the just interests of the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists like Cezer's wife was above suspicion. Thus, unaided and betrayed at home, the brave band of the Hindu Sangathanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots, hoodlums, assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other while the British Government out of its political hostility to the Hindu, was sworn never to take the side of the Hindu whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional 'favoured wife' of the British."

Shri Parmar said "the best way to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity is to strengthen the communities. Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus but the Mohammedans still be Mohammedans for all truths to come. The nation of Hindum on the part of the Hindus does not mean the nation of Islam on the part of the followers of the latter. The Hindu Sangathanists bring about a desired unity only by preserving the communal strength. It is not to be to the interest of the Hindus to give effect to the abolition of all religious distinctions for political purposes."

Hindus have, perhaps, felt that the Congress, the bestower of the priceless gift of liberty, must have been right in pawning Hindu independence, culture and prosperity in exchange for an elusive Moslem support. In fact the emotion that has accompanied Congress activity in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of their heritage. They have been too willing to offer themselves as sacrifices at the altar of a Goddess which was surreptitiously given back Hindu offerings to Muslims.... If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu-Muslim unity, liberty today would not be hampered and confined as it is."

Referring to the latest phase of the Hindu-Muslim relationship, Bhai Parmanand said, "The situation has got only two solutions. One is the partition of the country into two, and the other to allow a Muslim state to grow within the State. That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength, and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the right solution. I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu-Muslim unity, if Mr. Gandhi had not made his ill-fated pact with the All Brothers, it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories."

Dr. Moonje remarks that "during the last 8 years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro-Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress. The Muslim scheme of emancipation is essentially and fundamentally based on the essentially communal ambition of winning a domineering position for Islam in this hoary land of the Hindus. The Muslims have no idea of patriotism, or nationalism, if shorn of Muslim communalism, nor do they care for Swaraj in India, if Swaraj does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the country. Their one point, on which they have concentrated, for the present, all their energy and intellect and staked everything that counts in life, is how to 'win' a position for Islam in India, even if it be at the cost of others. Does this, in any sense, mean the need for minority protection? What is the cure for such a mentality? It has now reached its culminating point, it is no mere bluff. It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India." Dr. Moonje claims that "in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish Swaraj and to create its own nationalism, to maintain internal law and order and to defend the swaraj from external aggression."

Since 1937, Mr. Savarkar has been Hindu-India's No. 1. In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means.

An example of the militant character of the Mahasabha in later years may be found in a resolution passed in 1938 at Nagpur which urged upon the provincial Hindu Sabhas the need of opening *akhadas* (gymnasias) for improving the physique of Hindus and of starting rifle clubs.

The 1939 session in Calcutta resolved to form volunteer corps, under the name of 'Hindu

Militia'. It also expressed the view that "the Muslims have been made much of both by the Congress and the Government and have been given concessions at the expense of the Hindus, constitutional and administrative, much more than what are their due in their proportion to the population."

Attitude to War—On the question of war it was resolved "In view of the statement made by His Majesty's Government that it has declared the war with a desire to safeguard the vital principles of freedom and democracy as against the rule of force and in view of the fact that nowhere is there greater necessity for the application of these principles than in India, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha declares As the task of defending India from any military attack is the common concern of England and India and as India is unfortunately not in a position today to carry out that responsibility unaided, there is ample room for whole-hearted co-operation between India and England and that, in order to make such co-operation effective, His Majesty's Government should immediately take steps (1) to introduce responsible government at the centre, (2) to redress the grievous wrong done to the Hindus by the Communal Award both at the Centre and in the Provinces, particularly in Bengal and the Punjab where the Hindus have been reduced to the position of a fixed statutory minority contrary to all principles of democracy, with their representation in the legislatures reduced far below what they are entitled to even on the basis of their population strength, (3) in order to inspire the people of India to feel that the Indian Army is the national army of the people of India and not an army of occupation of the British, to remove all artificial distinctions between the so-called "listed" and "non-listed" classes or "martial" and "non-martial" races, and to accomplish the complete Indianisation of the Indian Army as early as possible, (4) to modify the Indian Arms Act, so as to bring it on a par with what prevails in England; (5) to expand on an extensive scale the Indian Territorial Force and the University Training Corps, to establish such military organisations in provinces where they are not in existence at present, and to increase substantially the admission of cadets at the Indian Military Academy; and (6) to make adequate arrangements for the training of the people in all branches of the defence forces so as to make it ready for all emergencies."

As far as the future constitution of India is concerned, the session resolved that "the All-India Hindu Mahasabha reaffirms complete independence as the goal of India's political aspirations and urges that a constitution based upon the Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be immediately conferred on India" and that "the Mahasabha emphatically protests against the recent pronouncement of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to the effect that the further constitutional progress of India must depend upon a solution of its communal and minority problems, since they flagrantly violate the fundamental principles of a democratic constitution resting ultimately upon the vote of the political party commanding a majority and not subjected to the veto of the minorities."

In the Limelight—The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion together to an understanding on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight. It was in 1939-40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Government of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940. When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu community. The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests".

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the governance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha resolved in September 1940—"In view of the opportunities that the present war offers for the general militarisation of the Hindus and for the organisation of the defence of India on sound up-to-date modern lines, so that India may be converted into a self-contained defence unit, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared whole-heartedly to work out the schemes of the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the War Advisory Council, but on honourable terms of equity and justice as stated below—
'In view of the declaration made by the Muslim League of its 'determination, firm resolve and faith' that the partition of India is the only solution of a future constitution for India, the Hindu Mahasabha urges upon the Viceroy to make a clear and definite declaration that Government have not approved or accepted any such proposal or scheme,

'That in view of the reported understanding between the Viceroy and the Muslim League that the League would be given two seats on the proposed extended Executive Council and five seats on the proposed War Advisory Council, the Mahasabha claims a representation of six seats in the extended Executive Council and 15 seats on the War Advisory Council on the population basis,

'That out of the six seats on the extended Executive Council, one be given to Sikhs and one to Scheduled Castes and the rest to be given to the nominees of the Mahasabha,

The Working Committee considers the demand of the Muslim League for 50 per cent representation on the proposed Executive

Council and elsewhere as undemocratic, unconstitutional, unreasonable and preposterous, and urges upon the Viceroy to give an assurance to the Mahasabha that no such demand would be entertained,

'In view of the attitude taken up by the Muslim League and the altered political situation brought about thereby, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha requests the President, without meaning any disagreement about the personnel of the panel, to withdraw the panel which was submitted by him to the Viceroy on behalf of the Mahasabha, in deference to the wishes of the Viceroy,

'The Working Committee also urges that a sub-committee of the extended Executive Council be formed, with the Viceroy as President, to be in charge of the defence portfolio and that Hindus should be given adequate representation on it,

'The meeting urges that the Viceroy should not commit himself to any distribution of portfolios before the extended Executive Council is constituted. The Committee further urges that the distribution of portfolios when made should be on an equitable basis with due regard to the importance and interests of the Hindus."

Opposition to Pakistan—During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu India. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. (For details of these pronouncements by British spokesmen see the chapter on the Muslim League.) The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr I. S. Amery, as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain. The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the interpretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

With regard to the Mahasabha attitude to the war and the offer of the Viceroy to expand the Central Executive Council, the Working Committee declared that the activities of the Mahasabha would be guided by a policy whereby the Hindu interests would be furthered, and that no

elements would be permitted to dominate the public life of this country to the detriment of Hindus. The Mahasabha was determined to fight every inch of ground, both inside and outside Government, to achieve this object, and it would accept any reasonable and honourable offer made by Government only if such acceptance would stimulate and advance the Hindu cause and prevent any encroachment being made on the rights of Hindus. But this acceptance of the offer would not be considered as a bar to the Mahasabha carrying on agitation for the further advancement of the Hindu cause and interests.

While the Hindu Mahasabha kept on urging the Hindus to offer themselves for recruitment in the fighting services, with a view to the steady militarisation of the Hindu community, its leaders carried on a ceaseless agitation against the Muslim League's Pakistan demand and against what they termed as the persistent refusal of the authorities to repudiate it.

Madura Session—It was in this atmosphere that the annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who presided, preached the ideal that the Hindus should get themselves "reanimated and re-born" into a martial race.

The main resolution passed by the session *inter alia* stated that the Hindu Mahasabha appreciated the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy, make military training compulsory for Indians and to promote the establishment of war industries in India. The resolution concluded "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action." A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above.

Nothing happened, however, on the expiry of the ultimatum because, it was gathered the Hindu Mahasabha President received from the Viceroy assurances which were conciliatory in nature. It was reported in April 1941, that the Viceroy had told Mr. Savarkar that there was no formal Pakistan proposal before the Government and that none such was under consideration by the authorities.

No Direct Action—The threat of direct action in the event of the British Government failing to meet the demands of the Hindu Mahasabha came up for discussion at a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha

held at Calcutta in the summer of 1941. Dr. B. S. Moonje moved that giving effect to the Madura resolution of the preceding session be postponed. Three amendments were moved, one was withdrawn and the other two rejected. The decision was due mainly to international developments and to internal communal rioting. In the first half of the year Hindu-Muslim disturbances of a grave type broke out in Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bihar and Nellore. As usual, each side condemned the other as the aggressor. Mr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee said for instance, that the recent communal disturbances were unusual. They were not isolated examples of lawlessness, but "a well-organised campaign of oppression of the Hindus and an attempt to terrorise us into accepting Pakistan." He expected a more vigorous drive of communal hatred in the near future and said that, when those attacks came, the Hindus must have the strength and organisation to resist them. He urged the Hindus to concentrate on consolidating themselves in order to ensure the security of their hearths and homes. For similar reasons, Mr. Savarkar said it was in the interests of Hindus to postpone "any foolish jail seeking programme, taking a lesson from the Congress fiasco of their own programme."

The resolution postponing the launching of direct action referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Savarkar and H. F. the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madura resolution, and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India. It noted that the Viceroy had turned down "some of the fantastic communal demands" put forward with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had under pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha, criticised adversely the so-called Pakistan proposal. It also noted that the Government of India had taken action against the Khaksar movement, which the Working Committee of the Mahasabha had urged in 1940. The resolution expressed the opinion that "Hindu interests in Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, and the Punjab continued to be systematically assailed."

Recommending the postponement of "direct action," the resolution added that such a decision would not in any manner debar any action that might be required to be taken, with the previous approval of the Working Committee, on important local or provincial issues affecting the civic, religious, cultural or political rights of Hindus. It stressed the need for—

- (1) Hindu 'sangathanists' to organise themselves on a national scale
- (2) A constructive programme
- (3) Creation of Hindu Solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus
- (4) Effective organisation of volunteer corps
- (5) A vigorous campaign for enrolling at least 10,000,000 Hindu Sabha members
- (6) Effective economic relief to Hindus by organising "Buy Hindu" Campaigns and supporting Hindu industries and concerns

The mover criticised "Government's failure to give protection to Hindus in the riot affected areas in different provinces" and argued that if at that stage the Hindu Mahasabha leaders and workers courted arrest, there would be no other persons organisations or associations to look after the interests of Hindus and resist aggression on them

The committee also adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Government of Bengal "in interfering with the census operations in the province" and calling upon the Central Government to intervene immediately

Another resolution expressed strong disapproval "of the application of the Defence of India Rules by Government to suppress legitimate expression of political opinion and activities thereby strengthening the grip of bureaucratic control in India by taking advantage of the war situation, and in particular against the Hindu Sangathanists and Hindu Sabha workers"

The next resolution related to communal harmony. It expressed the opinion that communal amity could be established in the country not by "pandering to the anti national communal demands of minorities, but by recognising equality of civic rights for all communities without distinction"

Communal Rioting—The Working Committee of the Mahasabha which met at Calcutta at the same time passed a strongly worded resolution on the communal rioting. It ran "The Committee views with great concern the communal riots in Dacca Ahmedabad Bombay, Cawnpore Bihar Sharif Bhiwani (Punjab) and other places and while it recognises the imperative need for taking stringent measure by every civilised Government for suppressing the activities of aggressors and rioters, the All India Committee desires to emphasize that recent riots disclose a well organised campaign of oppression of Hindus by anti Hindu elements and that this can be effectively resisted only if the Hindus themselves decide to organise their own defence to the best of their ability and resist attacks in defence of their person and property. The All-India Committee records its opinion that the British Government is either unable or unwilling to protect the rights, properties, lives and honour of the Hindus, that the Government of Bengal failed in its primary duty of keeping law and order and that the Government of India failed in its responsibility regarding maintenance of public peace and tranquillity in the provinces which devolved on it consequent on the proclamation of Emergency by the Governor General on the outbreak of the war

The Committee records further its opinion that the Communal Ministry which has been instituted in the province of Bengal on the basis of communal electorate created by the Communal Award has by its anti Hindu policy an active and open support of the anti national scheme of Partition emboldened the Mohammedans to take up an aggressive attitude towards the Hindus and that outrages committed in the District of Dacca resulting in

organised looting, arson and desilement of temples and images and forcible conversion of Hindus in over 70 villages were results of the wide spread impression among the Muslim hooligans that they would enjoy immunity for the acts of oppression and depredation upon Hindus

"Akhand Hindusthan"—Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the outbreak of communal rioting to a design on the part of some Muslim leaders to force the issue on Pakistan. Mr K M Munshi, a well-known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bombay left the Congress on the issue of a non violent approach to the communal rioting. He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Undivided India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles. Mr Munshi's exit from the Congress was solely on the issue of Mr Gandhi's insistence on remaining non-violent even in the midst of rioting. On this subject, of course the Hindu Mahasabha held diametrically opposite views

In statements and speeches made at the time Mr Munshi said "It is essential that all those who believe in the unity and internal security of undivided India (Akhand Hindusthan) must mobilise and consolidate opinion against the loose talk of dividing India. Several leaders of all communities have already expressed themselves against this attempt to dissect India

There is no possibility at present of adjusting communal rights for no one can foresee the basis of future life. The world, including India and its political parties is in a melting pot. No one knows the shape they will take when this terrible war ends. The Akhand-Hindusthan is the undivided India of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Europeans and Parsis, of everyone who is born in India or who has his home in India. At the end of the war we all hope to live here as brothers in full freedom to pursue our distinctive growth

Unfortunately we have in Mr Amery, the Secretary of State for India, a gentleman who is anything but helpful. He is not likely to withdraw the veto with which he has invested those who seek the division of this country. His constant emphasis on agreement between political parties before any political advance is made is a flat refusal on the part of Whitehall to help us solve our problems. Unless this veto is therefore, taken away and Britain declines to put a premium on communal intransigence it would be idle to expect that Britain will help us in this matter. But that is no reason why an effort should not be made by us to see the dangers ahead and help ourselves.

"Akhand Hindusthan is not a communal problem not even a social political or religious one. There are some things which are above political rights and religious bonds, of them the right to live, the right to live in security, is the most sacred right. This will simply vanish if the territorial integrity of our land is disrupted. In this sense Akhand Hindusthan is above political expediency and religious differences. It is the prime necessity

' I could not reconcile myself to the principle of abjuring the use of force in matters of self-defence. Apart from this difference, I remain the same unrepentant nationalist that I was before I joined the Congress and since I cannot think of political freedom for this country except on the basis of harmonious adjustment of the claims of all our communities and interests which nationhood implies.

' I am equally convinced that the demand for the vivisection of India is intended to destroy the position and influence of Hindus in this country.

If the Hindus and other nationalist elements like the Sikhs, Christians, nationalist Muslims and others on whose effort Akhand Hindusthan is to march to freedom are over-awed into submitting to India's vivisection or to their reduction to the position of a minority, life will not be worth living in this land.

' The one and only new force which we created in co-operation with other communities was nationalism. But at present it is at the cross-roads. The labour of a century is being threatened by a few fanatical disruptionists who desire to divide India by harnessing religious bigotry to the chariot wheels of politics.

But the greatest stumbling block to resisting the disruption of India is not the fanaticism of the disruptionists but the fear complex of the Hindus. We are afraid of not being accepted as nationalists if we stick to things which make us what we are.

If the country is threatened with disruption we find excuses for not resisting the threat. We huddle and cower into giving up everything which makes life worth living. Nationalism, the one basis on which India has put all her future, will never triumph unless we shed our fear complex unless we cling to our culture and above all unless we stick to our principles.

In the struggle for Akhand Hindusthan there should be no us and we have to enlist all sections of the community in India which may be ready to join us. We should work so that the nation may be so great that we sink our provincial and linguistic differences and achieve irresistible cohesion. Nationalism is not antagonistic to any form of true Hindu just as it is not antagonistic to a Muslim being a true Muslim. I want to leave in peace and harmony with non-Hindus in India to a national freedom for all by the efforts of all. But I refuse to be apologetic of my true religion or culture. Political rights and opportunities are a mere team work in which to live the life is my forte. I have conceived it. It Hindu in his meaning and aim. We shall not suffer any power on earth to take it from the soil of Akhand Hindusthan. India has a new lot for the war which is before her.

Bhagalpur Session. To return to the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha proper. During the latter half of 1941 the Hindu Mahasabha was engaged in a controversy with the Bihar Government over the venue of the next annual session of the Mahasabha. It was decided to hold it at a place called Phagdupur in Bihar. Owing to its proximity to the scene

of serious communal rioting quite recently, the Government of the province suggested that the venue be changed, especially as the dates on which it was proposed to hold the session were too close to a Muslim festival. It was evidently feared by the authorities that the strongly pro-Hindu speeches which were sure to be made at the meeting of the Mahasabha might exacerbate feelings and lead to a serious breach of the peace. This was the subject of a prolonged controversy between the provincial Government and the Mahasabha circles. Letters were also exchanged between the President of the Mahasabha and the Governor-General and the Bihar Governor. At a certain stage a compromise was suggested both in respect of the venue and the date. Nothing availed however, and it was eventually decided by the Hindu Mahasabha to hold the session at the time and place originally fixed. A majority of members who attended a meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha at Delhi in October 1941 felt that an important principle was involved in the controversy and that they should not concede to Government the right to ban Hindu meetings and processions in the interest of peaceful observance of Muslim religious days. This section of opinion also presumed that the Bihar Government would not relax its ban and made the committee take the decision in favour of appointing 'dictators' and fixing up other details to carry on civil resistance to enforce their irrevocable decision to hold the session at Bhagdupur.

The Working Committee also passed a resolution declaring that the blunt statement of Mr. Churchill acquiesced in by America, "will disillusion those Indians—Congressites and others—who fancied at the very outbreak of the war that Britain was out in defence of democracy and freedom all over the world," and vindicated the Hindu Mahasabha view. India the resolution added, must consequently adopt that policy alone which safeguards and promotes her own national interests.

The authorities were, however, determined to uphold law and order and imposed a ban on the meeting. The Mahasabha leaders decided to defy the ban. Hundreds of arrests were made including those of the President, Mr. Savarkar, and the working President, Mr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee, who had recently become a Minister of the Bengal Government. The leaders were released after a few days.

The normal meeting of the session was prevented by the authorities, but an attempt was made to 'hold' the session and pass certain resolutions.

Asserting that the independence of India, indivisibility of India, representation in proportion to the population strength, public services to go by merit alone and the fundamental rights of freedom of worship, language, script etc. guaranteed to all citizens alike, formed some of the basic principles on which the Hindu Mahasabha took its stand, Mr. Savarkar in the course of his presidential address which was to have been delivered at the Bhagalpur session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha said that the Hindu Mahasabha

the concentration of political sovereignty in India and the transfer of the entire administration of India to Indian hands, including Defence, Finance, Foreign Affairs and relations with the Indian States."

Other Resolutions were — "In view of the deplorable unpreparedness of India in matters of defence, the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Hindu Sabhas throughout India and particularly in Provinces and Districts which are exposed to the dangers of air raids or invasion by foreign powers to organise civil defence parties and to take all possible steps to raise and equip a National Militia for preventing the ravages caused by possible air attacks anti-Hindu hooliganism and internal commotion. The Hindu Mahasabha defence organisations should act in co-operation with the authorities and with the defence parties started by other political organisations. The provincial Governments should bring about proper co-ordination between the civil and A R P services and enlist public sympathy and co-operation and grant fullest recognition to the Mahasabha defence organisations and afford them facilities to organise and equip the Mahasabha volunteer forces. The Committee calls upon the Government to repeal the Arms Act and to provide the members of the defence organisations with arms so that they can form a real National Militia, able to withstand and cope with all possible internal emergencies." This was moved

Mr N C Chatterji and was passed unanimously.

"In view of the fact that the Government has so far failed to organise adequate defence of India the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Government to (1) relax the administration of the Arms Act so that every Indian should be able without any difficulty to secure rifles and to learn their use to shoot down invaders as a second line of defence and guerilla warfare in support of the defence to be put up by the Government (2) encourage and provide funds for the organisation of a National Militia so as to enable every able bodied Indian to do his part in the defence of his country (3) establish immediately factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes motor cars and warships and to give help to the industrialisation of the country to bring about self-sufficiency in the matter of weapons for the defence of the country, and (4) provide serviceable and non-serviceable rifle, with ammunition free of charge to schools and colleges as a preliminary for training of educated youths."

"From the speeches made and the statements issued by the prominent Congress leaders the Hindu Mahasabha apprehends that the Congress may accept some anti-democratic and anti-national agreement to placate the Muslims. The Hindu Mahasabha which is the only body to speak on behalf of the Hindus warns the Government that if any such agreement is arrived at behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha, it will be stoutly resisted by every possible means."

Cripps Scheme opposed.—When the Cripps proposal (see the chapter on The Indian National

Congress) were announced, the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject it on the ground of the unity of India. The statement issued by the Mahasabha ran

"There are several points in the declaration which are more or less satisfactory but according to the statement unfortunately made by Sir Stafford Cripps, the scheme of his Majesty's Government is to be accepted or rejected in toto. As some essential features of the scheme are wholly or partially unacceptable to us, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme."

"One of the cardinal points in the scheme which Sir Stafford Cripps has put forward on behalf of the War Cabinet is the right which has been conferred on the provinces of British India to keep out of the Indian Union or Federation. The basic principle of the Hindu Mahasabha is that India is one and indivisible. In religious and cultural aspect there has been recognised the fundamental unity of India by the Hindus throughout the ages, and even unity in political sphere was an accomplished fact in many periods of this country's history. Even during some two centuries of British rule, the political unity of India has been recognised and fostered and this has always been claimed by Britain herself as her finest achievement. Besides, India has been treated as one political and constitutional unit under the Constitution Act of 1935. The right to step out of the Indian Federation will stimulate communal and sectional animosities. The other option given to the non-acceded provinces to set up a rival Pakistan—federating—constitutes in view of such Moslem movements as Pakistan and Pathanistan involving threats of joining hands with Afghanistan and other Moslem nations, a serious menace to Indian security and unity, and this may lead to civil war in the country. The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindustan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form."

"The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore has fundamental objections to the proposal. The right of non-accession of any province to the 'Indian Union' cannot be justified on the principle of self-determination, and no such right can be imposed by any outside authority. India has already been one unitary state, and the existing provinces are constituted as administrative units. The analogy of sovereign states entering into a federation and surrendering a portion of their sovereignty for certain common purposes cannot apply to Indian provinces."

"According to the scheme of Sir Stafford Cripps a treaty will be a signed between his Majesty's Government and the constituent assembly, and such treaty will implement the undertakings given by his Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities. In the framing of this treaty all parties and sections will have an effective say. Such a treaty ought to completely satisfy the minorities. If, however, any minority is not satisfied with the safeguards in the proposed

was added by the conquest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and retained by the British for administrative convenience. It would be altogether unjust to allow extraneous trans-Jhelum population which only accidentally came into the province to dominate the future of the Punjab proper.

"We give below the figures which abundantly prove our contention —

From the boundary of Delhi to the banks of the Ravi river the population is divided as follows —Muslims,—45,05,000, Sikhs and other non-Muslims—76,46,000

From the Delhi boundary to the banks of the Jhelum river excluding Multan and

Jhang districts —Muslims—82,85,000, Sikhs and other non-Muslims 93,48,000

To this may be added the population of the Sikh states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala and Faridkot, which is about 26,000,00. Of this the Muslims constitute barely 20 per cent and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further.

"We do not wish to labour the point any more. We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration. We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all-India union. We shall never permit our motherland to be at the mercy of those who disown it."

exit into wilderness was partly responsible for this development. When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders. Another reason for public attention being directed towards moderate politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate leaders. It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world, on the contrary, the point was frequently made that the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism. But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders. They figured in the picture even then then demands were turned down. For instance Mr Amery the Secretary of State for India made a pointed reply to the resolutions of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay in March 1941 (See last year's issue). He referred to practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the resolutions and said: "The resolution seems to me to have been directed to the wrong address. The time-table of India's constitutional advance depends far more upon Indian agreement than upon ourselves. The same applies to any far-reaching alterations of the present constitutional position."

Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council—Most the first event of importance in the past official year was the announcement July 21, 1941 of the expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council and the creation of a National Defence Council to associate Indian opinion with the prosecution of the war. The *communiqué* on the subject ran:

"As a result of the increased pressure of work in connection with the war it has been decided to enlarge the Executive Council of the Governor-General or India in order to permit the separation of portfolios of Law and Supply and Commerce and Labour the division of the present portfolio of Education, Health and Lands into separate portfolios of Education, Health and Lands and Indians Overseas and the creation of portfolios of Information and of Civil Defence."

"His Majesty the King has approved the following appointments to the five new seats on the Council—

Member for Supply—Sir Hormusji P. Mody
M.B.E. M.L.A. (Central)

Member for Information—The Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari P.C.

Member for Civil Defence—Dr E. Raghavendra Rao

Member for Labour—Mahik Sir Feroz Khan Noon K.C.I.E.

Member for Indians Overseas—Mr M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central)

For the vacancies which will occur when Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan and Sir Ganga Shankar Bapu take up the posts to which they have recently been appointed,

His Majesty has approved the appointment of—

Sir Sultan Ahmed to be Law Member, and Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker, M.L.A., to be member for Education, Health and Lands.

In pursuance of the desire of His Majesty's Government to associate Indian non-official opinion as fully as possible with the prosecution of the war, approval, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has also been given to the establishment of a National Defence Council, the first meeting of which will take place next month. The Council, the strength of which will be about 30 members will include representatives of Indian States as well as of provinces and of other elements in the national life of British India in its relation to the war effort."

British White Paper.—A White Paper on the subject, presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State explained that though no constitutional change was involved in the announcement and though the enlarged Executive Council would not be responsible to the Legislature, the Viceroy would now have what to all intents and purposes was a War Cabinet, with a marked majority of Indian public men instead of the former European and official majority. "The new members of the Council are as representative of, and as responsive to, public opinion as the refusal of the Indian Congress and the Muslim League to co-operate makes possible."

The changes indicated in the White Paper while making a significant step towards augmenting and consolidating India's war effort, are not in any way concerned with constitutional developments in India. Authoritative quarters recall that in various statements made on behalf of the British Government since the outbreak of the war, it has been made clear that constitutional changes in India are quite impracticable while the British Empire is engaged on a vital struggle for its existence, and that agreement between the major political parties and interests in India is a fundamental condition of consideration of any new constitutional scheme.

The creation of a National Defence Council associates with India's war effort representatives of all influential sections of the community which are ready to co-operate. There are 22 representatives of British India on the Council.

Representatives of Indian States will all of them be Princes, with the possible exception of Hyderabad. The National Defence Council will meet at intervals under the Chairmanship of the Viceroy, and the Council will on each occasion receive a full and confidential statement of the war position and of the position in regard to supply. The Council will also act as liaison between provincial war effort and the war effort of the Centre. The creation of a National Defence Council answers the insistent demand for something of this kind.

"In addition to these measures now taken by the Viceroy to bring Indian public opinion into the closest possible contact with the conduct of India's war effort, the Commander-in-Chief has already announced the setting up of a

Committee of the Central Legislature, over which he will preside for the purpose of enabling members of the legislature to be kept in confidential and intimate touch with defence matters. Further, an Indian has been appointed Additional Defence Secretary to the Government of India."

Explaining the position of the National Defence Council, Mr. Amery said—"It is an advisory body, and the object is to keep the Central Government of India in its war effort in touch with the different Provincial Governments and Indian States with commerce, labour, etc."

Referring to the expanded Executive Council, Mr. Amery said "For many months the Viceroy had conducted negotiations with the Congress and the Muslim League with a view to securing complete co-operation. He has now succeeded in securing the co-operation of many representative men, some of whom are members of the Muslim League and others who have been closely associated with the Congress. The new Members of the Executive Council would share full statutory collective responsibility of the whole Council as well as being responsible for the administration of important departments."

Mr. Amery described those who had joined the Viceroy's Executive Council as a "team of ability and experience, which it would be difficult to rival in India or, indeed, elsewhere." They were, he declared, men with administrative, political and business experience and of personal ability. The Viceroy's War Cabinet would be very much stronger for their inclusion. They would in the fullest sense share in the collective responsibility and statutory responsibility of the Executive Council as well as to direct important departments which had been entrusted to them. The aim, said Mr. Amery, was to increase the efficiency of Government and to make full use of the vast and hitherto insufficiently tapped reservoir of Indian ability and patriotism. These measures, marking a change in the spirit if not the letter of India's constitution, were the earnest of the British Government's desire to transfer to Indian hands steadily an increasing share in India's destiny.

"The National Defence Council will be very far from being a body of Yes-men. At the meeting of the Council, Members would be informed in confidence of affairs which they would discuss with the Viceroy and in turn put forward their own suggestions. After the meeting they would return to their provinces and confer with their representatives. In this way, it was hoped that there would be continual contact between the Viceroy and his Executive, on the one hand and Provincial or State Government, local War Committee or industrial organizations, on the other."

Mr. Amery thought that it ought to prove most helpful in guiding and stimulating Indian war effort. I cannot help hoping that in the course of working together side by side in the common interests of India's safety and India's future, representatives on these bodies of men of every political complexion and community will be drawn closer together.

I hope they will find bonds of mutual understanding and sympathy, which may immensely facilitate the solution of those very difficult inter-communal and inter-party problems which are today the main obstacle to India's attainment of her rightful position as a free and equal member in the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Amery's Explanation.—I further explaining the significance of the expansion of the Executive Council at a later date. Mr. Amery declared that "these measures are an earnest of Britain's desire to transfer to Indian hands a steadily increasing share of the control of India's destiny." It was a matter of general acceptance that India should as soon as was practicable, attain to Dominion Status, "or, as I prefer to describe it to a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth." For the undoubtedly key positions, the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, had selected men whom he believed to be individually best fitted for the work in hand, declared Mr. Amery. To attempt to make so small a body as an Executive Council representative of all the different elements of India's national life could obviously have been impossible.

The important thing was to find a team of individual competence and willing to share the collective work and responsibility of the Council. In this Mr. Amery ventured to say, the Viceroy had definitely succeeded. The old Executive continued apart from the Viceroy, four European and three Indian members. In the new Executive eight Indian members would be in a majority of two to one. The development marking a change not indeed in the form of the constitution, but in its spirit.

The National Defence Council, except for the presence of one representative of the European commercial community and one for the resident Anglo-Indian community was Indian. This, said Mr. Amery, was essentially a body representative of all elements of the whole national life of India in the full sense of the term.

It was in no sense a collection of Yes-men scraped together to create a facade of Indian support for the Government. It was a body of patriotic Indian who had readily come forward to help their country at a critical moment.

The British Government's action met with a mixed reception in India. As far as the moderate leaders were concerned they seemed inclined to welcome it although it fell short of the demands put forward by the Non Party Leaders' Conference held earlier in the year at Bombay. Another session of this Conference was held at Poona on the morrow of the announcement when a resolution was passed welcoming what was given and reiterating the Bombay demand. The one motive which seemed to actuate the who attended the session was to do what was given and to fight for more. The conference was particularly critical of the Government's important branches of the Indian economy in the hands of British capitalists. It was stated to make a declaration on the future status of the country.

Atlantic Charter.—The next important development concerning Indian politics occurred when Mr Churchill interpreted the famous Atlantic Charter in its application to India. The Atlantic Charter, as many may know, was a joint declaration by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States of America of the peace aims of the two great democracies. It visualised the right of those people who had come under Nazi domination to determine for themselves the kind of government under which they wished to live. For a time this was assumed to apply to India as well, especially in view of the statement by the Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr Attlee, that the Atlantic Charter was applicable to all races and to all countries. Mr Churchill broke his two-year-long silence on Indian affairs and said: "The (Atlantic) declaration does not qualify in any way the various statements of policy made from time to time about the development of constitutional government in India. We are pledged by the declaration of August 1940 to help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, subject, of course, to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests."

This statement of Mr Churchill aroused considerable protest from India, from extremists and moderates alike. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a statement on the subject, said:

"This was the first time that Mr Churchill referred to India in the House and his speech goes to show that the Prime Minister has not changed his views on India."

(1) That at the Atlantic meeting between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England they had in mind primarily the extension of the sovereignty, self-government and national life of the states and nations of Europe now under Nazi yoke and the principles which would govern any alterations in territorial boundaries of countries which may have to be made. That is according to Mr Churchill quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-government institutions in regions whose people owe allegiance in the British Crown.

(2) That the declaration of August 1940 by which His Majesty's Government proclaimed that they would help India to obtain free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, subject, of course, to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from their long connection with India and their responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests, is now going to be treated as the polar star of Great Britain's policy towards India.

It must be clear by now to Mr Amery and Lord Linlithgow that attempts to carry Indian opinion with them in regard to this declaration have been a complete failure. Having failed to carry with them the Congress they have equally potently failed to carry with them the Muslim League on whose support they had built up so much of their hopes.

I have always maintained that while the minorities, whoever they may be, are entitled

to see their rights amply and adequately protected, a policy which rests upon treating one party as a barrier against the other, can at best be a temporary expedient, but is bound to lead to disastrous consequences in the end.

The words used by Mr Churchill, which qualify that pledge, are 'subject, of course, to the fulfilment of the obligations arising from our long connection with India and our responsibilities to its many creeds, races and interests'. In themselves these may seem to be innocuous, but in their application they are susceptible to a great deal of mischief. They undoubtedly refer to the question of the minorities, to Indian States, to problems of defence, and possibly also to the problems of the services and to similar other things. If they do so, why cannot Mr Amery make up his mind to tell us something of what his conception of those obligations is?

It is no use Mr Amery or British statesmen reminding us that they have already stated that they have left it to Indians to frame their own constitution. They know the difficulties which are facing us—difficulties some of which, at any rate, have been aggravated by the unwise and shortsighted policy of the British Government. An assurance of this character, therefore, should not mislead us, and I have never, since it was given, felt that the position was safe. It is for this reason that I have been urging, and do urge, that even now it is not too late for Mr Amery and Lord Linlithgow to impress upon His Majesty's Government that the time has come when this short-sighted policy should be definitely and positively abandoned, and His Majesty's Government should make up their mind to courageously tell us whether we are going to be treated as a dependency in future or whether we are going to be fed upon such pledges circumscribed as they always are by cautious reservations which may mean anything or nothing.

This question was again raised in Parliament when Mr Amery stated "I can only" repeat, in order to remove any possible grounds for misunderstanding that the Prime Minister's statement with reference to the Atlantic Charter expressly made it clear that the Government's previous declaration with regard to the goal of India's attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth and with regard to our desire to see the goal attained with the least possible delay after the war under a constitution framed by agreement among the Indians themselves held good and is in no way qualified. The answer to the remainder of the question is in the negative.

Indian Protests.—Sir Tej Bahadur returned to the charge early in the winter of 1941 and, voicing the viewpoint of the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, issued a lengthy statement which said:

The Committee has noted with profound disappointment that in his first and unfortunately only reference to India since he became Prime Minister, Mr Churchill used language which has made many people to doubt whether he and his Government do really mean to part with power and whether India will ever attain real self-government.

"It seems to the Committee that so far as Mr Churchill is concerned, the fundamental principles to be applied to India are those contained in the declaration of August, 1940—a declaration which has afforded no satisfaction to any section of Indian opinion, and which, far from easing the tension in India or winning over those sections which had withheld their support from the British Government and strengthening the position of those which have been friendly to the British Government and which would like to remain so, has given rise to grave misgivings and has caused a great deal of resentment. In the opinion of the Committee, the declaration of August, 1940, is not wholly consistent with the noble and generous sentiments contained in the joint declaration quoted above.

"His Majesty's declaration of August 1940 is hedged in by so many conditions, is so incomplete in the enunciation of the aim and so non-committal in regard to its being implemented within any reasonable distance of time, that it can afford no satisfaction whatever to the people of this country.

"The Committee thinks that the whole position in regard to the future of India should have been made clear long ago by using definite, certain and unambiguous language, so that India may feel sure that after the war, in the event of victory, her position shall be the same as that of Britain and the Dominions. In short the Committee is strongly of the opinion that after victory the position of India in regard to her status and powers shall not be that of a dependency but shall be one of perfect equality.

"In the opinion of this committee, the question of the internal constitution of India with proper provisions for the safeguarding of different interests, should not be allowed to stand in the way of making such a declaration of policy regarding the political and constitutional relations of England and India. For this reason the Committee holds, that immediate steps should be taken to secure that India's representatives at the Peace Conference or any other international conference shall be selected by the Government in India and be answerable to it and shall on no account be in the leading strings of the Secretary of State. A change like this can be effected, without amending the Statute, by the adoption of a suitable convention.

The Committee is equally anxious that during the interim period in regard to international matters India should be treated to all intents and purposes on terms of perfect equality, and that her internal constitution should, during the interim period, be so worked in practice as to approximate as far as possible under the existing conditions, to the working of the self-governing Dominions. For this reason the Bombay and the Poona conferences, and this Committee at its previous sittings, have emphasised that all the portfolios including Defence, Finance, Home and Communications, should be put in the hands of Indian members of the Executive Council who would, in the interim period, be responsible to the Crown.

"In the opinion of this Committee these steps are essential for a successful prosecution

of the war, and, therefore, necessary changes should be introduced without delay, so as to hearten the people and make them feel sure of their destiny. The Committee, while it realises that in times like these war preparations must have the foremost place. It nevertheless strongly feels that the fullest measure of help from the public cannot be hoped for, without making the people of this country realise that they shall be, in the full sense of the word, participants in the fruits of victory. In the opinion of this Committee to make the cry of 'win the war first' as the only cry would be very poor statesmanship, indeed, and far from easing the situation, it would widen the estrangement between the people and the Government—a result which must be avoided at all costs.

"For this reason it is pressing the view set forth above and it trusts that the expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy which has now eight Indian members will use its influence and its moral pressure to bring about a desirable change in the policy of Government. The primary responsibility for a satisfactory change in policy must rest with Government, and the Committee has no hesitation in saying that in the recent past those who have been responsible for the conduct of affairs in India or at White Hall have shown neither a correct appreciation of the situation nor done anything striking to appeal to the imagination of the people or to strengthen constructive forces. It trusts that in matters of high policy the principle of collective responsibility will be observed scrupulously and that Indian members of the Executive Council will claim it as a matter of constitutional right.

"While the Committee recognises that there are eight Indian members of the Executive Council, it also notes with regret that the important portfolios of Defence, Finance, Home and Communications have been withheld from Indians. Until and unless such a transfer takes place, it cannot be said that more power has been made over to Indians. The Committee, therefore, urges that as a preparation for full responsible government in future, the entire Viceroy's Executive Council should consist of non-official public men. Similarly it holds very strongly that in the provinces the rule of the Governors, with the aid of the Advisers under Section 93, should be brought to a speedy end, and therefore they appeal both to the people and to Government to change their outlook. It is also strongly of the view that parliamentary institutions, such as they are should be utilised as instruments for the advancement of the freedom of the country and its effective defence. The Committee is convinced that to stimulate war effort a big scale change of policy is necessary."

Views somewhat on similar lines were expressed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Liberal Federation a few days later. It said: "The Working Committee protests against the exclusion of India from the purview of the Atlantic Charter by the Prime Minister of England. His speech is inconsistent with the appeal made to India to regard the war as a struggle for the enlargement of the area of freedom and democracy. The Committee is

convinced that, in order to get the whole-hearted support of Indians, the British Government should bind itself to establish the equality of India with England and the Dominions unconditionally, both in respect of internal government and external relations, within a very brief period of the termination of the war. The committee is further of the opinion that in any international peace conference which may be convened after the war, India should be represented by delegates responsible to the Government of India.

While favouring the expansion of the Executive Council, the committee regrets that no substantial power has been transferred to Indian hands and reiterates the Liberal Party's demand that all portfolios in the Viceroy's Executive Council, including those of defence and finance, should be held by non-official Indians representative of public life in this country.

The committee is of the opinion that it is necessary in the interests of India, and particularly of the provinces under Governors' rule, that both Government and the Congress should revise their attitude and that the political prisoners should be released and the satyagraha movement be called off."

British Opinion—British response to these appeals was reflected in the statements of spokesmen of advanced sections of opinion, the press and parliamentarians. The *London Times*, for instance, wrote "A grave responsibility rests on Government to break this vicious circle of mistrust and provocation by every means compatible with their duty of maintaining public order. The position is too serious or recriminations about errors of the past. If opinion in this country is uneasy over the prolongation of the deadlock opinion in India—notably in some Congress circles—is equally restive at what appears to be the purely negative character of Indian leadership in the face of the crisis of the war. A timely word would do much to rally and encourage those who feel that the moment has come to make a resolute attempt to heal the breach. Government stands pledged to the acceptance of any solution of the constitutional issue which is agreed among themselves by the Indian parties. But the Government cannot remain exclusively on this ground, valid as the reasons are for having taken it nor is it possible to postpone to an indefinite future, problems which the war is making every day more urgent and more actual."

"It may be doubted whether the complexities of constitution-making offer at the present time the most hopeful line of advance. But nothing could be lost and much sympathy might be won by a determined and understanding effort to bring more Indian leaders, including those now or recently in active opposition, into a responsible share in the tasks of Government and in the solution of those problems, military, social and economic which weigh heavily on India at the present time. Direct participation in responsibility, whatever from it may take, is the only true basis of democracy. A policy designed to achieve this end would enhance the British prestige throughout the Empire and the English-speaking world. More important still,

it would discharge the obligation which this country owes to the Indian people and itself."

Mr Amery in a speech at Manchester further explained the British policy towards India and said "We can be proud of Britain's contribution to India. What the Magna Carta won for us in the rights of the individual under the law that we have given to India. We have now set ourselves to achieve in co-operation with Indian statesmanship the far greater miracle of building up in India within the space of a few years that superstructure of responsible freedom which we here took centuries to complete."

"In spite of suspicion, we still retain the underlying goodwill and confidence in India, but above all there is need for goodwill between Indians themselves. There perhaps lies the greatest difficulty and danger before India and one which our own form of democracy with its rivalry for power between parties has tended to accentuate."

The problem of India is not to be solved by catch phrases like 'We are fighting for democracy.' Why not therefore give India what she wants? 'where is the body in existence or to be constituted which can in that sense speak for India or express an agreed demand?'

"There could be no more typical instance of loose thinking than that clamour for what is called the application of the Atlantic Charter to India and the protest against the Prime Minister's explanation that article 8 of the Charter primarily referred to restoration of national life in Europe and, in any case, did not qualify in any way our own declarations as to India's future, with which it is in entire harmony."

"I can well imagine if in answer to a demand for statement of our Indian policy we had answered merely in terms of the Atlantic Charter denision and indignation would have met so vague and unsatisfying a reply. The answer we gave last August is no less far-reaching in its scope and far more satisfying in the procedure envisaged and in the pledge involved."

"It defined as our proclaimed and accepted goal that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which is usually referred to as Dominion Status."

That status, combining all the advantages of unfettered freedom with those of an association of incalculable value both in peace and war, is, I venture to assert, the highest in the world."

Mr Amery declared that the attainment of full Indian self government could not be indefinitely delayed by the veto of some extreme section on some issue of detail. If agreement by the main elements on the main principles of the constitution was reached the detail would not present any insuperable difficulty in India or elsewhere. He did not believe that Indian statesmen had so little constitutional capacity, genuine patriotism or desire to see India governed by Indians that they would prefer to disagree indefinitely rather than evolve some solution reasonably acceptable all round."

The task before Indian statesmanship was immensely difficult, but not hopeless. Beneath

all differences of religion, culture, race and political structure there was an underlying unity, and if some such sort of a unity had not existed it would have had to be invented. The immediate features of the Indian problem were the outcome of underlying difficulties and reluctance to abandon accustomed methods. Only recognition by Indians of those difficulties could solve the present deadlock.

"Meanwhile," added Mr Amery, "there is no immediate solution that we can bring forth as a temporary interim step forward which does not run the risk of prejudicing the ultimate solution. Political status, whether described as Dominion Status or otherwise is not conferred like a decoration but acquired by the power to exercise and defend it, and today that power is more necessary than ever before. In its turn it can only be effectively sustained by the general, physical and intellectual vigour of the national life."

Liberal Federation—The annual session of the National Liberal Federation was held at Madras in Christmas week. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy presided.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said: "The present deadlock cannot be considered to be merely the result of a domestic problem arising from the failure of the two major communities to come together. It is far more largely due to the issue between Britain and ourselves in regard to the unwillingness of the former to transfer real power to the people of India as amply evidenced by the scheme for the expansion of the Executive Council."

Sir Sivaswami advocated closer union with the British Commonwealth and alliance and co-operation with the powers that have combined to overcome the totalitarian powers. He characterised the Congress ideal of independence as visionary and dangerous and the means and methods advocated by them as impracticable and futile.

Proceeding he said: "While I have indicated the course which our party has to follow, our attitude must not be understood as any approval of the policy which has been pursued by the Government. The Government have no doubt repeatedly declared that they will help India to achieve the goal of a free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth soon after the conclusion of the war. The controversy now between the British Government and ourselves relates to the conditions which the Government have attached to their promise to bring the new relationship into existence. Some of these conditions are of a character which it is not possible for us to fulfill."

The most serious difficulty put forward is the adjustment of the claims of the Muslim community. The Hindu community has never been unwilling to concede any reasonable demands of the Muslim community or to provide safeguards for their just rights. But what is to happen if it is impossible to reach an agreement? The conflict between the claims of the two communities is largely the creation of British policy, and the British Government cannot avoid responsibility for its solution.

The demand of the Muslim community for the division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan is one which no Hindu, or for that matter anyone sincerely interested in the national integrity and welfare of India, can possibly agree to. In any negotiations for the settlement of controversies of this character we often reach a point where it is impossible to come to an agreement. The Hindus consider that the claim of the Mahomedans is one which will end in the vivisection of India and will expose her to external danger and internal anarchy and confusion. Upon this point the Hindus cannot give in under any circumstances.

"The other matters referred to by Mr Amery are comparatively easier to settle. The present deadlock is mainly due to the feelings of suspicion and distrust which have pervaded the relations between the people and the Government and between the different communities *inter se*. These feelings have been encouraged by the attitude and policy of the British Government and the unreasonable intransigence of any particular party must be overcome by the authorities responsible for the situation. One of the devices which have been adopted for creating and keeping alive feelings of hostility is the separate electorate for the Hindus and Muslim which was brought into existence by Lord Minto."

Referring to the expansion of the Executive Council in the Government of India he said: "This expansion has evoked no enthusiasm among the people for two reasons. It has not completely Indianised the Council and has not transferred the most important portfolios like defence, finance, home and communications, to Indian hands. It may perhaps be suggested that they are too important to be transferred to Indians during a time of war. The handsome tribute which the Viceroy paid a few days ago to the capacity, wisdom and spirit of co-operation of the non-official Indian members who have been recently appointed is gratifying and there is no reason to apprehend that if the key position in the ministry were transferred to non-official Indian members, the safety of the country or the efficiency of the administration would be imperilled."

Referring to the future constitution of India, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer said: "Mr Amery thinks that the British form of democracy is unsuitable for India and has been good enough to investigate the whole field of political structures and look for precedents in many directions in the world. The British pattern of a democratic constitution is the one which has worked most satisfactorily and an Englishman may very well pardon us for our desire to follow the British model which has worked so well and with which our study of history has made us familiar."

Referring to some of the gravest defects in the policy of the British administration of India which the war has brought too prominently he said: "We were assured by the military authorities that all necessary steps had been taken for the adequate defence of the British possessions in Burma and Malaya and that the forces in the region were sufficient for them. We are now faced with the fact that the forces in the region are not sufficient for them."

any attack by our enemies. The progress of the Japanese arms in Malaya, the evacuation of Penang and the attack of Hong Kong, said to be the Gibraltar of the East, are some of the latest incidents of the war which show how ill-founded were the boastful assertions of confidence in the sufficiency and preparedness of the British forces in this region, and have affected the prestige of the British power. If the Government had embarked in time upon the production in India of armament and basic industries, we might have been better prepared to avert the disaster which has overtaken the British navy in the East. It is only subsequent to the war that the Government have turned their attention to the remedying of some of these defects, and it is very doubtful whether even at the present time the Government realise the wisdom and urgency of carrying out the industrialisation of India. No serious steps have been taken by the Government of India for the encouragement of ship-building in India on any large or adequate scale, and no one who has read the accounts of the progress recently made by Australia in the matter of ship-building can accept the plea of the Government that their omission to launch a vigorous programme of ship building is due to the difficulty of procuring the supply of the necessary engines or other materials from America as adequate or satisfactory. We in India have a deep-rooted suspicion that the reason why Britain has not encouraged a policy of industrialisation of India is the fear of Indian competition with British industry after the war. The war affords excellent opportunities for the creation of new industries, and especially basic key industries, and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of these opportunities. The Government of India under the inspiration of the non-official element of the expanded Executive Council."

Presidential Address.—Sir Bijoy Prasad in his presidential address, said. In view of the chaos of political thought and undisciplined action, the need for a united front for the achievement of our political advancement is great. The group spirit, the partisan bias, class conflict, competing self-interests—all this is clogging the path of our progress. It is unfortunate that in the absence of cohesion amongst the different political parties communal and sectional movements are gaining strength. The energy of the nation is being dissipated over a host of sectional causes. In normal times, we could wait for the slow progress whereby movements gain in strength gradually and make for effective united action. But the present situation is likely to deteriorate beyond redemption if it is left to take its own course. Signs are visible which make it clear that the cause of democracy is in jeopardy. I feel that our political struggle, to be effective and fruitful must move around the orbit of constitutionalism, it must seize every vantage of power for further conquest of the State machinery. In sober realism, the transference of political power to India can only take place through the consent of the British nation. Because, in theory, the Imperial Parliament is the sole Constituent Assembly of the British Empire. All this does not rule out the exerting of political power of the creation of proper sanctions for achieving the desired

political goal. If the political system is to be suited to the new needs and demands of the country, it must be fashioned by Indians themselves. In the circumstances, the Constitution of the country must be adapted to its requirements and should represent the will of the people.

"It is very unfortunate that in a land marked by comprehensive synthesis at every turn of historical process, the theory of a hostile and dual attitude is gaining ground. The Pakistan movement, as propagated by the Muslim League, is a challenge to the fundamental unity running through the whole continent of India, it is a repudiation of the unity of purpose which underlies the external multitudinous ramifications of society, it encourages an attitude towards life where emphasis is placed on differences and incompatibilities in scorn of the impulse of cohesion. Such a scheme leaves society open to the assaults of chaos and anarchy. The Pakistan movement is undemocratic as it perpetuates the two-nation theory in the political economic and social planes. As a political reality, it has little justification. To cut out an Indian province, predominantly Muslim, from the vitalising effect of the Federation of other provinces, or to create conditions for the coalescence of the Muslim-dominated provinces into a Federation as the counterpart of the Indian Federation of the Hindu-dominated provinces is not a step forward in the democratic path of progress, it is an eloquent and passionate preaching of communal ascendancy in defiance of social harmony. Such a scheme contains contradictions which are menacing in the ultimate analysis.

"The mere pledge of Dominion Status does not inspire enthusiasm amongst our countrymen because it is fastened round with three vague conditions. (1) there is no definite time-limit at the end of which the pledge will be redeemed, (2) the transfer of political powers should be consistent with certain historic and other obligations which the British Government have towards India, (3) the right of self-determination will be conceded in the event of agreement amongst Indians themselves. This threefold brake emphasised in the recent declarations of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India has rendered the pledge illusory and incapable of being redeemed. The history of British rule in India is strewn with many a broken pledge, and they have honoured such pledges only when the Indian national demand proved inexorable. It is a sad comment on British statesmanship.

The declaration by the British Prime Minister that the Atlantic Charter so far as it relates to "the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live" will not be applicable to India has disappointed Indians greatly, and it has deepened their suspicion that Great Britain is not sincere about her war aims and in her declarations that this struggle is for the creation of a new world-order and for the vindication of Democracy.

"One need hardly remind the authorities that unless Indians are definitely assured that they too will have equal opportunity of being liberated when the new democratic world-order

is ushered in on the victory of the Allied powers in the war it is more than human to expect that India will prove enthusiastic in supporting Great Britain in this struggle and would strain her every nerve in contributing to the Allied victory. The psychological effect of the recognition of India's just claim for political emancipation in return for her contribution to this struggle for the vindication of Democracy should be adequately appreciated. Four hundred millions of people of this sub-continent with ancient traditions of culture, heroism and sacrifice cannot be coerced to co-operation merely by the bogey of Nazi aggression. The Liberal Federation has recognised that the present time is not congenial for bargaining, though India's grievances are profound and many, and it specifically asked that the "Central Government should be so reconstructed as to have by convention a fully national character" and "the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of such an Executive and the Central Legislature". All this could be done within the limitations of the Constitution Act of 1935.

"The war has already reached our frontiers. To stand by and watch the vandalism of infamous aggressors invites disasters on us. Our grievances against British rule are great and grave, but we have a duty to our own country. We cannot calmly see our country overrun by plunderous hordes. We must resist them, we must co-operate with those who are in the field to resist them. Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan have threatened our peace and security, they are stretching themselves for their own expansion, they are menacing the basis of civilisation in which we are interested. The situation calls forth our willing services and sacrifices for the victory of the Allies in the cause of Indian Democracy. If India falls a victim to the authoritarian powers the clock of our political progress will be definitely put back and she will have to undergo ruthless suppression for an indefinite period of time. It is for the sake of India that Indians should offer their services and resources. This is not the time to bargain on the doctrinal plane, although we should not stop impressing the British Government that for fuller utilisation of the willing co-operation of India the settling of political accounts is urgent. As realists, we cannot remain indifferent to the need for co-operation in war-efforts and to the necessity of political adjustment. There is a visible bond between these two pressing issues.

"In the sphere of politics the transfer of power to Indians is necessary, in the field of economics, primary efforts should be the augmentation of national wealth with equitable distribution amongst all the dynamic factors of production, in social matters, we should rise from the slough of listlessness and make our society more vigorous and responsive. But signs are not wanting that the political objective is being neglected in the scramble for group-supremacy, that economic legislations are directed towards the growth of class antagonism without paying heed to the creation of national wealth, and that social apathy and instability are perpetuated by a false concept of individualism. We must overcome the spirit of brooding

dissatisfaction that prevails in the country. I feel that the time is high for an active rally around the flag of constructive nationalism for the attainment of our objectives. I trust the Federation will keep this in mind."

Resolutions—The session passed the following resolutions:

"The National Liberal Federation of India feels that the war of aggression started by Nazi Germany, supported by Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan has proved to be a great menace to freedom, peace and tranquillity in the world. The Federation is of the opinion that the forces of progress and Justice in this conflict are represented by the Allied Powers such as Great Britain, America, Soviet Russia and China. The Federation feels that the present Far East War situation has brought India into the front line of the conflict and therefore appeals both to the Government and the people to view the situation realistically, and mobilise the resources of the country in men and material, to protect the lives of India's teeming millions from the imminent danger, which threatens the country. At the same time it feels that the unity between the Government and the people required for the necessary effort will not be possible unless a new psychological atmosphere is created by a change in the policy of His Majesty's Government towards India, which is urgently called for."

"The National Liberal Federation of India protests against the Prime Minister's speech excluding India from the scope of the Atlantic Charter and the recent speeches of Mr. Amery and Lord Linlithgow reiterating the determination of His Majesty's Government to make no change in their policy towards India.

"The Federation while regarding the recent expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council by the appointment of additional Indian members as a step in the right direction, considers it as entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. It is of the opinion that the Central Government should be so reconstructed as to have a fully national character. The Executive Council should consist entirely of non-official Indians who should take charge of all portfolios including those of Defence and Finance. The reconstructed Government should deal with all questions of policy on the basis of joint responsibility, and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of the Indianised Executive and the Central Legislature.

"In regard to all Inter-Imperial and International matters the reconstructed Government should be treated on the same footing as Dominion Governments. The Federation further demands that in order to remove the doubts and apprehensions that have been created as to the genuineness of the intentions of His Majesty's Government regarding the future constitutional status of India it should be immediately declared that India will enjoy the position of equality in regard to both status and functions with England and the Dominions within a period not exceeding two years after the conclusion of the war.

"In the opinion of the Federation the gravity of the international situation demands that

acceptance of the demands put forward above, a matter of urgent importance. It is necessary at this juncture that the Government should take bold and statesmanlike steps to bring about a unity between the people and the Government in the best interest of both India and England."

"The National Liberal Federation of India is emphatically opposed to any idea of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan on communal basis. Such a division in the opinion of the Federation is anti-national and inimical to the unity and cohesion of India and entails the danger of disintegrating the national units, resulting in complete disruption of the nation."

"The National Liberal Federation, while agreeable to the safeguarding of the interests of all sections of the people considers that the aim of India's political evolution should be a democracy not based on considerations of race or creed, and therefore, the Federation is definitely opposed to the permanent existence of communal electorates and the present Communal Award at the same time as it would not be practicable to effect this reform immediately owing to existing conditions. It considers that steps should be taken towards the elimination of separate communal electorates by the creation of joint electorates with reserved seats for a definite period."

Appeal to Premier.—A joint statement and appeal to the Prime Minister of Great Britain was made early in the new year by a number of prominent Liberal and other moderate politicians. It said—

"The gravity of the international situation compels some of us, who have spent long years in the public life of India, to make this appeal to you to realise the urgent necessity for transforming the entire spirit and outlook of the administration in India. Detailed discussions of the question of the permanent constitution may well wait for more propitious times until after victory has been achieved in this titanic struggle against the forces which threaten civilisation."

"But some bold stroke of far-sighted statesmanship is called for without delay in India at this hour of growing danger to her safety, to enlist her whole-hearted and active co-operation in intensifying the war effort. Millions of men and women are required for the adoption of effective measures designed to protect the civilian population. The heart of India must be touched, to rouse her on a nation-wide scale to the call for service undistracted by internal and domestic differences."

"It is not possible for you to declare at this juncture that India will no longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall and henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of other units in the British Commonwealth. Such a declaration should, we suggest, be accompanied by concrete measures calculated to impress the people that in co-operating with the war effort they are safeguarding their own freedom. These measures are—

(1) The conversion and expansion of the Central Executive Council into a truly national

Government consisting entirely of non-officials of all recognised parties and communities, and in charge of all portfolios, subject only to responsibility to the Crown;

(2) The restoration, in provinces now ruled autocratically by Governors in accordance with Section 93 of the Government of India Act, of popular governments broadly based on the confidence of different classes and communities, failing this, the establishment of non-official Executive Councils responsible to the Crown, as proposed for the Centre;

(3) The recognition of India's right to direct representation through men chosen by the national government in the Imperial War Cabinet (should such a body be set up), in all Allied war councils, wherever established, and at the peace conference, and

(4) Consultation with the national Government, precisely on the same footing and to the same extent as His Majesty's Government consult the Dominion Governments in all matters affecting the Commonwealth as a whole and India in particular.

"These are war measures whose adoption need in no way prejudice the claims or demands of different parties in regard to India's permanent constitution. But knowing intimately the feelings and aspirations of our countrymen as we do, we must express our conviction that nothing less than the inauguration of this policy can resolve the crisis in India. The urgency of immediate action cannot be over-emphasised. We appeal to you in all sincerity but with the greatest emphasis to act, while there is still time for such action, so that India may line up with the other anti-Axis Powers on a footing of absolute equality with them in a common struggle for the freedom of humanity."

"Since this is a matter of great public importance, we propose to make it public after it has reached you."

The signatories are—Mr T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr Jayakar, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Rahimtoola Chinnoy, Sir M. V. Joshi, Dr Sachidanand Sinha, Mr Mahomed Yunus, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Since the cable to the Prime Minister was sent, Sir R. P. Paranjpye (Poona) and Mr Jamshedji Nusserwanji (ex-Mayor) Karachi, have signified their willingness to join the representation.

Leaders' Conference.—It took some time for Mr Churchill to reply to this appeal, as he was then in America. Shortly after his return home, he announced the Clippis Mission. Meanwhile another session of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference was held in Delhi in February 1942. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said—

"It is stated that the August Declaration anticipated the wisdom of the Atlantic Charter. When we ask if the Charter applied to India, the reply is 'No.' Surely the English people ought to be able to say a simple thing in plain English language. I want England to make up her mind at once that India is no more to

remain as a Dependency. We want to defend ourselves, hence our demand. Mr Churchill alone can answer clearly, bravely and courageously the call of statesmanship. If Mr Churchill should fail, then woe betide India and England."

General Chiang-Kai-Shek's fare well message (See Chapter on Indian National Congress) formed the principal theme of vigorous and enthusiastic speeches.

The speakers, particularly Mr M R Jayakar, underlined the Marshal's expression of hope that the British Government would, without waiting for demands from the Indian people, grant them real power forthwith. The speakers also declared that only a National Government could effectively conduct the war, and that a National Government would have given a greater and better welcome to the Marshal and Madame.

The conference passed a resolution recording its "high appreciation of the honour done to India by the visit of Their Excellencies Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and its whole-hearted admiration of the heroic struggle for national freedom carried on by the Chinese people under their gallant and inspiring leadership."

Sir C R Reddy moved a resolution urging that the persons selected by the Government of India for representation on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in London "should be non-official Indians commanding the confidence of the public."

On Sri Maharaj Singh's motion the conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion "that in the Provinces the rule of Governors under section 93 of the Government of India Act should forthwith cease and that popular Governments enjoying public confidence should be established."

The main resolution was moved by Mr M R Jayakar. It expressed "profound dissatisfaction" that "all real power in the Central Government is still concentrated in British hands inasmuch as the key portfolios of Defence, Finance, Home and Communications continue to be withheld from Indians." The resolution called for an abandonment at this critical stage of the existing policy of the British Government and urged the immediate adoption of the following measures by His Majesty's Government:

(1) A declaration that India shall no longer be treated as a dependency to be ruled from Whitehall and that henceforth her constitutional position and powers will be identical with those of the other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth.

(2) During the period of the war the Governor General's Executive Council shall be reconstructed as a truly National Government functioning on the basis of joint and collective responsibility and consisting entirely of non-officials enjoying public confidence and in charge of all portfolios subject to responsibility to the Crown and in regard to Defence without prejudice to the position of the Commander in Chief as the executive head of the defence forces.

(3) The British Government should recognize the right of India to direct representation

through persons chosen by the National Government in all allied war councils wherever established and at the peace conference.

(4) The National Government should be consulted in all matters precisely on the same footing and to the same extent as His Majesty's Government consult the Dominions.

Cripps Mission — As if in reply to the Indian Leaders' appeal, Mr Churchill said in Parliament on March 11, 1942:

"The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance, has made Britain wish to rally all the forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader. In August, 1940 a statement was made about the aims and policy which we are pursuing in India. This amounted, in short to a promise that, as soon as possible after the war, India should attain Dominion Status in full freedom and equality with this country and other Dominions under a constitution to be framed by Indians by agreement amongst themselves and acceptable to the main elements in the Indian national life.

"This was of course, subject to the fulfilment of our obligations for the protection of minorities, including the depressed classes, and our treaty obligations to the Indian States and to a settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of the Indian sub continent.

"However in order to cloth these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes, races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusion for present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid the alternative dangers either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution.

"We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt by a constructive contribution to aid India in the realisation of full self government. We are however apprehensive that to make a public announcement at such a moment as this might do more harm than good.

"We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance and thus promote concentration of all thought and energies upon the defence of their native soil.

We should all serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by the essential elements in the Indian world, and which would provoke fierce constitutional and communal disputes at a moment when the enemy is at the gates of India.

Accordingly, the Prime Minister continued, we propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to sit in himself on the spot by personal consultation with the Congress upon which we are agreed and which we feel we represent a just and final solution will be their purpose. The Lord Privy Seal said:

of the House Sir Stafford Cripps, has volunteered to undertake this task

"He carries with him the full confidence of His Majesty's Government, and he will strive in their name to procure the necessary measure of assent, not only from the Hindu majority but also from those great minorities amongst which the Muslims are most numerous and on many grounds pre-eminent

"The Lord Privy Seal will at the same time consult with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the military situation, bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty's Government by every means in their power to shield the people of India from the perils which now beset them. We must remember that India has a great part to play in the world struggle for freedom and that her helping hand must be extended in loyal comradeship to the valiant Chinese people who have fought alone so long

"We must remember also that India is one of the bases from which the strongest counter-blows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression

'Sir Stafford Cripps will set out as soon as convenient and suitable arrangements can be made. He will command in his task the heartfelt good wishes of all parts of the House, and, meanwhile no words will be spoken or debates held here or in India which would add to the burden he has assumed in his mission or lessen the prospects of good result"

Liberals' Reaction.—Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, President of the Liberal Federation of India, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr Naushir Bhurucha, Honorary Secretary of the Federation saw Sir Stafford Cripps on April 2 and communicated to him the following views of the Liberal Federation on the draft declaration (see Chapter on Indian National Congress)

"The Council of the Liberal Federation has very carefully examined the draft declaration brought by Sir Stafford Cripps. It welcomes the proposals to make India a self-governing dominion with the same status and functions as are enjoyed by Great Britain and other members of the Commonwealth. On examination of the different heads of the proposals the Council feels that the provision giving liberty to any province not to accede to the Indian Union is fraught with serious difficulties and dangers. The creation of more than one Federal Union in India, having their own separate armies, may result, in certain conceivable circumstances in a conflict between them. It would almost immediately lead to customs barriers, and complicated questions about ports, railways, existing public debt, etc., would arise. Moreover, the weakness of the military organisation of the one or the other of the different Unions will seriously impair the safety and defence of India as a whole

"The Council further feels that communal feelings would be further exacerbated in the course of carrying out the process of arriving at a decision about accession or non-accession

"All these and other considerations, and the serious dangers and difficulties should be fully

considered before His Majesty's Government finally decide to implement these proposals

"The Council has always been of the view that the interests of different communities should be adequately safeguarded and that the different communities should have proper voice in the governance of the country. But the proposals now made go far beyond the necessities of the case and will seriously affect not only the unity and solidarity of India but her stature and influence in the Commonwealth of Nations

"One of the effects of the proposals is that the question whether a Province accedes to the union or not will in the last resort be determined by a plebiscite unless 60 per cent of the lower house of the legislative vote for accession. The plebiscite vote is to be determined by a bare majority. The Council feels that the decision of such momentous question should not be concluded by a bare majority, but that some minimum percentage, say at least 55 per cent, should be prescribed. The Council also sees no reason why women who are entitled to vote for the elections to the legislatures, and can be, and are members of the legislature, should be denied a vote in the plebiscite

"With regard to the representation of Indian States on the constitution-making body, the Council urges that the people of the States should be given a voice in the selection of the representatives of the States on this body

"On the subject of defence, the representation of India on the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council is satisfactory so far as it goes. But this should not stand in the way of the appointment of an Indian as a Defence Member. Such an appointment will have a tremendous effect in producing the necessary psychological reaction which will bring the Indian people whole-heartedly in the war effort

"The Council of the Liberal Federation would also urge the British Government to appreciate the fact that totalitarian aggression involves totalitarian defence and that a total war cannot be won unless the Indian nation as a united political entity throws itself into this war heart and soul. Malaya, Singapore and Rangoon serve as grave warning as to how even in modern warfare, technical skill alone, without the spontaneous support of the millions on the 'home front', can achieve little on the military front. It is the considered opinion of the Council that full co-operation of the Indian people will not be secured in the war effort unless an Indian Defence Member is appointed.

"With regard to the question of reconstituting the Executive Council of the Governor-General, the Liberal Federation Council would suggest that the Governor-General's Council should be nationalised, so that by conventions in the near future, the Governor-General may assume the position of a constitutional head of his Government"

Sapru-Jayakar Memorandum.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr M R Jayakar, in a joint memorandum to Sir Stafford Cripps, pressed for the inclusion of an Indian Defence Member in the Governor-General's Executive Council, and among other things asked

that the majority required for any decision by a provincial legislature to adhere or not to adhere to the Union should not be less than 65 per cent of the Indian members of the Lower House present at the meeting at which the decision is taken. The memorandum opposed a plebiscite for the purpose and calls attention to the necessity for the restoration of popular Governments in the provinces.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayalwar said —

"We observe from the draft declaration that excepting clause (e) there is very little in the declaration about the changes to be introduced in the constitution of the Government of India during the period of the war. It may be that instructions have been or may be issued to His Excellency the Viceroy to bring about the necessary changes in the composition and the constitution of the Executive Government. If any such instructions have been issued, we are not aware of them, but we must point out that Indian opinion attaches the greatest importance to the transfer of real power in the Central Government at the present moment, and it is for this reason that we emphasize the necessity of the complete non-officialization of Government without the reservation of any portfolio during the interim period.

"We realize that the transfer of absolute control over defence at the present juncture, when it is necessary that there should be unity of direction and control of military policy, would not be in the best interests of England and India. But we fail to see how this end will fail to be achieved by the appointment of an Indian Defence Member, who, we presume, will be a man possessed of a due sense of responsibility and would be only too willing to accept expert advice and to work in the closest co-operation with the War Cabinet.

"While we appreciate the necessity of unity of policy and control in matters of defence, we think, in common with most of our countrymen, that the appointment of an Indian Member-in-charge of Defence, working in close association and co-operation with the War Cabinet and willing to accept expert advice, will be taken, at this stage, as an unmistakable token of the reality of the transfer of such power and as a symbol of the confidence of His Majesty's Government in the people of this country. We have no doubt that the object of His Majesty's Government is that the people of this country should feel that this is their own war, but we feel that the requisite sense of responsibility for the defence of the country can best be stimulated by an appeal to their sense of pride and self-esteem and by the two countries—England and India—completely identifying themselves with each other in the common cause of defending this country. We strongly hold that it would be a mistake to ignore the strength of the sentiment of the people on this subject.

"We desire to state unequivocally that we are strongly in favour of the Indian people rendering every possible help in the successful prosecution of the war. At the same time, we feel equally clearly that in order to achieve that end, it is necessary that, during the period

of the war, there should be an Indian Defence Member of the Council of the Governor-General. We are fully aware of the arguments to the contrary and we do not wish to overlook or minimize them, but we feel that the arguments in favour of the adoption of this step are over-whelming.

"The adoption of an Indian Defence Member will have a great effect on Indian psychology. It will inspire the people with confidence and materially help in altering the present mentality of the people which in our opinion, is not adequately zealous in the successful prosecution of the war. We do not in the slightest degree desire that there should be any conflict between his powers and those of the Commander-in-Chief in technical matters or in decisions about the movements or disposition of the troops or similar other matters. We think that the presence of such a member will, far from weakening the military position in India, strengthen it, and the political effects of this step will be very wholesome.

"Besides, there are, in our opinion, large and inexhaustible resources of man-power remaining untapped in the youth of the country, which can be mobilized by methods which a Defence Member drawn from the people can alone effectively employ. His approach to this storehouse of strength will be by methods vitally different from those which the British official mind has hitherto employed with such little effect. We venture to suggest that, at this critical time, when the danger is daily approaching, the old world ideas of keeping Indians in the perpetual position of unarmed helplessness and also the feelings of distrust and suspicion which have led to this policy, should be forthwith abandoned and a new era of hope and confidence inaugurated, leading to a joint effort by England and India on terms of mutual reliance, association and truthfulness. It is only such an association that would be productive of the maximum effort of this country, resulting eventually in a victory, based on the self-esteem, honour and willing sacrifice of a proud people.

"On all these grounds, we desire strongly to press the inclusion of an Indian Defence Member in the Executive Council as otherwise, the declaration, whatever its other merits may be, will fail to achieve the object it is intended to serve. It should not, in our opinion be difficult to define the spheres of activity of the Defence Member and of the Commander-in-Chief so as to avoid conflict, nor should it be difficult to secure close co-operation and co-ordination between the two.

"While we recognize the justice of allowing any province of British India the liberty of remaining out of the new constitution and of retaining its present constitutional position, we are not free from considerable doubt and anxiety about the wisdom of the further provision which makes it possible for another Federal Union being established. Such a Federal Union may in certain conceivable circumstances be a rival or hostile union. But apart from this, we cannot favour any step which may have the effect of breaking up the integrity of Hindu country fostered by a long succession of Hindu

and Muslim Emperors and a galaxy of British administrators. We are convinced that the creation of more than one Union, howsoever consistent in theory with the principle of self-determination, will be disastrous to the lasting interests of the country and to its integrity and security.

"In the draft declaration which has been handed over to us we do not find any indication of the precise majority of votes which will be required in a provincial legislature to carry a resolution as to whether the province will or will not adhere to the union. We are, however, of the opinion that in a matter of this momentous character the method of bare majority cannot be adopted and that the majority required for any decision on this question should not be less than 65 per cent of the Indian members of the Lower House at which the resolution is passed. We do not think that a decision in which the Indian population is primarily interested should be allowed to be influenced by the votes of European members to whom the question of remaining in one Federation or another cannot be of the same importance as it is to the Indian members. We are also strongly of the opinion that once this principle of a prescribed majority of votes in a legislature is accepted, it would not only be superfluous but might easily lead to grave social disorder if resort were to be had to the further device of a plebiscite of the adult population of the province. We feel that in the existing circumstances of the country, such a plebiscite, howsoever democratic in theory is bound to lead to serious consequences, gravely disturbing peace and tranquillity not only in the province concerned but in other areas to which the contagion may easily spread, leading to violent communal or religious conflicts. For these reasons we cannot conceal our grave concern as to the wisdom and expediency of provision making it possible for some provinces to combine into a separate union.

"We attach importance to the possibility of the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities coming to some mutual agreement

before the cessation of hostilities—an agreement which may secure and safeguard the interests of all minorities by providing for (a) their representation in the legislature, (b) in the Government to be established, and (c) reservation to them of the fullest liberty in matters of conscience, religion and culture. If the contending parties begin to work together in a common cause during the interim period, they will, we hope, learn to appreciate one another's point of view, and a spirit of tolerance and confidence may be generated, conducive to a final settlement which will secure the position of the minorities in the fullest measure without causing a disruption of the well-established integrity of the country.

"If, however, all attempts during the intervening period to secure one Federal Union unhappily fail and the overwhelming wishes of the provinces to have a separate union are indicated through their legislatures, and the evils pointed above of having a separate union are prevented or mitigated, we have no objection to the experiment suggested in the draft declaration being made subject, of course, to what we have stated above.

"Lastly, we desire to call attention to the necessity of the restoration in the provinces of a popular form of Government. There is no reference to this question in the draft declaration, probably because it is intended to leave it for decision by the new Government which is to be established at the Centre. We consider, however, that the rule which at present prevails in so many provinces under Section 93 of the Government of India Act should be brought to an immediate end and then administration restored once more to popular control. If for the successful working of the Provincial Governments it should be necessary to establish coalition Governments, we would indeed welcome such an arrangement.

"On all other points arising out of the draft declaration of Sir Stafford Cripps we do not wish to say anything more than that we are in general agreement with the line adopted by His Majesty's Government."

MUSLIM LEAGUE

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all India organisation with results which flattered Mr Jinnah, and his co-workers, although the success of League nominees was not very striking. Doubtless Mr Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by dissimilar tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. This was soon rectified by the growing influence of Mr Jinnah and the League among the Muslims.

Mr Jinnah's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the country. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was lightened up, at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India, and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounts to a demand for secession.

Shortly after the 1936 elections, Mr Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures as a as other groups and said "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel

of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr Jinnah refused to convert the League into "an understudy of the Congress" and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr Jinnah retorted "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way. Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of League leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. The League, for its part, was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposition to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the legislature. Nowhere in any of the so called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers

have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility.

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

Lucknow Session.—The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution" (for details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book* 1938-39).

The enthusiasm engendered by the success of the Lucknow session was kept up in succeeding months by an intensive organisation of branch Leagues in every province and district.

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and today it is admittedly the most powerful organisation of the community. The League's spokesmen claim that it is the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one may be inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who are members of the Congress. There may be two opinions about the claim that the League is the only organisation of the community, but no one can question that it is the most powerful and the most influential.

Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had held sway for nearly two and a half years. As a result of this the League came to be on a par with the Congress in that both were now out of office and without the power and influence which went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through the resignation of its ministries such bargaining power as it had while in office, the League acquired some indirect power through the international complications that resulted from the war. Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsoring and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution. In yet another direction the League manoeuvred itself into a comfortable position; whereas, the Congress categorically withheld its co-operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its mind. Even this was only the official attitude of the League as an organisation. Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war. And the League winked at this.

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship. The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India."

Attack on Congress Ministries.—Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the *Indian Year Book*. Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics.

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the Working Committee of the League said: "The developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the

With the outbreak of the war and the changes

rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces.

"While Muslim India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of 'a free India,' it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India, and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country, which is not composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a national state."

This attack on provincial autonomy and on majority rule was an altogether new line which was struck almost for the first time by the League. Till then the Muslim demand had always been for effective safeguards for the protection of the Muslim community's religious, cultural and other rights, now the Muslims began to question the very basis of democracy and declared that the western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summer of 1940 into a demand for the separation of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the Muslims and to find out whether they were justified—in other words, whether the Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressing them or even neglecting them. But all these ended in smoke.

Political Discussions—Meanwhile, discussions on the political field continued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into consultation leaders of all sections of opinion in India with a view to ascertaining their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the conclusion of these consultations, the Viceroy issued an exhaustive statement on Britain's War aims 1:8-a-vis India.

It gave the Muslim community the requisite assurance concerning its status in future adjustments. This is evident from the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League which met in Delhi towards the end of October 1939. The Committee hailed the Viceroy's statement as a new charter of hope for the minorities and as a recognition of the League's right to full say in the future constitutional arrangements. From this resolution one can infer that the League found in the Viceregal declaration an acknowledgment of the League's status as an essential factor in any political development on an all-India basis. (See last year's *Indian Year Book*.)

Lahore Session—To return to the Muslim League. As already stated the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered during 1939-40 in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim bloc of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously; but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in April 1940

it became that the Muslim League was serious about this partition business. At Lahore, the Muslim community, as represented by the Muslim League, declared for Muslim independence.

The principal resolution of the session, which was carried unanimously, reiterated that "the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India."

It further recorded its emphatic view that "while the declaration dated the 18th of October 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring, insofar as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent."

"It is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent unit shall be autonomous and sovereign."

"Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

This created a stir in the country, among nationalists and Hindus alike and also among some Muslims. True the novelty of the thing caught the Muslim imagination, but even among Muslims there were many who questioned the wisdom of the step suggested in the Lahore resolution. Apart from destroying Indian unity which had been built up after years of strenuous effort, it was argued by many, the Lahore scheme would place the Muslim minorities in Hindu provinces in a very unenviable position.

As for the British Government, Lord Zetland, speaking in Parliament in April 1940, refused to countenance the partition proposal although he was inclined to sympathise with the motives underlying the League demand. Lord Zetland's successor, Mr. Amery, made a number of public utterances, some of which were dealt with in last year's *Indian Year Book* and other in the current issue in the Chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation and other Moderate Politics.

In India itself the evolution of Muslim League thought in 1940-41 followed the lines laid down

in April 1940 when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore. Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards— notions which had held the political field for decades—were clean swept aside. Mr Jinnah was not thinking in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy held to be unsuitable to the peculiar people and totally inapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India. All these devices presupposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy a dominant position. Mr Jinnah refused to think of an arrangement which would not give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community. He would not be party to making the Muslims subordinate to the Hindus. Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State.

As in a composite State the Muslims could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, much less as the dominant force, Mr Jinnah went away from the idea of a composite State and proposed that India should be divided into two spheres—Muslim and Hindu. Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers the two should collaborate as equals.

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. It provided the League and Mr Jinnah with a new plank, gave the Muslim community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj." Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan, how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance.

Muslims and the War—When the war took a turn for the worse in the summer of 1940, Mr Jinnah in a statement explained that, without prejudice to the adjustment of the larger issues at a later date, the Muslims were willing to help the authorities in the successful conduct of the war. "It is up to the British Government to show trust in Muslim leadership and as confident friends seek our whole hearted support. We shall not fail them."

Shortly after the entry of Italy into the war, the Working Committee of the League met in Bombay and expressed its alarm at the growing menace of Nazi aggression and the unprovoked declaration of war by the Italian Government on the Allies. While urging Indians to prepare themselves for the defence of their country, the committee considered that a satisfactory basis of co-operation between the Central Government and the Muslim League and other parties had essentially to be reached. It was pointed out that, in view of the grave danger facing the country, real purpose would not be

served by Muslims merely joining provincial and district war committees. With a view to seeking clarification on the possibility of devising prompt and effective measures for the intensification of war efforts, the President of the League, Mr M. A. Jinnah, has been authorised to enter into communication with the Viceroy.

This attitude towards War Committees was strongly dissented from by a number of members of the Working Committee of the League, including the Prime Ministers of Bengal and the Punjab, who refused to be parties to any act of commission or omission which would detract from Muslim India's active participation in the country's war effort.

Mr Jinnah saw the Viceroy as directed by the League Working Committee, and had a long talk with him. The outcome of these conversations will be better discussed as part of his correspondence with the Viceroy (See last year's *Indian Year Book*).

Meanwhile, the Congress Executive had met at Delhi and passed a resolution demanding the formation of a "National Government" at the Centre, responsible to the Central Legislature. This was, however, opposed by Mr Jinnah who argued that the National Government would mean but a Congress Raj. He declared that the Muslim League was firmly convinced that the only solution was a division of India as laid down by the League at Lahore. "The word 'national' has been flagrantly abused. If the 'National Government' demand is met, it will mean a Hindu majority—a permanent Hindu majority Government—a position which will never be accepted by the Muslims."

After protracted negotiations for an internal settlement and repeated attempts by the representative of the British Government to bring the parties together, His Excellency the Viceroy made a statement in August 1940 outlining a scheme for the expansion of the Central Executive Council and the establishment of an Advisory Council for the conduct of the war (For details see chapter on the Indian National Congress). The Viceroy's scheme, which has since come to be known as the August Offer, was welcomed by the Working Committee of the Muslim League as constituting a considerable advance towards the point of view of the Muslims. This was, however, seriously detracted from by the mention of a number of features of the Viceroy's pronouncement as being unacceptable. While expressing satisfaction at the fact that His Majesty's Government had on the whole practically met the demands of the Muslim League for a clear assurance to the effect that no future constitution, interim or final, should be adopted by the British Government without its approval and consent, the League Working Committee challenged the reference made by the Viceroy to the theory of unity of national life "which does not exist." The Committee affirmed that the partition of India and the creation of independent states in the north-western and eastern zones of India where Muslims are in a majority was the only solution of the complex problem of India's future constitution. In this sense, the August Offer was welcomed as constituting a considerable advance towards the Muslim point of view, but the Committee mentioned a series of reservations in respect of

which Mr Jinnah was asked to seek clarification from the Viceroy. For instance, the Committee complained that it had not been consulted on the number of new members to be added to the Central Executive Council, and the manner in which the Executive Council would be reconstituted, on the allotment of portfolios and on the ratio of representation of the different interests in the country.

A resolution was also passed lifting the ban and explaining that it had not been introduced as a policy of non-co-operation with Government but was intended to urge upon Government a line of action and policy which they should adopt to secure more effective co-operation in the prosecution of the war. At the same time, the Working Committee appointed a committee to examine cases in which members of the League had acted in contravention of the ban and to take disciplinary action against them.

Lengthy correspondence ensued between the Viceroy and Mr Jinnah during February and September 1940, which ended with the Viceroy's refusal to concede the League claim that "in the event of any other party deciding later on to be associated with your Executive Council to assist in the prosecution of the war it should be allowed to do so on terms that may be approved of, and consented to, by the Muslim League Party, as we were entering into, so to say, a 'war contract'."

August Offer Rejected—Immediately following this, the Council of the Muslim League met in Delhi under the presidency of Mr Jinnah who contended that "the British Government appear to have no intention to part with power. In making the present offer they were trifling with ninety millions of Muslims, who are a nation. The long drawn out negotiations which the Viceroy has been carrying on with the various parties lead to only one conclusion, namely, that the British still wish to continue the relationship of master and servant. We will not submit to this position."

Proceeding, Mr Jinnah said "The Viceroy's offer, when boiled down, comes to this that two seats on the Governor-General's Executive Council will be allotted to the nominees of the Muslim League out of a number we don't know yet."

"Then again we do not know who are the other parties who have been invited to send in their nominees for inclusion in the Viceroy's Council. If we wanted jobs for two of our men we could have straightaway nominated our representatives. It would have been very happy. But would it have been a real share in power even at the Centre? No! The offer is a travesty of giving us a real share in authority. Therefore, even if we knew what other parties were coming in, there was another very vital question requiring solution. Supposing some party which kept itself out for the present subsequently decided to come in—and we would be happy if they did so—it was then probable that the personnel of the Executive Council may further be increased, and if the Executive be reshuffled, what would then be the position of the Muslim League?"

Mr Jinnah added that the position of the Muslim League considerably differed from those

of the other parties. In its case the question of non-co-operation did not arise for the present. It was essential for them to give all support for intensifying the war effort in the defence of India. It was in their interests. But while they had the desire to help, there were certain fundamental requisites, which required fulfilment in order to secure wholehearted co-operation.

In the immediate present the Muslims of India were prepared to shed the last drop of their blood and part with their last penny to assist Great Britain in the present war. In short they were prepared to sink or swim with Great Britain. It was, however, a war contract, without prejudice to the future problems of Indian constitution and to the major and fundamental issues.

The League Council then adopted a resolution which stated that notwithstanding their desire from the very beginning to help in the prosecution of the war and the defence of India, regret that they are unable to accept the present offer for the following reasons—

1 That the inclusion of only two representatives of the Muslim League in the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council, of which neither the total strength nor the number of additional members has so far been definitely determined, does not give any real and substantial share in the authority of the Government at the Centre.

2 That no indication has been given as to what would be the position of the Muslim League representation in the event of any other party deciding, at a later stage, to assist in the prosecution of the war, and the Government agreeing to associate it with the Executive Council which may involve a substantial modification and re-shuffling of the executive.

3 That so far the Government do not propose to appoint non-official advisers in those provinces which are being administered by the Governors under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. As the Committee feel that without the association of the Muslim League representatives in the administration of those provinces, it will not be possible to secure the real and effective co-operation of the Muslims.

4 That the proposed War Advisory Council is yet in embryo and no information is available as to its constitution, composition and functions, except that it will probably consist of about 20 members, and that the question of setting it up will be considered after the expansion of the Executive Council is complete.

5 That out of the various points raised in the resolution of the Committee passed on September 2, only one relating to panel has been satisfactorily met.

Between October 1940 and April 1941, the League leaders confined themselves to the propagation of the Pakistan ideal. Meanwhile, the Congress, which had offered to co-operate with the British Government in the war on condition that a National Government was set up at the Centre, withdrew the offer and took to civil disobedience under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi. This action of the Congress was

criticised by the League leaders as an attempt to establish a Hindu Raj in India and to dominate over the Muslims and all other minorities. As for the war, Mr Jinnah outlined the League attitude in the following terms: "We want Britain to win this war. There is no question of our changing our masters. We want to take our freedom from Great Britain. For that reason we from the beginning did not place any obstacles in the way of Great Britain. In spite of the fact that Pakistan is our sheet anchor, we did not demand it as a condition precedent to our whole-hearted support to the British Government. We promise to give a great deal in men, money and materials, in fact, the whole-hearted support of the 90 million Muslims. I am prepared to bring to the common pool all this, but I must have an equal, but really effective, share in power."

Throughout this period, Mr Jinnah and other Muslim League leaders made numerous speeches advocating the two-nations theory.

The bitter controversy which was raging in the country over the issue of Pakistan was somewhat relieved by a statement made by Mr Jinnah on the floor of the Assembly during the Budget session of 1941. Mr Jinnah said: "We divide the problem of India into two parts—the present and the future. As far as the future is concerned, we say that when the time comes to change the whole constitution we shall then discuss the various schemes. We believe in Pakistan. As far as the present is concerned, our position is that we are willing, only for the prosecution of the war successfully, to co-operate in forming a Government within the framework of this constitution. Our present quarrel with Government is that the Muslim League is not given a real and substantial share in the Government, both at the Centre and in the Provinces." The hopes built upon this statement proved, however, to be short-lived.

Madras Session.—The annual session of the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941. Mr Jinnah who presided urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them.

Outlining the policy of the Muslim League, he said: "The goal of the All-India Muslim League is that we want to establish a completely independent State in the north-west and eastern zones of India with full control finally on defence, foreign affairs, communications, customs, currency, exchange, etc. We do not want under any circumstances a constitution of an All-India character with one Government at the Centre. We will never agree to that. If you once agree to it let me tell you that the Muslims would be absolutely wiped out of existence. We shall never be a subsidiary of any power or of any Government at the Centre so far as our free national homelands are concerned. Muslim India will never submit to an All-India constitution and one Central Government. The ideology of the League is based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims of India are an independent nationality and that any attempt to get them to merge their national

and political identity and ideology will be resisted. The policy of the League is to endeavour to promote goodwill and harmony among other peoples on the basis of equality, fair-play and reciprocity. This can best be secured by agreement with other peoples and parties and states with the object of achieving collective security and orderly development of the people living in different states as well as among the different free states as members of a comity respecting each, the other's rights."

Emphasising the unsuitability of democracy to India, Mr Jinnah said: "Majority rule in a single nation, in a single society is understandable. Representative government in a single nation, harmonious and homogeneous, is understandable. But you have only to apply your minds for a few minutes to see if such a system can even work or succeed when you have two different nations, more than two different nations, in this sub-continent, when you have totally two different societies." He also referred to Dravidistan in South India and said that they were fully agreeable to the establishment of Dravidistan.

Referring to his recent statement in the Assembly that he was not interested in the immediate establishment of Pakistan and that he was willing to consider any interim adjustment during war time, he regretted that it had been misinterpreted to mean that he was prepared to shelve Pakistan. Such a reading, he said, was wishful thinking. If the Muslim League did not demand Pakistan here and now, it was because it did not want to embarrass the British Government when the latter was undergoing a life and death struggle. Instead of being grateful to the Muslims for their attitude, the British Government, he was sorry to find, were pursuing a policy of inaction, weakness and vacillation, which, he said, would prove "more disastrous than it has proved in Europe." He cited the instance of Croatia, which had been recognised as an independent province only a couple of days earlier, and asked the British Government to do the same in respect of India. "Are you going to allow somebody else to come here and do the job for you? Or are you going to do the job yourself?"

Mr Jinnah ridiculed the move of the Bombay Conference (See Chapter on The Liberal Federation and other Moderate Politics) and said that it was like the Dutch Army, all Generals and no privates. He added: "The Bombay proposals are nothing less than another name, another flank movement and a second edition of the Poona proposals for a national Government. If you read the memorandum there can be no doubt left. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is entirely on the wrong line and I am sorry that he has been caught in this trap by the war-pullers of other organisations behind this movement."

Change of Creed.—The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League.

"(1) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that

the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them

(3) That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them "

LEAGUE ACTIVITIES IN 1941-42

Encouraged by the successes achieved through the Lucknow, Lahore and Madras sessions of the League, Mr Jinnah was engaged during the past twelve months in further consolidating the influence of the League among the Muslim masses and propagating the new policy of the League. In this task he achieved a large measure of success, although it must be admitted that he met with one or two reverses

Such reverses as befell him were from his own camp. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, continually pursued a policy which was not quite on the orthodox lines of the League. Mr Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, frequently went off at a tangent, had more than once to be shaken up by the League President and executive and eventually struck a path of his own. Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, who never was in the League, headed a separate movement of Independent Muslims opposed to the division of India and inclined to a nationalistic outlook. Other Muslim groups too expressed dissent from the League's unwavering demand for the partition of the country.

These notwithstanding, Mr Jinnah and the Muslim League continued to grow in stature, as evidenced by the recognition accorded by the British Government to the influence and representative character of that organisation as far as the Muslims of India are concerned. Mr Jinnah never showed any slackening of his demand for Pakistan, although he expressed willingness not to raise that question in a pointed form while the war was in progress, provided, however, that in any transitional arrangements for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands steps were taken to ensure that the League got a fair share.

Perhaps the highest marks scored by the League so far are to be found in the British War Cabinet's formula brought by Sir Stafford Cripps in the spring of 1942, in which the British Government offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether they would join any union that might be decided

to be formed at the end of hostilities or would stay out and form their own State, separately or in collaboration with other provinces similarly willing to stay out. This was an unprecedented concession to the League demand, which was stoutly opposed by the Hindu element of the population and by nationalistic forces, although Mr Jinnah himself would have liked the concession to be more specific and categorical.

All these developments in the past twelve months will be dealt with in this chapter in a chronological order.

Pakistan Propaganda.—Immediately after the Madras session, in which the creed of the League was changed so as to accord with the Pakistan ideal, Mr Jinnah spent a few weeks in South India doing propaganda for Pakistan in that part of the country. His first shot was fired at the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay a few weeks previously under the auspices of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, whose objective was the establishment of an interim Government at the centre on lines which did not suit the books of the League.

Mr Jinnah suggested that Sir Tej Bahadur was playing the role of an agent of the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha.

This was repudiated both by the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha, on the one hand, and by the conveners of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, on the other.

About the same time it was revealed that an attempt was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to bring Mr Gandhi and Mr Jinnah together in order to explore the possibility of a settlement. The move did not materialise, because, first, Mr Jinnah would meet Mr Gandhi only as a representative of the Hindu community and secondly, Mr Gandhi gave it as his impression that the League President "does not want a settlement till he has so consolidated the League position that he can dictate his terms to all the parties concerned, including the rulers."

In contrast with this firm attitude of Mr. Jinnah, Mr Fazlul Huq from Bengal and Sir Sikander Hyat Khan from the Punjab went about suggesting communal peace moves. The Bengal Premier suggested a round table conference of all the leaders representing various communities and interests, where all possible schemes for the future constitution of India could be dispassionately discussed and considered on their merits. But the League would not budge and Mr Jinnah continued to urge the authorities and Hindus alike to agree to Pakistan. He held that an overwhelming majority of Muslims were convinced that Pakistan was the only means of getting freedom for Hindus and Muslims alike in the quickest possible time. The chief argument for Pakistan was that Hindus being the majority could not help imposing their faith, culture and social order on the Muslims. As a safeguard against this, he asked that where Muslims were in a majority they should be allowed to have their own way of life, and where Hindus were in a majority they should continue to have their way of life, each nation according to its own philosophy, faith and culture. Under Pakistan minorities would not be neglected, however.

Dealing with the question of minorities, Mr Jinnah said "Muslim minorities would be safeguarded under any civilised Government, and this would apply equally to Hindu minorities in Muslim zones."

Opposition to Sapru Scheme.—Mr Jinnah's opposition to the proposals made by the Sapru Conference and others for the establishment of a National Government at the centre as a war-time measure revolves mainly on three of the demands made by the Conference from the British Government, viz., (1) that the entire Executive Council of the Governor-General should be reconstructed and should be composed of non-official members and all portfolios, including finance and defence, should be transferred to non-official Indians drawn from the important elements of public life, (2) that the government at the centre, so constituted, should be treated in regard to all the Imperial and International matters on the same footing as a Dominion Government and (3) that the British Government should issue a new declaration that within a fixed period after the conclusion of the war, the British Government should commit themselves to establish in India a Dominion constitution and give it the status and powers enjoyed by Great Britain and the Dominions.

Mr Jinnah contended that both the temporary and the permanent governments were sought to be constituted on the basis of India being regarded as a single unit. If the scheme was accepted and if the British Government were to commit themselves to it then it would cancel completely the declaration of August 8, which would be the grossest breach of faith with Muslim India and other minorities. The underlying idea was to get the British Government to denounce and reject the Muslim League demand for the partition of India. The acceptance of these proposals would have meant the prejudging of the future constitutional problems and other adjustments. The proposal further involved a fundamental change in the present constitution of India which would require the amendment of the Government of India Act and adjustments between provincial and central Governments and relations with the Indian States.

Speaking for the Muslim League Mr Jinnah declared that within the framework of the existing constitution and apart from the issues and problems that might arise when tackling the problem of the Indian constitution they were and still are ready to assume responsibility for the prosecution of the war and defence of India, provided that a real and substantial share in the authority of the Government in the centre and the provinces was given to the representatives of the All India Muslim League. In the meantime the British Government should not do anything which would in any way militate against the Muslim League proposal to partition India.

A few weeks later, however Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, speaking at a conference in the Punjab, condemned the meaningless cry of Pakistan of the younger element among Muslims and made a fervent plea for mutual goodwill

between the Hindus and Muslims. He said he was a strong supporter of the principle that in no province should a majority community be deprived of the opportunity to exercise the full rights of the majority and that, at the same time, the rights of the minority community should be properly safeguarded.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXPANSION.—When in July, 1941 the Viceroy announced the expansion of his Executive Council and the creation of the National Defence Council (see chapter on National Liberal Federation) Mr Jinnah condemned the move on the ground that the persons chosen were neither real representatives of the people nor would they command the confidence and trust of the Muslims. Mr Jinnah was bitter that the Viceroy should have canvassed members of the Muslim League over the head of the leader and the executive of the party.

Mr Jinnah also announced that it had been decided to take disciplinary action against those members of the Muslim League who had joined the expanded Executive Council and the National Defence Council.

Jinnah-Huq Duel.—At this stage there was a crossing of swords between Mr Jinnah and Mr Fazul Huq who accepted the membership of the National Defence Council. The latter contended that the League President had done him an injustice in announcing that disciplinary action would be taken against him before hearing him fully. "It is clear," he argued, "that conviction has been recorded without any trial and has been even followed by judgment. And the only thing now left is to lead us to the scaffold. No useful purpose would now be served by allowing us to read out our defence from the scaffold."

A meeting of the League Working Committee was held at the end of July 1941, at which resolutions were passed demanding the resignations from the National Defence Council of the Hon Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Hon. Mr Fazul Huq and the Hon Sir Muhammad Saadulla. As Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and Sir Muhammad Saadulla had already tendered their resignations, the Working Committee demanded the withdrawal of the Hon Mr Fazul Huq within ten days failing which they threatened him with disciplinary action. The Working Committee also called upon Sir Sultan Ahmed to resign his new appointment as member of the expanded Executive Council and the Nawab of Chhatari and Begum Sha Nawaz to withdraw from the National Defence Council within ten days under penalty of disciplinary action. The Committee also considered a resolution seeking from the Secretary of State for India a clarification of the attitude of the British Government towards League's demand for Pakhistan in the future constitution of India. Another resolution on the communal riots which had taken place earlier in 1941 (see chapter on the Hindu Mahasabha) urged Government to take serious note of the situation, as the Committee had been informed by its provincial bodies that Government officials had generally been unsympathetic in meeting Muslim demands and removing their grievances.

In reply to these resolutions the Government of India issued a *communiqué* which stated *inter alia* that the Premiers of Assam, Bengal, the Punjab and Sind were invited to serve on the National Defence Council in their capacity as Premiers of their Provinces and on no other basis. It was on that basis that they accepted the invitation extended to them. As a corollary, should they cease to be Premiers of their respective Provinces, they would automatically cease to be members of the National Defence Council and their successors as Premiers, irrespective of their party or community, would be invited to replace them. The *communiqué* also pointed out that the Premiers of all those Provinces in which the Constitution was functioning normally were invited in every case to join the Council and that was the primary and essential basis of the composition of the Council.

Mr. Jinnah's Trump Card—Mr Jinnah repudiated the suggestion that the leaders concerned were appointed to the bodies in their official capacity and in support of his contention released to the Press the correspondence which had passed between the Governor of Bombay and himself. His trump card was the Governor's statement that the Viceroy regarded it as essential that the great Muslim community should be represented on the National Defence Council by persons of the highest prominence and capacity, and that he, the Viceroy, had accordingly invited the Premiers of Assam, Bengal, the Punjab and Sind to serve on it as members. Mr Jinnah asked whether it would be creditable for any individual prominent or capable Muslim belonging to an organisation to accept the invitation contrary to the position and the attitude taken up by that organisation? He maintained that the great Muslim community was represented authoritatively only by the All-India Muslim League Organisation.

Commenting on this episode, Mr Amery told the Commons that it had been made absolutely clear both by the Viceroy and himself that the purpose of the National Defence Council was to bring the Provinces, States, commerce, industry and labour into closer contact with the Central Government. No claim was ever made by Government that anybody was invited as a representative of the Muslim League. The letter to Mr Jinnah stated that the Muslim community was worthily represented, not represented in any other sense except that there was a reasonable proportion of Muslims and Hindus in total. It made amply clear to Mr Jinnah that the basis on which these invitations were issued and accepted was that they were initiated as Premiers of their Provinces and that if they ceased to be Premiers their position would be automatically taken by their successors.

Mr Fazlul Huq resigned both from the National Defence Council and from the Working Committee of the Muslim League. In a lengthy statement breathing defiance of Mr Jinnah and the League executive, Mr Huq declared that the acceptance of membership of the Defence Council did not in any way involve a breach of the League principle or policy. What the

League had rejected was the Viceroy's offer to form an expanded War Council composed of Indian States and representatives of the various political parties of India. The Defence Council would not be composed of Indian States and representatives of political parties, but Indian States and representatives of various provinces. Mr Huq maintained that this made a fundamental difference, and, therefore, membership of the Defence Council did not come within the "mischief" of the resolution adopted by the League.

As Sir Sultan Ahmed and Begum Shah Nawaz had failed to resign before the time limit imposed by the League Working Committee, Mr Jinnah expelled them from the League and debarred them from becoming members of the organisation for five years.

Bengal Repercussions—The bold attitude taken up by Mr Huq could not fail to have repercussions on his position in Bengal. Two of his colleagues on the Bengal Cabinet, who were staunch supporters of the official League policy and who disapproved of his action, caused trouble for him. There were demonstrations against Mr Huq and the provincial league organisation said some unpleasant things about him. The resentment of League Muslims against his action manifested itself even within the Cabinet. This state of affairs reflected itself even on the floor of the legislature. All this eventually led to the formation of a new Coalition Ministry in Bengal with Mr Huq as Premier and some members of the Opposition, including representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha, as members.

About the same time the Muslim League Party in the central legislature withdrew from the autumn session of the legislature as an expression of its resentment against the "manner in which the expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council was undertaken and carried out and the National Defence Council was constituted."

On October 28 1941 members of the Muslim League party walked out from the Central Assembly after a statement made by Mr M. A. Jinnah who declared that they were doing so in order to register their protest against the way in which the Muslim offer of co-operation in the war effort had been completely ignored by the Government.

A meeting of the All India Council of the League held at Delhi in October endorsed the decision of the Working Committee regarding the expanded Viceroy's Executive Council and the National Defence Council and condemned the action of Sir Sultan Ahmed and Begum Shah Nawaz in refusing to accept the mandate of the Working Committee and in insisting to remain on the said Councils in disregard of the wishes of the Muslims.

A resolution declared that "the Muslims taken in the expanded Council of the Viceroy and the so-called National Defence Council are in no way representative of, nor do they in any way represent, the interests of the Muslims. The resolution condemned the Government in that connection only to create a rift in the ranks."

Another resolution deeply deplored the serious riots at Amraoti and Nellore, "which clearly indicate that they were not merely the outcome of sudden communal outbreaks but were the result of calculated design to undermine the morale of the Muslims in areas where they are in a microscopic minority." In view of these riots and several others in other provinces, the Council urged Government "forthwith to devise strong measures to check the growing tendency of lawlessness and terrorism of the Hindu majority and to afford effective protection to the Muslim minorities in the provinces."

Mr. Huq Expelled.—About a month later the Working Committee of the League considered a letter from Mr Fazlul Huq and passed the following resolution "The Working Committee excuses the delay in not sending the reply within 10 days on the ground of his ill health as the matter was of such serious import that it required his anxious consideration. The Working Committee notes Mr Fazlul Huq's earnest reaffirmation of his loyalty to the Muslim League and his statement that he has never hesitated to carry out the mandates of the League, the latest instance in proof thereof is his resignation from the National Defence Council in obedience to the decision of the Working Committee. The Committee further notes his assurance that nothing was further from his intention than to hurt the feelings of or to cast aspersions on the President or the Executive of the League and others concerned; and as Mr Fazlul Huq requests the Committee his assurance should be accepted, it is resolved that no further action should be taken in the matter."

Later however Mr Jinnah expelled Mr Huq from the League, partly because of his continued defiant attitude and partly because of the manner in which he formed a Coalition Ministry in Bengal.

Towards the end of 1941 the League Working Committee expressed itself on the political question. A resolution passed at Nagpur in December said "The Committee are deeply concerned and alarmed that while the policy of the British Government still remains the same as laid down in the Declaration of August 8, 1940, there is a growing tendency in a section of the British press and politicians who, under the stress of war against the Axis Powers and the entry of Japan in the arena, are urging the Government to revise the policy hitherto followed and to start a policy of appeasement of the Congress by making a fresh declaration in utter disregard of previous statements and promises to the Mussalmans of India and in ignorance of the nature and extent of the political religious and cultural differences existing between the major communities in India, namely Hindus and Muslims."

The Working Committee, therefore, consider it necessary to warn the British public and the Government that any departure from the policy and solemn Declaration of August 8, 1940, and pledges given therein to the Mussalmans would constitute a gross breach of faith with Muslim India and that any revision of policy or any fresh declaration which adversely affects the demand of Pakistan or proceeds

on the basis of a Central Government with India as one single unit and the Mussalmans as an all-India minority shall be strongly resented by the Muslims who will be compelled to resist it with all the force at their command which would, at this critical juncture, among other things necessarily result in serious impediment of the country's war efforts, which have so far been largely carried on with the help and support of Mussalmans, because of the policy and attitude hitherto adopted by the Muslim League in order not to embarrass or impede war efforts so far as possible."

Congress Criticised.—As the year 1941 was drawing to a close, Government decided to release all Congress satyagrahi prisoners, whereupon the Congress Working Committee suspended the civil disobedience campaign and formulated its policy (See chapter on the Indian National Congress). Commenting on this Mr Jinnah said that the new policy of the Congress only reiterated its original demand for an immediate and unconditional declaration of India's independence and freedom, with the right of the people to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly to be elected by means of adult franchise on the basis of a united and democratic India. "This clearly means the setting up of Hindu Raj, which Muslim India, will never accept."

"Muslim India is fighting and struggling for survival and for its right to self-determination, whereas the Congress and other Hindu organisations are speeding to establish supremacy and domination over the Muslims as an all-India minority by establishing one Central Government over the whole of India, and thus even to dominate and control those zones where the Muslims are in a solid majority and interfere even in their internal affairs, by virtue of the vital powers which must remain vested in the Central Government, such as defence, communications, customs and finance and various other executive and administrative powers."

If any new declaration is made on the part of the British Government departing from the declaration of August 8, 1940 as to the future constitution of India, or any proposal or move which in any way would militate against the Muslim demand for Pakistan, or prejudice it, or denounce it in any way, as seems to be the main effort of the Hindu leaders, it would not only create an unprecedented catastrophe, but result in grave disaster at this critical juncture of the war and the war efforts, apart from the fact that it would constitute a gross breach of faith with Muslim India.

With regard to the immediate issue namely, the prosecution of war and the war efforts, the Muslim League has from the very beginning been ready and willing without prejudice to the major political issues, to shoulder the burden of the defence of the country, singly or in co-operation with other parties, on the basis that real share and responsibility is given to Muslim India in the authority of the Government at the Centre and the Provinces, within the framework of the present existing constitution. But so far no serious heed has been paid to this policy of the All-India Muslim League by the British Government.

Reply to Chinese Leader.—Similarly while commenting on the statement issued by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (See chapter on the Indian National Congress), Mr Jinnah said "Muslim India is not lagging behind any other community in its desire for freedom of all the peoples of India. But India is composed of a constellation of nations, and it is not one national State—its two major nations being Hindus and Mussalmans. Apart from that, one-third of India is under the Indian Princes who are outside British India and are Sovereign States in relation to the Paramount Power of Great Britain. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the Marshal should have indulged in generalities without understanding the political situation in India and the constitutional adjustments which are necessary. I am afraid he is saturated with the ideas of those who surrounded him most while he was in India, and it is a pity that he should have without careful study expressed his views which may be exploited to the detriment of Muslim India."

"While Muslim India yields to none in its desire to achieve freedom for all the peoples of India, it cannot accept the machinations of those who speak in the name of freedom for Hindu India only, and not for the Mussalmans. We want our Hindu brethren to be free, but at the same time we do not want to be ruled by them. We also want to be free."

"There is no difference on the point with regard to freedom of the peoples of India but we desire that both the Hindu and Muslim nations should be free equally in their respective homelands and zones. Any other attempt at this juncture on the part of the British Government, which will militate directly or indirectly against the Pakistan Demand of Muslim India, will lead to the gravest disaster in India at this critical moment. I therefore, hope and trust that the British Government and the British public will not be carried away by the generalities in which Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek has indulged after his visit to India for a fortnight."

Lest the British Government should announce any new policy with regard to India which might militate against the League ideals, the Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature sent the following cable to Mr Churchill on the eve of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India: "The Muslim League Party Central Legislature views with grave alarm and apprehension reports that His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament may be stampeded into making a pronouncement or adopting an interim scheme within the framework of the present constitution or regarding future constitutional changes and impresses upon His Majesty's Government through you that no declaration be made which will prejudice or militate in any way against the Muslim demand for Pakistan as the only solution of India's future constitutional problem and that the Sapru scheme should not be accepted because it is highly detrimental to Muslim interests and no other scheme be adopted or constitutional change be made without the consent and approval of the Muslim League."

Allahabad Session.—The annual session of the Muslim League was held in Allahabad in the spring of 1942 while the Cripps negotiations were in progress at New Delhi. Presiding over the session, Mr Jinnah said "The main points which emerge from the Cripps formula are, first, that its object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect and in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs. Here there may be some doubts as to the functions and the powers. There are three things—firstly status, then comes power and finally functions. But that is a matter which will have to be considered when we come to the signing of a treaty or treaties with one Dominion or two Dominions or more."

"The next point that emerges is this. Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, steps shall be taken to set up in India in the manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India. So we shall have an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution. I shall deal with it when I come to the clause which lays down how that constitution-making body will be set up and how it will be created."

"Third, there is a provision for the participation of the Indian States. Fourth, His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed. But subject to this there are exceptions. The first exception is the right of any British Indian province that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it is so decided, that is to say, the constitution body completes the framing of the constitution and when that constitution so framed emerges from the deliberations of the constitution-making body which will be, remember, a sovereign body, then it would be open for any province or provinces to say, 'We are not in agreement with this constitution and therefore we are not prepared to accede to this constitution.'"

"But the most vital point and the most important of all the points so far as we are concerned particularly is as to how that province or provinces will express their will and exercise their right. But that is not in the document. But a suggestion has been thrown out by Sir Stafford Cripps and the suggestion is that if the province, that is the Legislative Assembly of the province, is in favour of accession by 60 votes, then it will be an end of it. It means that the province is bound to accede. But if they get 59 and the minority happens to be 41 then there will be a plebiscite of the people of the province. Then of course the non-acceding provinces can among themselves, in the same process, form another union or a dominion, or any single province may stand by itself as a dominion. That is the corollary."

"Then comes the provision for a treaty, the treaty or treaties which will have to be."

signed and made with the dominion or dominions that may be set up as well as with the Indian States acceding or not acceding. I told you that I would refer to the actual clauses of the proposals and how the constitution-making body will be set up or formed and the provision is thus: Immediately upon the end of hostilities the constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless leaders of the principal communities agree to some other machinery before the end of hostilities. So at the end of the hostilities the constitution-making body will be composed by this method. Immediately upon the results being known of the provincial elections which would be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the lower houses of all provincial legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to elect the constitution-making body by a system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about one-tenth of the number of the electoral college. Therefore, I think you understand that all the members of the assemblies of 11 provinces will meet together as one single electoral college and they will be roughly 1,600 members and they will be entitled to elect one-tenth, which means in all 160 members, by means of proportional representation. That is the constitution-making body.

"Whatever may be the constitutional implications of the status and the powers of the dominion, or the dominions that may be set up, the main objective is the creation of a new Indian Union. Now we'll start with that. For that purpose a constitution-making body will be set up which will be the sovereign body. A sovereign body will start—and to use the language of Sir Stafford Cripps—with a preference for an All-India Union. Think what will be the composition of that body. The composition of that body would be that first of all, it will be elected from amongst the members of the 11 assemblies meeting together as one college and by means of proportional representation not separate electorates. When that body is found I cannot conceive how they can come to any other conclusion except the Union and that is why it is so composed.

"But after the constitution-making body has framed its constitution by a bare majority it is true that any single province or provinces which do not approve of that constitution are given a chance to go through another test which I shall explain hereafter. At the most Muslims, even by separate electorates, will not be more than 25 per cent, but by the system of proportional representation they might be less in number in the constitution-making body. So the overwhelming majority will be non-Muslims and therefore the probabilities are contemplated that the constitution may by a majority be in favour of only one Indian union.

"The Muslims feel deeply disappointed that the entity and integrity of the Muslim nation has not been expressly recognised. Any attempt to solve the problem of India by the process of evading the real issues and by over-emphasising the territorial entity of the provinces which are mere accidents of British policy and administrative division is funda-

mentally wrong. Muslim India will not be satisfied unless their right of national self-determination is unequivocally recognised. It must be realised that India was never a country or a nation. India's problem is international in this sub-continent and the differences, cultural, social, political and economic, are so fundamental, that they cannot be covered up, concealed or confused, but must be handled by all as realists. The alleged power of the minority in the matter of secession suggested in the document is illusory, as Hindu India will dominate the decision in favour of one all-India union in all the provinces, and the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab will be at the mercy of the Hindu minority in those provinces who will exert themselves to the fullest extent and length for keeping the Muslims tied to the chariot wheel of Hinduism. Thus the Muslims will be doomed to subjection in all the provinces. We cannot barter away with our consent the future for the present, while fully realising the danger of foreign aggression and notwithstanding all our anxieties to defend India and to help the prosecution of war. To do so will be a crime on our part to posterity and the generations of hundred millions of Muslim India to come.

"As regards the proposals relating to the immediate adjustments in the Central and provincial Governments which we are told must be considered within the framework of the existing constitution, it is difficult to gather from the document anything definite and concrete, for it must necessarily depend upon the full picture when it is disclosed and it is not known to us, nor is it before us yet. The document is a bare skeleton of the proposals and obviously requires a lot of filling in and adjusting before it can be made acceptable, and it is one of those cases when the details will become more vital than the bare statement of certain principles.

"It has roused our deepest anxieties and grave apprehensions specially with reference to the Pakistan scheme which is a matter of life and death for Muslim India. We will therefore endeavour that the principle of Pakistan which finds only veiled recognition in the document should be conceded in unequivocal terms, and until the right of the Muslims to keep out or accede is defined to our satisfaction, we do not wish to see that the history of Palestine should be repeated as it was after the last war, after we have paid for the promises in blood, money and material. The document shows that Pakistan is treated as a remote possibility and that a definite preference for a new Indian Union which is the main objective, and the rule of procedure and the process indicated in the document and the interviews and explanation of Sir Stafford Cripps so far are against us and we are called upon to play the game with loaded dice."

Resolutions—The open session of the Muslim League passed a resolution authorising the President Mr Jinnah, to appoint a committee to take forthwith all necessary and effective steps for the protection of life, honour and property of Muslims.

Mr Jinnah, explaining the resolution, referred to "the grave internal and external dangers

at this juncture" and the need to save the life, honour and property of 100 million Muslims. He said it did not mean that they did not also have the concern and care of other fellowmen belonging to different communities, castes and creeds. He emphasised that the Muslims should organise themselves in a systematic and planned manner without any loss of time. On the committee, he continued, should be the right sort of men, capable and selfless, who could command the confidence and respect of the people. The function of the committee would be to deal with the situation as it might arise in different provinces and keep in touch with the various provincial district and primary Leagues and guide them to put into effect measures as suggested by the committee. Mr Jinnah made special reference to emergencies like shortage of food-stuffs, other necessities of life and rise in prices, and said they must be dealt with. He said there might be villages or towns in which Muslims were in a handful minority, and he had grave apprehensions about them in case of any disorder. He suggested that they should, in cases of emergency, be brought at any cost or sacrifice to places where there were a larger number of Muslims.

Another resolution endorsed the action which Mr Jinnah had taken (see earlier) in expelling from the membership of the Muslim League, the Hon Mr. A K Fazlul Huq, who has completely forfeited the confidence of Muslims by his repeated betrayal of their cause generally in India and particularly in Bengal."

A resolution adopted unanimously by the Muslim League session expressed heart-felt sympathies with the Indian nationals who had settled down in Java, Burma, Malaya and Singapore and who have had to lose their all and sailed homewards in most tragic circumstances.

Other Muslim Organisations.—A feature of Muslim activities in 1941-42, especially during the last four or five months, was the emergence, rather the reappearance, of a number of Muslim organisations which claimed that each of them commanded considerable influence among large sections of the community and thereby appeared to militate against the prestige and authority of the Muslim League. Reference has already been made to the dissent expressed by the Premiers of the Punjab and Bengal to the orthodox policy of the League. Other leaders like the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Maulvi Obaidullah Sindhi, M Y Shereef and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad followed suit. The Momins, the Shikhs, the Azad Muslims all expressed separate viewpoints.

The All-India Azad Muslim Board in March 1942, resolved "To avert the fate of those who have succumbed to aggression, it is imperative that no effort should be spared to knit all the people of India into a united endeavour. The country's will should be galvanised and its immense potential effectively developed for the task of defending the country and thereby establishing its freedom in a world free of aggression. The Board is convinced that there is a general unanimity in India that the country must forthwith cease to be a Depend-

ency if this end is to be achieved and that it should have the freedom enjoyed by the other free countries of the world, including England and the Dominions, Representing nine constituent Muslim organisations and speaking for the bulk of the Indian Muslims, this Board fully supports this demand.

"Further, it feels constrained to conclude that the specious plea of the Secretary of State for India, and the British Government that the Muslim League is the authoritative spokesman of the Indian Muslims, and that its attitude and demands constitute an insuperable obstacle in the way of India's freedom is an indefensible subterfuge to mask the disinclination of the British Government to part with power. The serious gravity of the situation occasioned by the menace of an early invasion most imperatively demands that the British Government should immediately recognise India's freedom and transfer real power to enable the representatives of the people to assume complete responsibility for the defence of the country as a whole in full and mutual collaboration with the other free countries."

The Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference adopted a resolution on the Cripps proposals, expressing the view that "the solidarity, integrity and unity of India is vitally essential for the common good of the Indian people and especially in the best interests of the Muslims of India." The resolution proceeded "The Committee cannot, however lose sight of the fact that a section of the Muslims is against the introduction of a single unitary system of Government in this country apprehending such a system to be detrimental to the interests of the Muslims residing in the Muslim majority provinces. But the Committee, being conscious of the fact that the fear and apprehensions of such Muslims are the outcome of the mutual distrust and suspicion of the communities inhabiting this country, has full belief that such communal dissensions and animosities as exist at present will completely disappear with the establishments of full self-rule in India.

"The Committee holds that the proposal relating to the option given to the provinces to keep out of the proposed Indian Union has been ingeniously devised inasmuch as, its practical effect would inevitably be to create several 'Ulsters' within India.

"The Committee opines that the constitution making body, as envisaged by the proposals, would reflect the opinion of only ten per cent of the inhabitants of India and can, therefore, hardly be called a democratic body."

Stressing the need for transfer of control of India's defence to Indians, the Committee declared that "the masses must be made to feel that this war is being fought in the interest of India and that it is their own war.

"The Committee considers that the proposals are absolutely unsatisfactory and fall short of the aspirations of the Muslim masses and regard them as quite unacceptable unless modified in the manner suggested."

1 That no province be taken out of the Indian Union.

of one single Indian Union were given a fair trial for full ten years

2 That instead of allowing the existing lower houses of the provinces to nominate representatives to the constitution-making body, provision be made to constitute that body by electing its members by means of adult franchise :

3 That the control of the Defence of India be forthwith transferred entirely into Indian hands and 4 That the peoples of the Indian states be given the right to elect representatives to the constitution-making body "

These claims and viewpoints of Muslims outside the Muslim League were brought to the notice of the British Government when the latter's spokesman, Mr. Amery said. I have received a telegram from the President of the All-India Muslim Conference in the sense stated. The Conference claims to speak on behalf of Muslims, a Moslem community consisting chiefly of weavers and agricultural labourers and numbering from four to five millions and not forty-five millions. Many Muslims belong to the Muslim League. I have also seen a report of the resolutions passed at the end of February by the Board of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference under the presidency of Mr. Allah Bux. Mr. Fazlul Huq is reported to have been present. This Conference, which has not previously met since 1940, is mostly supported by Muslims associated with the Congress. I am aware that Mr. Jinnah's leadership is not accepted by all Muslims, but I have no reason to doubt that the Muslim League remains the principal organisation voicing Moslem political opinion "

Replying to the Vice-President of the All-India Muslim Conference said "It is a pity that an authority of the rank and position of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India should betray such ignorance as to the real state of affairs in this country. It is the Muslim community who form the bulk and backbone of the Muslim community in India. Constituted as the Muslims are, we represent the masses as against the classes who, as we have consistently said, are largely represented by the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah "

Referring to the Muslim League's Pakistan scheme, he said. "The Muslim League's pretence for the ill of the Muslims does not even touch the fringe of the real problem of the Muslim masses. Therefore, the Muslims have decided to stand on their own legs and carve their own destiny.

Whatever Mr. Amery may say or do, the surging tide of mass consciousness among the Muslims will sweep all barriers and shackles that bind them. The Muslims will stop at nothing short of complete emancipation from the bondage of the higher classes on the one hand and foreign domination on the other "

The Secretary of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference said "It is true that some of the constituent organisations of the Azad Federation have in the past been associated with the Congress, but they were similarly associated with the Muslim League until a few years ago. They were equally closely associated

with the All-India Muslim Conference, which once threatened to absorb the League. The Azad Muslims' Federation was started in 1940 just as the All-India Muslim Conference was started in 1929 to distinguish the bulk of the Indian Muslims from the attenuated League of those days. In 1929 the League had ceased to attract a majority of Indian Muslims. In 1940 it was felt by nine leading Muslim organisations that the League had become sectional and therefore they met and decided to form a federation to which the League was also invited to send its representatives. The League, however, chose to hold aloof. It is a well-known fact that while the main bulk of the N W F P and Sind Muslims do not agree with the League's new politics, a majority of the Bengal, and Punjab Muslims are far from endorsing unquestioningly what passes as the political opinion of those whom the League is believed to represent. It is true that the League voices the political opinion of a considerable body of Indian Muslims even to day. But the Azad Muslim's Federation claims to voice the political and religious opinion of a more considerable body of Muslims "

These protestations had no effect on the estimate of the British Government or of the Indian public of the strength or the influence of the Muslim League or the Muslims of India

Cripps Scheme Rejected.—The proposals of the British War Cabinet were examined carefully by the Muslim League Working Committee which, whilst rejecting the scheme, expressed gratification that the possibility of Pakistan was recognised by implication by providing for the establishment of two or more independent unions in India. It is regretted that the proposals of His Majesty's Government embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and therefore no alternative proposals were invited, and passed the following resolutions —

"In view of the rigidity of the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to the fundamentals not being open to any modifications, the Committee have no alternative but to say that the proposals in their present form are unacceptable

"(1) The Mussalmans, after 25 years' of genuine efforts for the reconciliation of the two major communities and the bitter experience of the failure of such efforts, are convinced that it is neither just nor possible, in the interest of peace and happiness of the two peoples, to compel them to constitute one Indian Union, composed of the two principal nations—Hindus and Muslims—which appears to be the main object of His Majesty's Government, as adumbrated in the preamble of the draft declaration, the creation of more than one union being relegated only to the realm of remote possibility and is purely illusory.

"(2) In the Draft Declaration a constitution-making body has been proposed with the primary object of creating one Indian Union. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it has finally decided that the only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent zones and it will, therefore, be unfair to the Mussalmans to compel them to

enter such a constitution-making body, whose main object is the creation of a new Indian Union. With conditions as they are, it will be not only futile but on the contrary may exacerbate bitterness and animosity amongst the various elements in the country.

"Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected lower houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen.

"The constitution-making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and dominions and the Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution-making body in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent.

"The right of non-accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down are such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non-accession has been given to the existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis.

"The Mussalmans cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand a clear and precise pronouncement on the subject. Any attempt to solve the future problem of India by a process of evading the real issues is to court disaster.

"In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union but in the letter dated 2nd of April from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution to stand in.

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent, the minority will have the right to demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the Northwest Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions

cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces.

"As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to the Mussalmans alone, which is to deny them the inherent right, to self-determination.

"(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a union.

"(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties nor is there any provision made as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new situation.

"(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available.

"Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsel of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole and that it would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the Centre and discard the rest of the draft scheme and as the Committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of the immediate arrangements.

"In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Mussalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future.

Views on National Government—A statement issued by Mr Jinnah after the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps from India lent support to the views expressed by the Lord Privy Seal and upheld the reasons for Sir Stafford's rejection of the Congress demand for a National Government. Mr Jinnah's statement said:

"Regarding the immediate present it was not open to us to suggest any alternatives as we had to accept proposals as a whole or not."

at all. Having decided on the future, we thought that no useful purpose would be served in discussing the present and we also thought that until a complete picture was available it was not possible for us to deal with it. Details with regard to the present were of vital importance and in this case they were more important than the principles themselves. No discussion, however, took place between myself and Sir Stafford Cripps regarding the present except that details were to be worked out and settled by the Viceroy with the parties concerned.

"I now gather from the maze of correspondence and statements that has been issued that Congress leaders had alleged that Sir Stafford Cripps was discussing with them the alternative proposals of theirs which in fact have been denied by Sir Stafford Cripps. I have no knowledge of what took place between him and the Congress but I may add that if any alternative proposals of the Congress were accepted, which means the immediate freedom and independence of India and a Cabinet to be nominated by the major parties with collective responsibility that the Viceroy is to act as a constitutional Governor-General and the Secretary of State and H. M. Government will have no power to interfere—which means the setting up of a Cabinet irremovable and responsible to nobody but the majority and would be at the command of the Congress in the Cabinet.

"If such an adjustment were arrived at, then it would have been a sort of Fascist Grand Council and the Muslims and other minorities would have been entirely at the mercy of the Congress Raj. Then to say that the future would be considered after the war is to my

mind absurd because there would be nothing left for the future to discuss except details. We stand for freedom and independence yielding to none in that respect, but the Congress scheme will not be freedom and independence for the Muslims and other minorities of India who will be at the entire mercy of a Caucus Cabinet. Therefore, we hold that the Congress proposals are short-circuiting the paramount and vital issue in the name of national demand and National Government. This has been the game of the Congress from the very beginning and that is what we have been resisting.

"The Congress recognised that a Cabinet formed under its scheme would be a composite Cabinet composed of different groups representing various ideologies in the country, some coming from the Congress, some from the Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League and Sikhs. I have noted that Pandit Nehru made it quite clear when he said that suppose in a Cabinet of 15 there was a Congress majority of eight or nine. Added to that Congress majority would be the Hindu Mahasabha, and Sikhs and the Muslims would be left in a negligible and ineffective minority. The only consolation Pandit Nehru offered was that if Mussalmans did not agree they could resign. If this is not the foregone conclusion of the tyranny of the majority, what else could it be?" I am also surprised to read Pandit Nehru's statement that I would not have objected to the Congress demand for a national Government. I assert that if the Congress demand had been accepted it would be a death knell to the Mussalmans of India. Mr. Jinnah concluded that the Congress carried on negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps over the head of all other parties whom it utterly ignored."

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in January, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

Federation—The Act proposed to set up a Federation with limited responsibility at the Centre, and provide for autonomy to the eleven provinces of composing British India.

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces by the refusal of the party in power to carry on the work of Government. Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to him. The constitution remained virtually suspended.

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the centre.

Suspension of the Federal idea—The Viceroy openly announced that steps for the enforcement of the federal part of the constitution would remain suspended although he also expressed the hope that conditions, internal as well as external, would so settle down as to permit of a reconsideration of the position at an early date. Apart from the war situation, which precludes any major undertaking relating to the Indian constitution the steadily deteriorating internal political controversies have pushed into the background measures for the revival of the Federation envisaged by the Government of India Act. Indeed, present trends indicate that the 1935 Federation is virtually dead. There seems little prospect of a resurrection of the federal ideal of the Round Table Conference. The very principles underlying the structure of the Central Government—and even the Provincial Government—have been challenged. Widespread and influential demands have been made for an examination *de novo* of the entire constitu-

tional fabric, and the authorities have more or less agreed to those demands. Like everything else in a totalitarian war, the Government of India Act of 1935 is in the melting pot; the federal part of it has been put off, while the provincial part has been suspended in seven out of the eleven provinces. Thus the account hereinbelow relates mainly to the provisions in the statute rather than to what is in vogue. The provincial part is, of course, in operation in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind.

Amendments to the Act—The Provincial Constitution was suspended in seven out of eleven provinces as the indirect result of the war—the popular Ministries in those provinces having resigned on an issue somewhat connected with the war and rendered the formation of other Ministries in their places impossible owing to the numerical disposition of the party strength. The constitution was restored in one of the provinces, namely, Orissa in the autumn of 1941, thanks to the successful efforts of the Opposition to wear away certain members from the obstreperous majority party. As against this gain to the constitution however, Assam faded out of the picture during Christmas week in 1941. Following the resignation of one of his principal supporters in the Cabinet, the Premier of Assam resigned and the Governor, finding it impossible to form a stable Ministry, took over the reins of administration by invoking section 93 of the Government of India Act. Other changes were made in the Act during the past few months as a direct consequence of the war.

One of these changes was effected by an alteration in the King-Emperor's Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General. By virtue of the change thus effected the Governor-General is freed from the necessity of submitting for the signification of the Crown's pleasure any measure involving certain special responsibilities of the Governor-General. It has been laid down that the Governor-General need not so submit any measure or measures if he is satisfied that conditions created by the present war have rendered it impossible or inexpedient to do so.

Similarly, in order to provide against possible constitutional complications that may arise from an interruption of communications between Great Britain and India, it has been laid down by amendments to the Government of India Act of 1935, passed by Parliament, that the Governor-General should have the power of making appointments to, and removal from, any office in India which under the original Act is exercisable by His Majesty. The amendment also authorises the Governor-General to enact by notifications in the *Gazette of India* provisions which could be made by Orders in Council. There were similar changes made solely with the object of obviating the delay which might occur in consequence of the war in securing prior approval of the authorities in England.

The Federation which the Act, as it stands, provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not

Government of India Act, 1935.

homogeneous The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties."

Federal Executive—The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

Governor-General special powers—In contrast however with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors. In the second place in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministerial advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests
- (e) The prevention of discrimination
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burma origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof

- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The Federal Legislature—The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers. The Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly)

An "annual financial statement" setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation, and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well-recognized principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as "concurrent", but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the Indian Federation as laid down in the Government of India Act. When half of the Indian States, are the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India.

New Provinces created by the Act—The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the farmers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume.

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

The Federal Court—Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions—It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy is in operation. Under the Act there are eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N W F Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive is similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there are the following Chief Commissioners' provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial legislatures is the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House are elected—the Governor has the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.)

Franchise—The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately. Provinces while as in some cases the payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1917 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 1 per cent of the total population, based mainly on a property qualification. The reformed constitution

wider franchise, over 6,000,000 women voters, as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes

Powers of Provincial Governments—Under the old constitution the Provinces had no original or independent powers. The local Governments were under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution took was to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects are "transferred." The administration of all these subjects have passed from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor retains a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions are not frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Governors' Powers—Under the new Constitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, not with standing the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the Provinces.

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution.—

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for scheduled castes.	Sikh seats.	Muslim seats	Women's seats.
Madras .. .	20	14	1	..	4	1
Bombay .. .	16	10	1	..	4	1
Bengal .. .	20	8	1	..	10	1
United Provinces ..	20	11	1	..	7	1
Punjab .. .	16	3	..	4	8	1
Bihar .. .	16	10	1	.	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar .. .	8	6	1	..	1	..
Assam .. .	5	3	..	..	2	..
N. W. F. Province ..	5	1	..	..	4	..
Orissa .. .	5	4	..	..	1	..
Sind .. .	5	2	..	..	3	..
British Baluchistan ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi .. .	1	1	.	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	.	..	..	..
Coorg .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indians .. .	1	..	.	..	..	..
Europeans .. .	7	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians .. .	2	.	.	..	..	..
Total ..	150	75	6	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.
Representatives of British India.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.		Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Anglo-Indian seats	Eurpn seats.	Indian Christian seats.	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Land-holders seats.	Seats for representatives of labour.	Women's seats.
		Total of general seats.	General seats reserved for scheduled castes									
Madras	37	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	..	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U. P.	37	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	.	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bihar	30	16	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
C. P. and Berar	15	9	2	..	3	.	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
N. W. F. Province	5	1	..	.	4	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Orissa	5	1	1	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	.	..
Sinl	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Baluchistan	1	..	..	.	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	1	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non Province seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	3	..	1	..
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province.	Total seats	General seats	Muslims.	Euro- peans	Indian Christians	Seats to be filled by Legis- lative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor.
Madras	54-56	35	7	1	3	..	8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	9	1		..	3-4
Bengal	63-65	10	17	3		27	6-8
United Provinces	58-60	34	17	1	..	..	0-8
Rihar	29-30	9	4	1	..	12	7-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2		..	3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province.	Total seats	General		Seats for representatives of backward areas and tribes	Sikhs	Muslims	Anglo-Indians	Europeans.	Indian Christians	Representatives of Commerce, Industry, mining and planting.	Landholders	University seats.	Seats for women.				
		Total of general seats	General seats reserved for scheduled castes										Labour.	General.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Anglo-Indian
Madras	215	146	30	1	..	28	117	33	8	6	6	1	6	6	..	1	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	..	29	117	33	2	7	2	1	8	4	..	1	1
Bengal	250	78	30	..	..	64	11	1	2	19	5	1	3	2	..	..	..
U. P.	228	140	20	..	..	84	1	1	2	3	6	1	3	4	..	..	..
Punjab	175	42	8	7	31	39	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	..	..
Bihar	152	86	15	1	..	14	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	..	..	..
C P & Berar	112	84	20	9	3	34	..	1	1	11	2	..	4	1	..	..	..
Assam	108	47	7	5	..	36	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
N.W.F. Prov.	50	0	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Orissa	60	44	..	..	..	33	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Sind	60	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..

Note —In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats

The Indian Legislature.

War continued to overshadow the work of the Indian Legislature and several legislative and taxation measures were enacted and 10 amending Ordinances and 9 original Ordinances were promulgated during the year 1941-42 to promote the war effort. The Central Legislative Assembly, elected normally for three years, completed the 8th year of its life on September 30, 1942, and in all probability its life will be extended by another year.

The Central Assembly held 14 sittings during the autumn session of 1941 and 32 sittings during the budget session of 1942, the Council of State held 8 and 16 sittings respectively during the corresponding sessions. The Congress Party, which constitutes the main opposition in the Central Assembly and had resolved to keep away from the sittings of the House since the Simla session of 1939, returned to the Assembly for one day only each session to fulfil the letter of the Law to prevent the seats of Congress Members from being declared vacant on account of continuous absence. The Muslim League Party withdrew from the autumn session of the Central Assembly as a protest against the scheme of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council but returned to the House for the budget session of 1942.

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, did not address a joint session of the two Houses during the year.

Governor-General's Ordinances—After the invasion of Norway the Government of India Act 1935 was amended empowering the Viceroy to make Ordinances which would remain in force for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. The original power restricted the life of such Ordinances to 6 months. Lord Linlithgow enacted 19 Ordinances during the year ending March 31, 1942. The important ones are—

The War Injuries Ordinance, 1941—This is an Ordinance to make provision for the grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the continuance of the present hostilities. Section 3 of the Ordinance empowers the Central Government to make a scheme or schemes in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance providing for the grant of relief in respect of the following injuries sustained during the continuance of the present hostilities, namely—(a) war injuries sustained by gainfully occupied persons (with such exceptions if any, as may be specified in the scheme) and by persons of such other classes as may be so specified; and (b) war service injuries sustained by civil defence volunteers, and authorise the Central Government or any authority authorised by the Central Government to make payments under the scheme. By section 5 power is given to ascertain the earnings of the person injured in respect of any period before he sustained the injury and to punish the person avoiding to satisfy the Government in this respect with fine which may extend to Rs. 500. Under section 6 of the Ordinance any person who for the purpose of obtaining a payment of grant under

a scheme either for himself or for any other person knowingly makes any untrue statement or untrue representation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

The Active Service Ordinance, 1941—This is an Ordinance to declare that certain persons shall be deemed to be on active service for the purposes of the Army Act, the Air Force Act, the Indian Army Act, 1911 and the Indian Air Force Act 1932. By section 2 all persons forming part of and all persons who are employed by, or are in the service of, or are followers of, or accompany any portion of, His Majesty's Forces shall, until such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be the date on which the present hostilities cease be deemed for the purposes of each of the said Acts to be on active service. By section 3 of the Ordinance, no punishment inflicted and no order passed or other action taken in any proceedings held, under any of the Acts specified in section 2 shall, after the commencement of this Ordinance be called in question in any court on the ground only that the person on whom the punishment was inflicted or to whose prejudice the order was passed or the action was taken was not on active service if (a) the act for which the punishment was inflicted, or in respect of which the proceedings were commenced occurred on or after the 3rd day of September, 1939 and (b) such person, at the time the act was committed, formed part of, or was employed by, or was in the service of, or was a follower of, or accompanied any portion of His Majesty's Forces.

The Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941—This Ordinance makes provision for the maintenance of certain essential services. By section 3 this Ordinance shall apply to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central Government or a Provincial Government being of opinion that such employment or class of employment is essential for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war. By section 4 power is taken to order persons engaged in certain employments to remain in specified areas. Provision is made for declaring the disobedience of any lawful order given to him in the course of employment or without any reasonable excuse, abandoning such employment or deserting himself from work or departure from any area specified in the order an offence under the Ordinance. Penalties and procedure are provided for under section 7.

The Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942—This Ordinance provides for the setting up of special criminal courts of Special Judges, Special Magistrates and also Summary Courts. It shall come into force in any Province only if the provincial Government, being satisfied of the existence of special circumstances, such as a hostile attack on India or on a part thereof, or a labouring India or from the fact that such an attack has been threatened or is being

declares it to be in force in the Province, and shall cease to be in force when such notification is rescinded. It is the first duty of Government to do all it can to protect the law-abiding population against such outbreaks; and to enable Government to act effectively it is essential that it should be able to apply deterrent penalties to offenders with the minimum of delay. The Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance and this Ordinance have this object in view. Some of their provisions may at first sight seem to be severe, but when the circumstances in which and the persons to whom they are to be applied are remembered no one can say that they go too far.

The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942.—This is an Ordinance to provide for the requisitioning on behalf of Government of the services of persons capable of driving motor vehicles. By section 3, a Provincial Government is authorised to ask any licensing authority to prepare for the Province concerned a register showing the names of such persons within the Province who are capable of driving a motor vehicle. By section 4, power to requisition the services of any of the persons entered in the register is taken. The services of persons so requisitioned shall be utilised within the Province. Penalties are provided for in section 6 of the Ordinance.

The Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942.—This Ordinance enables a fund to be established for financing measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton. Section 2 of the Ordinance imposes an additional duty of customs on raw cotton imported into any port in British India at the rate of one anna per pound. Section 3 empowers the Central Government to utilise the proceeds of the additional duty in financing such measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton in India as the Central Government thinks fit.

The Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance, 1942.—This is an Ordinance to constitute a Civil Pioneer Force for service in British India and to provide for the organisation, control and discipline thereof. This Force will, under section 4 of the Ordinance, be required to carry out the construction or demolition of buildings, the clearing of debris, the building of roads, the loading or unloading of transport vehicles, etc. Penalties are provided for major and minor offences in sections 11 and 12 of the Ordinance.

War Risk Insurance of Factories.—An Ordinance relating to compulsory Insurance of Factories was promulgated in the financial year closed. It covers damages caused by the enemy or in combating the enemy, to the plant and machinery and buildings of factories. Damages resulting from destructive measures taken by the Government with a view to deny facilities to the enemy will also be covered. The premium payable is 4% of value of the property, payable in instalments, cover being provided up to March 31 1944. The Government's liability is 80% of the damage and the insured will have to bear the first Rs 1,000 or 20% of the claim whichever is greater. Policies are accepted through insurance companies acting as Government agents.

An Ordinance amending the War Risks (goods) Insurance, 1940, has made three important changes:

(1) That the definition of the expression "War Risks" now includes damages resulting from destructive action taken by or under orders of Government with a view to denying facilities to the enemy.

(2) That if the premium for a quarter is changed, power has been taken to charge the higher rate to persons who have already taken policies at the lower rate.

(3) That the goods owned by firms carrying on business in British India which are situated in the State area inside the Cochin port limits and also inside the municipal limits of Ernakulam and Mattancherry are also covered by this amendment on a compulsory basis.

CENTRAL BUDGET, 1942-43.

The Central Budget for 1942-43 was presented to the Central Assembly by Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, on February 28, 1942. It disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs 17 crores for 1941-42 and a prospective deficit, on the present basis of taxation, of Rs 47 crores in 1942-43. The revised estimate of Defence expenditure for 1941-42 was placed at Rs 102 crores. This expenditure for 1942-43 was estimated at Rs 134 crores. The Finance Member stated that this was only a fraction of the total sum being spent in India on the war. He announced that the amount of expenditure on Defence Services and Supplies that the Government of India expected to recover from His Majesty's Government, under the operation of the Financial Settlement would amount to about Rs 200 crores for 1941-42 and exceed Rs 400 crores in 1942-43. The share of the provinces in the income-tax would be, he stated, 7.39 crores in 1941-42 and Rs 8.37 in 1942-43. The Finance Member observed in this connection that "this is considerably more than the total sum which at the time of the Niemeyer Award the provinces were expected to receive at the end of the ten-year devolution period or than ever appeared to be possible before the outbreak of the war."

The total revenue estimates for 1942-43 were placed at Rs 140 crores as compared with Rs 129.62 crores in the revised estimates of 1941-42. The yield from customs duties was taken at Rs 30 crores as against Rs 36 crores revised. The Finance Member explained that this reduced estimate was due to a considerable drop in imports expected as a result of extension of the war to the Pacific. The yield from Corporation Tax and Income-tax together with the Central Surcharge was expected to increase by over Rs 3 crores, and the collections of the Excess Profits Tax were put at Rs 20 crores as compared with Rs 8 crores in the current year. On this basis, the Finance Member stated, the divisible pool of Income-tax was expected to increase to Rs 25.75 crores. On the assumption that the sum to be retained by the Centre from the provincial moiety would be maintained at Rs 44 crores, the share of the provinces in 1942-43 was expected to reach the figure of Rs 8.37 crores.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

The Defence Budget for 1942-43 was placed at Rs 133 crores made up as follows —

(1) Basic normal budget	36 77	crores
(2) Effect of rise in prices	6 52	"
(3) India's war measures	81 30	"
(4) Non-effective charges	8 41	"

Of the total amounts shown, roughly Rs 47 crores, the Finance Member stated, represented initial expenditure and Rs 36 crores annual recurring expenditure. India's Defence expenditure, he further stated, was only a fraction—about one-fourth—of the gross Defence expenditure likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942-43. In other words, the amount of expenditure on Defence Services and Supplies that the Government of India expected to recover from His Majesty's Government during 1942-43, under the operation of the Financial Settlement, would exceed the enormous total of Rs 400 crores.

Civil expenditure estimates showed increases amounting to Rs 9.63 crores as compared with the revised estimates for 1941-42. Chief provisions, which resulted in this increased expenditure, mainly related to essential measures connected with the war, particularly Rs 4 crores under expenditure on Civil Defence.

The financial position for 1942-43 was thus summarized by the Finance Member —

	Crores of Rupees
Civil estimates	54 07
Defence expenditure	133 00
Total expenditure estimate	187 07
Total revenue at the existing level of taxation	140 00
Prospective deficit	47 07

The Finance Member proposed to meet a part of this deficit by fresh taxation, estimated to yield Rs 12 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 35 crores to be covered by the borrowing programme.

The Finance Member then announced his fresh measures of taxation. He proposed to make incomes from Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,000 liable to tax at 6 pices in the rupee over the first Rs 750 of total income (subsequently, however, the exemption limit was raised to Rs 1,500 in deference to criticisms in the Assembly during Budget debates and discussions over the Finance Bill). This liability would however, be completely discharged, he stated, if the assessee deposited one and a quarter times the amount of tax liable in a Defence Savings Bank Account from which sums could not be withdrawn till one year after the end of the war and on which 21 per cent interest would be paid. The Surcharge on Income-tax was raised from the previous 33½ per cent level to a scale which runs from 6 pices in the rupee on incomes between Rs 1,500 and Rs 5,000, to 9 pices in the rupee on the next Rs 5,000, 1 anna 2 pices on the next Rs 5,000 and 1 anna 3 pices on the balance over Rs 15,000, the last being equivalent to a 50 per cent surcharge. At the same time, Corporation tax was raised to 1½ pices in the rupee. The

Finance Member informed that for incomes not exceeding Rs 6,000 an amount of the tax equal to half per cent of the Assessee's income would be funded for repayment to him after the end of the war.

The Finance Member announced that the rate of Excess Profits Tax would be retained at 66½ per cent, but as an incentive to economy in business administration, he stated that Government would contribute an amount up to one-tenth of the Excess Profits Tax paid to a reserve for the re-equipment of industry after the war, provided the assessee deposited double this amount. The assessee's contribution to the reserve would be repayable within 12 months of the end of the war and till then would earn 2 per cent simple interest.

The above measures of direct taxation, after excluding repayable deposits, were expected to bring in Rs 530 lakhs.

The main proposal of indirect taxation was the levy of an emergency surcharge of one fifth on all customs import duties. The only exceptions were petrol, the tax on which was increased separately from 12 annas to 15 annas a gallon, raw cotton on which the duty had been previously doubled, and certain imports from Burma which were excluded by the operation of the Trade Agreement with that country. The duty on imported salt was to continue at the old rate and the excise duty on kerosene was raised to the enhanced import duty. The additional revenue from this overall surcharge was estimated at Rs 570 lakhs.

The final proposal was an increase in posts and telegraphs rates, to yield one crore. The ordinary letter rate was increased from 1½ annas to 1½, the postcard remaining unchanged. The minimum rate for ordinary telegrams was raised from 10 annas to 12 annas and for express telegrams from Rs 1-4-0 to Rs 1-8-0. The surcharge on trunk call fees was also raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

Discussing the ways and means position, the Finance Member gave a detailed exposition of the Sterling Debt Repatriation Scheme. Under the compulsory Sterling Debt Repatriation, the total terminable stock required amounted, he said, to Rs 97 crores. Including the market purchases which preceded this first compulsory acquisition, the total Sterling debt had been reduced by £101 million and the annual interest payments in sterling by over 4 million. The second compulsory scheme of repatriation, which had recently been inaugurated in respect of the non-terminable Sterling loans would, according to the Finance Member, require about £70 million for the 2½ per cent and 3 per cent Stocks. Another £70 million would be required at the end of 1942-43 for payments in connection with the 3½ per cent Stock. The Finance Member stated that the Reserve Bank would be able to make these amounts available to Government without any strain on its Sterling resources on account of its continued large-scale acquisition of Sterling.

Answering some of the criticisms about the repatriation scheme the Finance Member stated that the real gain to the country is in the

liquidation of the external obligations, which might prove an embarrassment in future, and their replacement by internal debt.

Railway Budget, 1941-42.—Introducing the Railway Budget on February 18, 1942, the Communications Member, Sir Andrew Clow, stated that against the original forecast of a surplus of 11.83 crores, the year 1941-42 was expected to end with a surplus of 26.20 crores, which was 7.74 crores more than the actual surplus of 1940-41. For 1941-42 the total traffic receipts from State-owned lines were expected to be 127 crores, *i.e.*, about 15 crores more than the previous year and 18.75 crores more than the original estimate. Total working expenses, including 12½ crores for depreciation, were 73.13 crores, or about 7½ crores more than the previous year. Of the expected surplus of 26.20 crores, 19.12 crores would go to general revenues and 7.08 crores to the depreciation fund in repayment of the loans taken from it in past years of deficit. Of the 19.12 crores paid to general revenues, 4.80 crores would be treated as current contribution, while the balance of 14.32 crores would be taken in reduction of the arrears of contribution. The liability of the railway revenues to general revenues at the end of 1941-42 in respect of past arrears would stand at 13.68 crores only, while the outstanding loan from the depreciation fund would stand at 23.21 crores. The amount in the railway reserve would stand at the end of the year at 6.79 crores.

1942-43 traffic receipts were estimated at 127½ crores, and working expenses at 70½ crores, while the surplus was expected to be 27.95 crores of which 20.13 crores would be transferred to general revenues and 7.82 crores to the depreciation fund.

The moratorium resolution keeping in abeyance the liability of railway revenues to the depreciation fund for the loans taken therefrom and to the general revenues for the arrear contribution expired with the close of the budget year 1941-42. If it were not renewed, and the

terms of the separation convention were acted upon strictly, the entire railway surplus would go towards repayment of the loans taken from the depreciation fund. As the general revenues cannot, in the conditions created by the war, afford to do without a substantial assistance from the railway revenues, the moratorium has been extended by a year, and Sir Andrew Clow promised that Government would, in the light of the position reached by the autumn, place before the House their proposals either for a revision of the existing convention or for further interim arrangements to meet the war situation only.

During the course of the year there were a few enhancements in rates and fares. The East Indian and the North Western Railways' passenger fares were enhanced to bring them into line with those on other large railway systems, while, with a view to preventing the increasing tendency to send goods by passenger trains, the rates for parcels and luggage were increased by another two annas in the rupee, leaving the existing exceptions, *e.g.*, newspapers, intact. In order to ensure a better use of wagon supplies at a time when they are badly wanted, an extra charge of two annas in the rupee has been imposed on consignments of food grains of less than a wagon, while the rebate on wheat exported west of Aden has been withdrawn. All these changes take effect from the 1st of May, 1942.

During the year 1942-43 the B & N. W. and R. & K. Railways and two small branch lines will be purchased by the State at a cost of Rs. 20 crores. With this development, the entire railway system of Northern India, with the exception of unimportant light railways and some lines owned by Indian States, will come under State management, the mileage under State management thereby increasing from 17,000 miles to 24,000 miles, and the number of railway employees in the service of the State will increase from 3,90,000 to over 5,00,000.

Eastern Group Conference.

In order to co-ordinate the industrial war effort of the eastern countries belonging to the British Commonwealth of nations, a Conference known as the Eastern Group Conference was held in New Delhi in October, 1940, and was attended by delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, North and South Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Newfoundland, Zanzibar, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong and Palestine. The Indian delegation to the Conference was an official one, while the United Kingdom was represented by a Supply Mission headed by Sir Alexander Roger.

The object of the Conference was to bring all the eastern industrial countries together as a single block for the production of war materials and to make them, as far as possible, self-supporting for all supply purposes. One of the functions of the Conference was to devise means to avoid duplication. Although the work of the Conference was limited to war supply problems,

conversations not concerned with war supply were conducted outside the Conference proper under the aegis of the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

Eastern Group Supply Council.—The deliberations of the Conference led to the formation of a permanent body called the Eastern Group Supply Council, under the Chairmanship of Sir Archibald Carter as the civil organisation responsible for co-ordinating supplies, and the Central Provision Office as its military counterpart, with Major-General Holden as the Controller-General of Army Provision, responsible for co-ordinating military requirements. The primary function of the Eastern Group Supply Council is to arrange supplies from the eastern group countries to meet the demands of the Central Provision Office, and in doing so, the Council helps in the co-ordination of production plans within the different Group countries.

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an *ad hoc* body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members, one of whom is normally a Government official. It has, subject to the approval of the Government of India, power to co-opt other members for particular enquiries.

It tours over the industrial centres in India where the industry referred to it is located and if satisfied after detailed enquiries that the claim for protection is justified, it makes its recommendations to the Government of India. The last Tariff Board became *functus officio* early in 1939 after completing an enquiry into the question of extending protection to the Indian sericulture industry.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers—The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows—

Name of country.			Indian population	Date of estimates.
<i>British Empire.</i>				
1.	Ceylon	.. ..	800,000	..
2.	British Malaya*	.. ..	744,908	.. 1910
3.	Hongkong	.. ..	4,745	.. 1930
4.	Mauritius	.. ..	269,885	.. 1931
5.	Seychelles	.. ..	503	.. 1933
6.	Gibraltar	.. ..	80	.. 1931
7.	Nigeria ..	.. ..	32	.. 1932
8.	Kenya	.. ..	44,635	.. 1931
9.	Uganda	.. ..	18,800	.. 1938
10.	Nyasaland	.. ..	1,631 (Asiatics)	.. 1937
11.	Zanzibar	.. ..	14,242	.. 1931
12.	Tanganyika Territory	.. ..	23,422	.. 1931
13.	Jamaica	.. ..	19,039	.. 1938
14.	Trinidad	.. ..	161,106	.. 1930
15.	British Guiana	.. ..	142,736	.. 1938
16.	Fiji Islands	.. ..	94,966	.. 1939
17.	Northern Rhodesia	.. ..	421 (Asiatics)	.. 1937
18.	Southern Rhodesia	.. ..	2,184 (Asiatics)	.. 1936
19.	Canada	.. ..	1,599	.. 1931
20.	Australia	.. ..	2,404	.. 1933
21.	New Zealand	.. ..	1,166	.. 1932
22.	South Africa—Natal	.. ..	183,646	.. 1936
23.	„ Transvaal	.. ..	25,561	.. 1936
24.	„ Cape Province	.. ..	10,692	.. 1936
25.	„ Orange Free State	.. ..	29	.. 1936
26.	South African Protectorates	.. ..	409 (Asiatics)	.. 1936
27.	South West Africa	.. ..	14 („)	.. 1936
28.	Maldives	.. ..	550	.. 1933
29.	British North Borneo	.. ..	1,298	.. 1931
30.	Aden	.. ..	7,836	.. 1937
31.	British Somaliland	.. ..	520	.. 1931
32.	United Kingdom	.. ..	7,128	.. 1932
33.	Malta ..	.. ..	41	.. 1933
34.	Grenada	.. ..	5,000	.. 1932
35.	St Lucia	.. ..	2,169	.. 1921
36.	British Honduras	.. ..	497	.. 1931
37.	Burma ..	.. ..	1,017,625	.. 1931
Total for British Empire			3,611,739	

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Name of Country.				Indian Population	Date of estimates.
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					
37.	Dutch East Indies	..	..	27,638	1930
38.	Siam	..	..	55,000 (approximately)	1931
39.	French Indo-China	..	..	6,000 (")	1931
40.	Japan	..	..	300 (")	1931
41.	Bahrein	..	..	500	1933
42.	Iraq	..	..	2,596	1932
43.	Muscat	..	..	441	1933
44.	Portuguese East Africa	..	..	5,000	1931
45.	Madagascar	..	..	7,945	1931
46.	Reunion	..	..	1,533	1933
47.	United States of America	..	..	5,850	1930
48.	Dutch Guiana	..	..	40,777	1935
49.	Brazil	..	..	2,000	1931
50.	European countries	..	..	1,000 (approximately)	..
51.	Panama	..	..	85 (Hindus)	1930
Total for foreign countries				156,665	
Total for all countries				3,768,404	

General.—The recognition of the importance attached by public opinion in this country to the problems of Indians residing in other parts of the Empire led to the creation of the Department of Indians Overseas under the portfolio of a separate Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in October 1911 to deal with this increasingly complex matter. With the extension of war in the East and Far East and the occupation of Allied territories by the Japanese, the problems of the evacuation of Indians from these territories and of the welfare of those stranded in these areas, are also being dealt with in this Department.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and coconut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate

should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing

epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Legislation—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were

satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed. The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries.

It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power, to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated

under the Act on the 14th Dec 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment'. These rules have so far been made applicable to the provinces of Bombay and Sind.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1932 were remedied by the Indian Emigration Act, 1940. This Act empowers Protectors of Emigrants to exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 35 and 30A of the Act.

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three—

- (a) Control of emigration.
 - (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
 - (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.
- These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Immigration Act of 1922 (See earlier issues of the Year Book for details).

Admission of Indians to Empire Countries—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions.—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to

a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians, are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. New Zealand and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms.—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

Summary of present Position—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows —

(1) **South Africa**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement (See earlier editions of the Year Book for details)

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were published in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Cape Town Agreement, 1927

It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will.

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared

to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade. The Committee was required, *inter alia*, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919, were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable. The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to postpone its consideration.

further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para 7 of that Agreement.

The results of the Conference were summarised in previous editions of the Year Book

Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, *e.g.*, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bill. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to

undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed. These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938.

Mixed Marriages Commission.—In September, 1938, the South African Indian Congress presented a memorandum to the Commission and also gave oral evidence. It was pointed out that the number of marriages between Europeans and Indians was negligible, there was no sign of an increase in spite of the rapid growth in the numbers of each community, and that the effect of such marriages had an insignificant effect on the composition and future welfare of the South African population. The Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community.

The report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August, 1939. Four members of the Commission signed a majority report and one member a minority report. The finding of the majority report was that public opinion had failed to prevent mixed marriages and could not be relied upon to prevent such marriages in future and that mixed marriages give rise to social problems of a serious nature. The Commission held that segregation by means of housing schemes and the separation of the sexes at places of work would help in reducing the incidence of mixed marriages. The Commission emphasised the need for improvement of the economic position of non-Europeans on the ground that marriages with Europeans would be less attractive if their present disabilities were diminished. It was also suggested that a separate law should be enacted to govern the validation of the marriages between coloured persons only, coloured persons including all non-Europeans. In the minority report it was stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and it was suggested that the simple laws of heredity should be taught and also that to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population immigration into South Africa of young European women should be encouraged. In January, 1940, Dr Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly urging introduction of legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. In the course of the discussion on the resolution the Minister of the Interior stated that as the country was in a state of war, Government did not propose to embark upon contentious legislation touching difficult social conditions, sentiments and racial pride.

Murray Land Commission.—This Commission which was appointed early in 1938, was presided over by Mr Justice Murray of the Supreme Court of South Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) and had the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, the letter or spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership,

use or occupation by Asiatics of land is being evaded and to make any recommendations it may think fit in regard thereto

The foregoing terms of reference shall not apply to proclaimed land under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908 (Transvaal), as amended from time to time, to the extent to which it has been dealt with by the Feetham Report."

Both the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Agent General in the Union gave evidence before the Commission in October, 1938, and its report was published on the 22nd March, 1939. The recommendations of the Commission, which have been published in the Press, are generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view. No action has so far been taken by the Government of the Union on the report.

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India, the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 which came into force on June 16, 1939. The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal, (a) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions, (b) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal, and (c) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. The main provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May, 1930. (2) The issue of trading licences except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30, 1939. (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption. In April 1941 an amending Act was passed to keep alive the provisions of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two years, i.e., till May 1943.

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war.

Broome Commission—The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power have not been without effect on the attitude of the Union Government towards the Indian problem. Though the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939 had been brought into force in June, 1939, as a result of further representations, the Union Government declared that no fresh statutory measures involving

segregation would be introduced during the war. In January, 1940, the Minister of the Interior also announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent, if any, of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas, and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon'ble Mr Justice F N Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference—

"To enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent Indians have since 1st January, 1927, commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, as amended, of the Transvaal), and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition."

An attempt made by the Indian community to get the Commission discharged on account of the critical war position in Europe proved futile. The Commission concluded the recording of evidence in the Transvaal in November and enquiries in Natal were in progress during the first half of 1941. A summary of the findings of the Commission was published on October 11th. The two main findings are that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 does not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas is little more than a trickle. As regards the cases of penetration as had been found, it has been stated that the main reason for penetration by acquisition is attributable to the desire to obtain good investments (and this is also held to account for some of the acquisitions with occupation), while the most important reason for acquisition with occupation is given as the "lack of housing and civic amenities in predominantly Indian areas." The Commission has also recorded that "it is the Commission's considered opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory segregation will never be overcome, but that *de facto* segregation may some day be achieved by voluntary mutual co-operation."

Lawrence Committee—Towards the end of 1939, Mr Lawrence, the Minister of the Interior, suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City Council should constitute a Joint Committee for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asiatics into European areas. The Natal Indian Association expressed their opposition to any form of segregation but offered to co-operate with the Durban City Council in the manner suggested in order to establish harmonious relations between the two communities. The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the Indian community and the necessity for providing proper municipal amenities. The Committee has so far continued to function usefully.

War Effort—The Indian community in South Africa with possibly a few exceptions has co-operated in the war effort of the Union Government both by contributing their efforts to the War Fund and by assisting in the evacuation of Indians in the Struggle.

The Feetham Resolutions—Reference has already been made to the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936 after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission. Under the Act the Minister of the Interior is empowered to exempt land from the operation of the Gold Law regarding residence on or occupation of that land by coloured persons, but the Select Committee on the Bill had unanimously recommended that Asiatics should be given the right of ownership in areas proposed for exemption by the Feetham Commission in Asiatic Bazaars and in areas predominantly occupied by Coloured persons, provided the proposal was approved by both Houses of Parliament by means of a resolution. Hence what is known as the Feetham Resolutions has been of considerable importance to the Indian community in Transvaal, but till early in 1941 the Union Government could not see their way to push the resolutions through Parliament mainly because of opposition among party members to the scheme. The more liberal attitude of General Smuts' Govt and the influence on South African public opinion of the magnificent performances of Indian soldiers in the Middle East made it possible for the Feetham Resolutions to be introduced in the Union Parliament in April, 1941. The resolutions were passed by both Houses and hence for the first time Indians have been given legal right to continue to occupy and own land in what was known as "gold areas."

Immigration—Among other matters in which the position of Indians has lately improved mention may be made of the decision of the Union Government in May 1941 to admit commercial travellers from India into the Union. Under the immigration law of the Union of South Africa prohibited immigrants were not entitled to obtain a license to carry on any trade or calling in the Union and following representations from the Agent General in the Union the South African Government have agreed to issue to bona fide commercial travellers from India temporary permits as well as necessary licenses to trade. Also as a gesture of goodwill the Union Government have taken steps to see that the anti-Asiatic provisions of the law were not applied to Indian visitors, particularly those in transit through the Union.

Change of Status—Following the appointment of a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa by the Dominion Government of India the Government of India considered that the status of their representative should not be lower than that of any of the sister Dominions and an announcement was made that from 1st January 1941 the status of the Agent General would be raised to that of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa. The announcement was accompanied by a message from General Smuts to His Excellency the Viceroy. While the High Commissioner will be the sole channel of communication between the Government of India and the Union of South Africa and in official representations and correspondence his views will be those of the Government of India only, he will still be available for giving advice to the Indian community and for making any representations on their behalf.

(2) **Kenya Colony**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points.—

(a) **FRANCHISE**—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS**—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided—

(a) **FRANCHISE**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 6 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION**—The policy of segregation between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret

that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them " and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views, and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee —

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, viz., an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for

Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V S Srinivasa Sastri, P.O., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike,
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll,
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.O., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education

character open to all races" In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

Highlands.—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserves held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following

'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923'

The Commission in their report, which was published in May, 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order-in-Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1936—

'(a) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood

clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar.'

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council contemplated in the above announcement issued in February, 1939. Though the Order does not contain a definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent are to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government have made it clear that there is no intention of changing the administrative practice which has been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands. This decision has caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accords even to non-British subjects of European race.

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (1) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of 'native Produce and (2) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony. The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transports in Kenya, they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board. All these three questions were connected with one another in some form. His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands. The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects. As His Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter. To prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigration Advisory Board was established in October, 1938. The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as may be referred to it in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that it should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration. Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which is vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board. Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter and the result of the representations is awaited. The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill—(i) the provision authorising the Immigration Officer to require any intending immigrant, who is without any visible means of support or is likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500, and (ii) the provision altering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant has to prove that he is not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigration Officer may fix in his discretion. Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also.

Both questions have been settled satisfactorily. Indian representation on the Board has now been conceded and under the revised provisions all immigrants are divided into two classes (a) those who will if necessary be received back by their country of birth or origin and (b) those who will not be so received back, the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons. Indians therefore will be unaffected by this measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939.

Tanganyika—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany. Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. It was learned from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation.

Nyassaland and the Rhodesias—The report of the Royal Commission which had been

appointed in 1938 to inquire into the question of closer co-operation between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland was received and was under the examination of the Government of India but in view of the war the discussions have been suspended for the present.

Natal—Out of a total population of about 40,151 Indian male immigrants in Natal in 1940, approximately 34,000 or 85 per cent are (according to the 1940 report of the Protector of Immigrants in Natal, just published) in employment in the Provinces, and many, in addition, are farming on their own account and carrying on other trades.

Of those in employment, the largest number, about 6,300, are in the sugar industry. The next largest number are in the corporate bodies, which provide employment for over 2,400. Miscellaneous industries and employment as domestic servants account for 7,800, and tea, coal and railways employ roughly 1,485.

The average rate of wages paid on the estate is between 45s and 60s per month, including food, accommodation, medical attention and medicines free of charge.

The total number of Indians employed in coal-mines in Natal during the year was 1,922, of whom 579 were men, 303 women and the rest children.

The wages on the mines remained about the same as before, namely, 1s. 0d. or 2s. 0d. per shift, with food, medicine, medical attention and quarters free.

The number of Indians in Natal on 31st December, 1940, was approximately 188,985, of whom 10,151 were males, 30,328 females and the rest children. Of the 188,985 about 24,000 represent the original immigrants and 164,360 are Natal born.

There were 291 more births and 58 less deaths during 1940 than in the previous year, bringing the birth rate to 47.88 per mille and death rate to 13.23 per mille. The corresponding figures of 1939 were 48.01 and 14.02, respectively.

There were no arrivals during the year, emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911. The total number of Indian immigrants who returned to India during the year was 48, of which 45 were sent to India from different parts of the Union under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. The number of Indian children attending the schools, both Government and aided, is about 26,700 out of a total children population of 118,100, thus bringing the percentage to 22.6.

During the year 1939 there was a renewal of the agitation in Durban on the question of penetration of European areas by Indians. Protests were made by the Natal Indian Association in a letter to the Town Clerk, Durban, but at the suggestion of the Minister of the Interior who visited Durban it was agreed to establish more cordial relations between the European and Indian communities. A joint committee of representatives of the Durban City Council and the Natal Indian Association was accordingly formed. Apart from purchases of property the committee dealt with questions of Indian

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute, while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate contested either of the seats for election from the third constituency.

[illegible]

(c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937. Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940.

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. Out of the total Indian population of 94,000 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturists, but alienation of native owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. for cultivation of sugarcane. Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane, caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture. A number of practical difficulties connected with the leases, which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law, were also brought to the notice of the Government of India.

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement, that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners, and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians. As a result of the examination of the question, the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with all the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians. Their proposals were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October, 1939, and accepted by them. A Bill entitled Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated the 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above. The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill, and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940, and was assented to by the Governor.

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940, provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust. A Fijian Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particu-

lars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safeguarding the interest of Indians, it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lessees. The Colonial Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed. Though there is no Indian representation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas. Regulations have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide *inter alia* for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years.

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the Fiji Civil Service the Government of India have now been assured by His Majesty's Government that there is no rule preventing the appointment of an Indian as such to any posts in Fiji except those concerned solely with Fijian administration. The Colonial Government had under consideration a proposal to fix a quota for Indian emigrants but the matter has been held over for discussion with the Government of India after the war.

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Numan, Attorney-General, and J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatings and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatings was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Numan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, F.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in 1924, and

1925 His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1936, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (a) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (b), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates, and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers, whether resident or non-resident. There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended

(i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer, and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed. As a result, the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour and the other recommendations are, it is understood, still under consideration.

West Indies Royal Commission—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate

on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations"

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India. As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., I.O.S., who was secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.O., C.H., when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and the report was made available to the press in October, 1939. Only a summary of the recommendations of the Commission were available, the report will not be published by His Majesty's Government for the present. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates are forthcoming should be East Indians. The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law is concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which relate to matters of education, housing and labour administration appear satisfactory and likely to be of benefit to Indians. As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government have announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial research. Though the Commission made no recommendation for the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the West Indies the matter continues to engage the attention of the Indian Government.

During 1939-40 Major G Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour condition in the West Indies. The Government of India have taken steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India have suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry; and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control.

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica which contain considerable numbers of East Indians (as Indians in these parts are referred to) deserve mention. In Jamaica where Indians are less organised and fewer in numbers than in the other two territories, there has been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indians which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission. This claim has now been conceded. It has also been proposed to introduce constitutional reforms in the three Colonies immediately by reducing the proportion of official representation in the local Legislative Councils and increasing the extent of elected representation, while retaining the method of nomination for representation of minority or backward interests. In Jamaica where there is not much likelihood of any Indian securing election to the Council in view of the paucity of Indian voters and their not being numerous enough in any electoral district to have their effect felt, the Government of India have suggested that the possibility of nominating a member to safeguard Indian interests should be kept in view. In Trinidad and British Guiana local committees having Indian representatives have been appointed to examine franchise questions.

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE

Ceylon and Malaya—The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya which is of considerable importance to the labourer has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Immigration Act, 1923.

Ceylon—A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council

in December, 1927, as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.' The standard rate of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived.

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1932 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. Their requirements were estimated at 20,000 labourers, but the Ceylon Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5,000 as they were anxious to absorb suitable labour available for employment. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise. The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph.

After summoning Wages Boards and completion of the necessary formalities the Ceylon Government restored the wages of Indian estate labourers with effect from the 12th June, 1939, to the levels prevailing before the slump period since February, 1932, viz,

		Men	Women	Children
Up-country	Cts	49	39	29
Mid-Country	"	47	37	28
Low Country	"	45	36	27

with provision for the supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs 4 80 per bushel.

With the outbreak of war there was a general rise in commodity prices and a corresponding rise in the cost of living of the labourers. The period synchronised with a period of unrest and there was naturally a demand by the labourers and their associations for an increase in the rates of wages. With a view to meeting this demand the planters agreed to the grant of a war bonus at the discretion of the Superintendent of an estate. In order to place the scale of wages on a statutory basis, the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour recommended the following scale of wages after considering the varying recommendations of the Wages Boards.

		Men	Women	Children
Up-country	Cts	54	43	32
Mid-Country	"	52	41	31
Low Country	"	50	40	30

with the old provision about the issue price of rice to labourers.

These rates were brought into force from the 1st February, 1941, the grant of war bonus being discontinued from that date

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers. Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home; that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them, that Indians did not undercut wages, that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable.

This indication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon, whether for purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940, in accordance with an assurance given to them in the matter. It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments. The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940. The fundamental question of the status of Indians resident in Ceylon was first taken up for discussion. The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose, namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extending certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed a minimum of five years' residence in Ceylon). They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immigrants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship. The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course. As the Ceylon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations.

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon. After the Bills passed their second reading, they were referred to Standing Committee "A" who have expressed themselves willing to hear all persons who wished to be heard before the Bills were finally considered. The European Association presented its views through counsel but the Indian associations have not considered it necessary or advisable to make any representations as Indians were wholly opposed to the principles underlying the Bills. The arguments for the European Association were concluded on 26th June, 1941, when the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

In August, 1941, at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India agreed to a resumption of the informal conversations that had ended inconclusively at New Delhi in November, 1940. Delegations from the two Governments met at Colombo on the 5th September, 1941, and the conference ended on the 21st when agreed conclusions were reached on all the subjects discussed and a joint report was signed by the two Delegations. This report was simultaneously published in Ceylon and in India on the 16th October. In their report to the Ceylon Board of Ministers, published on the 30th October, the Ceylon Delegation strongly recommended the adoption of the joint report.

The proposals in the joint report, however, came in for criticism from prominent Indians and Indian Associations in Ceylon, particularly in regard to the provisions about the establishment of domicile of choice, the reservation in the grant of franchise rights to the Indian population already in Ceylon, the absence of specific provision for the safeguarding of domicile rights of the children of holders of certificates of permanent settlement, the disabilities attaching to absences of more than a year, and the conditions on which future immigration might take place. Opinion in India was also strongly against the proposals in the joint report, and on 17th November, 1941, the Central Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution that "Indians in Ceylon on the prescribed date of the agreement and those who had been residents within a specified period prior to the date of the agreement should have freedom of entry into Ceylon and no regional or occupational restrictions should be imposed on them; they should be entitled to full rights of citizenship on the completion of the prescribed period, and that, for the future, provision should be made to protect of the joint report are under consideration by the Governments of India and Ceylon."

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Councils (Amendment) Ordinance. The Government sought to enfranchise all persons of Indian estate labourers other than Europeans and others excluded. The measure roused pro

With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of excepted classes, *i.e.*, (Europeans, Indians and Burghers), who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. The Bill was passed by the State Council but was reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

With a view to meeting the charge of racial discrimination, the relevant clause of the Bill was amended so as to exclude all labourers resident on estates, whether Ceylonese or Indian, from the village committee franchise. The Original Bill and this amendment became law on 1st January, 1939 and it is felt that though *de jure* discrimination against Indians has been removed, *de facto* discrimination remains as a very large body of Indian estate labourers till in practice be excluded from the village franchise while the effect upon the Ceylonese will be negligible.

Reference should also be made to another matter in which there has been difference of opinion between the Indian and Ceylon Governments. Despite repeated appeals for delay from the Government and people of India the policy of so-called voluntary repatriation was brought into force by the Ceylon Government on August 1, 1939. About 600 Indian ex-employees of the Ceylon Government left the island with the promise of a bonus on reaching their homes. Attempts were continued to squeeze out Indians engaged in other walks of life, such as teachers and municipal servants.

As the Ceylon Government were unwilling to modify their attitude in regard to their scheme, the Government of India decided to withdraw their offer to enter into trade negotiations with that Government and in view of the uncertainty of employment for unskilled labour in Ceylon, they also prohibited the emigration of all unskilled labour to Ceylon with effect from 1st August, 1939. It may be mentioned that the Ceylon Government continued to pursue their schemes for the discontinuance of Indian daily paid employees and the total number who have retired from Government service is 2,517, including, 1,215 workers compulsorily retired.

The Shops Regulation Ordinance came into force on 1st August, 1939. As there was great difficulty in fixing closing hours of shops and there were numerous representations, that portion of the Ordinance which related to closing hours was not enforced, only the provisions regarding working hours, holidays, leave and other conditions of service of shop employees being put into operation. The Fisheries Ordinance which received Royal Assent in November, 1940, discriminates between Indians and "Ceylonese" and prohibits non-Ceylonese from

engaging in fishing in Ceylon waters for profit without a fishing license, but the Ceylonese Minister has stated that Indians "who have been resident in Ceylon for a number of years and have been carrying on *bona fide* fishing as an industry" will experience no difficulty in obtaining licenses.

The question of reform of the Ceylon Constitution which was debated in the State Council from 9th March to 13th July, 1939, has been engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government and an Order in Council extending the life of the present State Council, which was normally due to expire in March, 1941, for a further period of two years was published in the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th October, 1940. On 28th October, 1941, the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read by the Speaker in the State Council—

"The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognised by His Majesty's Government but before taking decisions upon the present proposals for reform, concerning which there has been so little unanimity, but which are of such importance to the wellbeing of Ceylon, His Majesty's Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference.

This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war."

Malaya—In Malaya, standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain 'Key' areas in 1928. The rates fixed, however, were reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October, 1930, owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry. The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction of the wages but they represented to the Malayan Governments that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated, either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost. As a result of this suggestion, nearly 73,000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December, 1930. All recruitment of labour from India to Malaya, moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there. The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932, but towards the end of 1933 there was an upward trend in rubber prices. The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices continued to rise. The Malayan Governments accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emigration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930. Assisted emigration was resumed in May, 1934 and was regulated by a "quota" system subject to certain safeguards. This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. In 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation

consisting of the Rt Hon V S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. C.K., with G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., as his adviser, to Malaya to examine the condition of Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Governments decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned. The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women. There was wide-spread labour unrest towards the end of 1936. The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision of wage rates. Over 12,000 Indian labourers employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November, 1936, and the Municipality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 52 cents a day to unskilled labourers, with free quarters and corresponding increases in the higher rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March, 1937. The Deputation returned to India in January, 1937, and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1928 level. As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937.

This restoration of wages was however short-lived. The condition of the rubber industry deteriorated and the Malayan Government reduced the wages of the Indian labourers by 10 per cent with effect from the 1st May, 1938 and contemplated a further reduction of 10 per cent from the 1st August 1938. The Government of India asked for a statement of the reasons for the first reduction and requested that, in the meantime, the reduction of wages should be postponed. The second reduction was not brought into force and the Government of India prohibited, with effect from 15th June, 1938, all assisted emigration to Malaya for the purpose of unskilled work.

With a view to settling the differences that had arisen as a result of the stoppage of emigration to Malaya and in order to discuss other outstanding questions, the Government of India accepted the suggestion of the Malayan Governments that a delegation from Malaya should visit India. This delegation came to India in January, 1939, and discussed the various points of interest with the Government of India. The Members of the Standing Emigration Committee also met the members of the Malayan delegation and heard their views. The main question discussed was that of the rates of wages of Indian labourers in Malaya. Certain proposals for a recalculation of standard wages, partly on a fresh basis and partly on account of the changed circumstances, were made by the Government of India. The Malayan Delegation, after stating certain objections to these proposals, agreed to place them before the Malayan Governments for examination on their return to Malaya. The Malayan delegates also agreed to have the suggestion of the Indian representatives on certain other points, e.g., the status of Indians in the Malayan States, the provision of adequate educational facilities for Indians of all classes, etc., examined by their Government. Future negotiations were to be

continued by correspondence and the Government of India were in communication with the Malayan Government on all the points raised.

As regards wages, the outbreak of war in September, 1939, resulted in a considerable increase in the price of rubber and the employers of Indian labour voluntarily raised the daily wages of Indian labourers to 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from October 1, 1939. The Malayan Governments also sanctioned cost of living allowances for daily paid labourers in their employ, with provision for review of the rates from time to time. On the subject of similar allowances for estate labourers representations were made to the Malayan Governments. It was reported that the United Planting Association of Malaya decided to grant from 1st January, 1941, temporary allowances in addition to normal wages. For urban labour also, both skilled and unskilled, the Malayan Governments sanctioned cost of living allowances.

Of labour legislation passed recently by the Malayan Governments reference should be made to the Trade Unions and the Industrial Courts Enactments. Though some of the major changes suggested by the Government of India were not accepted, the Malayan Governments assured that when experience was gained of the administration of the above legislation, any amendments based on the results of the working of the Indian Trade Unions Legislation would be fully considered. The Secretary of State also informed the Government of India that the question of amendments might suitably be pursued after the war.

Burma—With the separation of Burma the position of Indians in that country had to be watched with special care and attention. Between July and September, 1938, Indians in Burma passed through very anxious times. Anti-Indian riots of an alarming character broke out in Rangoon on the 26th July and continued till the 1st August. As the news spread to the districts and villages, rioting took place in various districts towards the end of July and the beginning of August. In a few places rioting continued till September. Though the first outbreak of riots was brought under control, there was acute tension between the Burmese and the local Indian communities which manifested itself in a second outbreak in Rangoon early in September. Indian life and property became insecure during this period and about 11,000 Indian refugees were repatriated to India by the Shipping companies, by private relief committees and at the expense of the Government of Burma. The total number of Indians killed and injured during the riots is estimated at 164 and 711 respectively. The loss of Indian property on account of the riots is estimated between 18 and 54 lakhs.

The serious situation in Burma hastened the decision of the Government of India to send out their Agent whose appointment was already under contemplation. C. A. Henderson, C.S.I., I.C.S., a senior I.C.S. officer from Madras, was temporarily appointed as Agent and he took over charge of his duties towards the end of September 1938.

The Government of Burma appointed on the 22nd September a Committee to enquire into the riots and the personnel and the terms of reference are given below.

Personnel—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. B. L. Braund, M.A., Bar-at-Law (*Chairman*), (2) U Po Han, B.A., Bar-at-Law, member of the Public Services Commission, Burma; (3) Senator A. Rahum of Maymyo; (4) U Khim Maung Dwe, Pleader, Mandalay; and (5) Dr. M. A. Rauf, B.A., B.O.L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law)—**Members** F. S. V. Domison, I.C.S.—**Secretary**

Terms of reference—

- (1) to inquire into and report on
 - (a) the causes of the recent riots in Burma,
 - (b) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots; and
 - (c) the loss of life and property and the desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots
- (2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances

In view of the importance and urgency of removing the underlying causes of the riots the Committee submitted an Interim Report which was published in January, 1939. According to the Interim Report, though the immediate cause or the occasion of the outbreak of the riots was the publication, or rather the discovery, of Maung Shwe Hpi's book which is alleged to have insulted the Buddhist religion, the real causes were political, economic and social and lay deeper. The unsatisfactory conditions of land tenure and the resultant agrarian discontent, the feeling of uneasiness which exists in the mind of the average Burman as to the future course of Indian immigration into Burma and of its effect upon the economics and social life of the Burmese, marriages of Burmese women with Indian Muslims and the activities of the organisations which have for their motto 'Burma for the Burmese' were, according to the Committee, some of the more important causes of the riots of 1938. The Final Report of the Inquiry Committee was published during April, 1939, and the Recommendations made in these two reports are receiving the attention of the Government of India. The questions under active consideration are (i) compensation for loss of Indian life and property and (ii) Indian immigration into Burma.

The general improvement in Burma was unfortunately marred in the closing days of January 1940 by a communal riot in Rangoon. The casualties were estimated at 15 dead and about 150 injured. The tension did not spread into the interior and peace was restored in less than a week. In this matter R. H. Hutchings, C.I.E., I.C.S., who had succeeded C. A. Henderson, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Agent of the Government of India in Burma in September, 1939, had the prompt and effective co-operation of the Rangoon City Police and the Government of Burma.

In view of the wide-spread uneasiness about Indian penetration into Burma revealed by the

Riot Inquiry Committee in 1939 the Government of Burma decided to appoint a commission headed by the Honourable Mr. J. Baxter and containing one Indian representative, Ratilal Desai, to inquire into and report on the volume of Indian immigration and its ramifications. The Commission has not yet completed its work.

During the latter half of 1939 the attention of the Indian community in Burma was focussed on the land Purchase Bill which sought to establish the principle of individual and independent propriety in the soil; on the Rangoon Municipal Amendment Bill, 1937 which aimed at remedying the inadequate representation of Burman interests in the Municipality of Rangoon, and on the administration of the Tenancy Act, 1938 which affected the Nattukottai Chettys Association. Representations were made by the Government of India to the Burma Government on all these matters.

In April, 1941, an Indo-Burma Trade Agreement was signed at New Delhi under which, subject to the provisions of the agreement, the contracting parties undertook to accord each other the most favoured Empire nation treatment.

The more important items of trade affected and the new rates of duty applicable to goods imported into India are as follows—Rice and other grains and pulses, timber, raw rubber and lubricating, fuel and batching oils to be admitted free of duty, duty to be levied at 5 per cent *ad valorem* on potatoes, cotton fabrics, cutch and gambier, and 10 per cent on candles, wax and grease, turpentine, non-essential oil seeds and cigars, betelnuts to pay duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem*, while a duty of one anna per pound was charged on unmanufactured tobacco. Motor spirits and kerosene were already liable to full duty.

In accordance with the terms of the revised Trade Agreement, no duty was levied in India on imports of starch from Burma. The general principle underlying the agreement was that goods of Indian and Burmese origin enjoyed in the market to which they were exported a margin of preference of not less than 10 per cent over similar articles liable to duty at the standard rate.

In June, 1941, the Government of India sent a delegation to Burma to negotiate an agreement over immigration of Indians into Burma. The delegation consisted of the Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, R. H. Hutchings, Agent to the Government of India in Burma and G. S. Bozman, with V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., as Secretary Indian immigration to Burma. Since the separation of Burma from India in 1941, a twelve months' notice terminating the Order was given by the Burma Government. A New agreement, therefore, has to be reached by March 31, 1942.

Further consideration of all these questions were necessarily suspended with the extension of war into Burma.

Under the Indo-Burmese Immigration Agreement signed in July, 1941, it was agreed that workers would not be allowed into Burma without either an "A" or "B" permit, an

as "A" permits cost Rs 500 this will virtually exclude unskilled labourers "B" permits were to be valid for not more than three years, but could be extended with the Burma Government's approval to not more than 9 years in all. A literacy test was laid down for "A" permit. Permits would be limited to quotas fixed by the Government of Burma on the recommendation of an Immigration Board on which Burmans, Indians and Europeans were to be represented. In addition to the repatriation and entrance fees totalling Rs 32, an unskilled labourer was required to pay a residential fee of Rs 5 a year and extra fees for admitted dependants. Skilled workers were subject to higher levies. Immigrants who have resided in Burma for 7 years between 1932 and 1941 were to be treated as privileged and given the right to further employment without the time limit. The agreement met with hostile criticism in the Indian press generally.

Zanzibar—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July, 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H H the Sultan.

2. So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that, after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed, the Government of India deputed K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to visit Zanzibar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests. Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that (i) the clove legislation, i.e., the Clove Growers' Association Decree and Clove Exporters' Decree, and (ii) the Land Alienation Decree, were objectionable from the point of view of the Indian community. In regard to (i) he stated in his Report, which was published in January, 1935, that its effect would be to drive from the market most exporters of cloves and also middlemen in the internal market, who as already explained were almost entirely Indians.

3. After consideration of Mr. Menon's recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon, detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. Eventually, as a result of their representations, His Majesty's Government deputed B. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant, to Zanzibar in April 1936 to review the position of the Zanzibar clove industry. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government the Government of India deputed G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., to act as an observer in connection with the enquiry.

4. Mr. Binder's Report was published in November 1936 and he made the following recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices.

(i) **Internal marketing**—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers' Association. The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season, and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working. The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers, to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality.

(ii) **Export trade**—No sales should be made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters. The Association should not export direct unless overseas buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course. The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the licence fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished.

(iii) **Advisory Committee**—Mr. Binder recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee, to consist of two representatives of growers, one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba, two representatives of exporters and one of the C.G.A. to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed.

5. Mr. Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India. Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, and came into force on the 1st August, 1937. As a result of representations by the Government of India, safeguards were provided in the form of (i) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licenses and (ii) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C.G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven, and on the Advisory Committee to the extent of two members out of six. These modifications, however, did not satisfy the Zanzibar Indian community, who refused to nominate their representatives, and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade, both in the internal market and on the export side. Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country. In this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality.

6. The whole question of the clove trade was now re-examined by the new Resident in the light of the boycott and, following representations by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade. Details of this scheme were explained in a memorandum which was published simultaneously in Zanzibar and India on the 2nd March, 1938. The main features of the scheme

was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers' Association in the internal market. Any licensed dealer was to be free to purchase cloves, either from producers or from other licensed dealers, at prices to be arranged between themselves and to store cloves as long as they wished. Producers indebted to Government under the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree (explained in paras 10 and 11 below) were to sell only to the Clove Growers' Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Association or to any licensed dealer. All cloves were to pass through the Association, before ultimate export, but the Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained.

7 The Government of India were of opinion that the proposals were not free from certain features held to be objectionable by local Indians and suggested that the possibility of evolving a satisfactory formula acceptable to them should be explored by means of a conference at which alternate proposals and matters of detail could be discussed. The Government of India also offered to depute an officer to render all assistance in effecting a settlement, if the proposal found favour with the Zanzibar Government. This was readily acceded to by them and the Government of India selected for this purpose G. S. Bozman, I.O.S. (who had been deputed to Zanzibar in 1936 in connection with Mr. Binder's enquiry)—a choice which was welcomed by the Zanzibar Indian National Association.

Mr. Bozman reached Zanzibar in the middle of April, 1938. Though the outlook for an amicable settlement seemed rather gloomy at various times during the negotiations, it became possible to announce an agreement on the 5th May, thanks to the co-operation of the local Indian community and the accommodating spirit of the Zanzibar Government.

8 The main objections of the Indian community to the original proposals were (i) that participation in the export trade was very much restricted, (ii) that freedom of purchase in the internal market was permitted only with producers not indebted to Government, and (iii) that the proposed transport scheme for the conveyance of cloves from producers was liable to be used as an inducement to attract all sale of cloves to the Clove Growers' Association. According to the compromise arrived at, exporters are free to purchase up to 50 per cent of the quantity to be exported from other than the Association's stocks, so that half the export trade is not subject to control. In the view of the Zanzibar Government this measure of control could not be dispensed with if export prices are to be maintained at a stable level. As regards the internal market, producers indebted to Government are under obligation to sell to the Clove Growers' Association only so much of their stocks as will set off the instalment due to Government under the debt redemption scheme. Under the modified transport scheme, cloves will be brought to market centres where dealers and the Clove Growers' Association will have an equal chance with the producer. The agreement has been given effect to by the Clove Decree, 1938, and so far has been working smoothly.

9 Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land. The land alienation Decree passed in 1934, besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance, a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage. This moratorium was later extended from time to time, pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness. Mr. Menon's inquiries in regard to these questions also discussed a position unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review. The latter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question, and appointed a Commission for the purpose. This Commission, which included one Indian member (Mr. Tayabali Rajabali), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect. The Government of Zanzibar, however, found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals.

10. Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion, a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree, which came into force on the 1st December, 1937. The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Bill are —

(a) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon.

(b) Valuation, by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.

(c) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee, in respect of the amount paid.

(d) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment.

(e) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper, unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation.

(f) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation. If it is greater the Government must give effect to it, unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course.

(g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family.

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alienation Decree of 1934 was lifted at the same time. The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a favourable reception from all communities in the Protectorate.

The decree was assented to by the Sultan on June 16, 1939. From information received from the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa the Government of India understand that the clove agreement continues to work smoothly. So far as can be judged from the figures of total clove exports from the Protectorate and the business handled by Indian firms, Indians have recovered the full share in the trade which they had in 1934 and there is no doubt that this position is a direct outcome of the agreement.

Mauritius—In April, 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Sir Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour. Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of Industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by Industrial labourers.

The Government of India had under consideration for some time the question of deputing an officer to visit the Colony and to report on the condition of Indians resident there, as no officer of the Government of India visited the Colony since Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh's deputation in 1925. The suggestion was accepted by H.M.'s Government and in May, 1940, S. Ridley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius. He stayed in the Colony for about five weeks and submitted a report to the Government of India.

Canada and Australia—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In the province of British Columbia, Indians do not enjoy the provincial or the Dominion franchise and efforts so far made to remove this disability have not been successful. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It was, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. This disability was also removed at the end of 1934. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant of the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

War—The extension of war in to the East and Burma has given rise to new problems. Under the threat of occupation of territories by the Japanese, there was the question of the

evacuation of non-essential civilian Indians, particularly women and children, to India. In spite of the shortage of shipping, about 5,000 Indians were safely transported to India by sea. In the case of Burma, evacuation by sea was possible till the port of Rangoon had to be abandoned and about 70,000 Indians had been evacuated. As regards land routes, a total of over two hundred and fifty thousand Indians have reached India by means of the Assam-Burma land route and the Prome-Akyab-Chittagong route. Appreciable numbers of Indians have also been evacuated by air. Secondly, following the present occupation of the territories by the Japanese, the problem of assistance to the dependants in India of Indians stranded in these territories, and to the evacuees themselves has become of considerable magnitude and the Government of India have generously come forward by authorising Provincial Governments to give necessary advances on behalf of the Government of India. Thirdly, the welfare of Indians in the Japanese occupied territories generally is one on which both Government and the public are much concerned. Every effort is being made to obtain such information as may become available through neutral sources and the International Red Cross

Fourthly, with the cessation of normal communications with these countries, a very considerable number of enquiries are being received for eliciting information regarding the welfare of individuals in those areas, and through the courtesy of the Red Cross attempts are being made to secure the necessary information. Fifthly, Government have been receiving claims in respect of properties and assets left behind in the enemy-occupied territories which are for the present merely being recorded for any possible action later though obviously no guarantee can be given that these claims can at all be settled. Sixthly, the question of the rehabilitation of the evacuees in India is also of great importance. The Provincial Governments and National Service Labour Tribunals have been requested to register applications for employment from non-technical and technical personnel respectively, with a view to the persons being put into touch with employers, including Government Departments, and industry. Reference has been made only to some of the more important questions which have arisen and for a fuller account reference should be made to the *communiqués* on the various subjects which are being issued from time to time by the Government of India.

Indians in Great Britain.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co, led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 seven Indians—the late Mr Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter, the late Sir Dinsha Mulla, Sir Shadi Lal, Mr M R Jayakar and Sir Madhavan Nair—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

India House.

High Commissioner for India—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been—

Sir Wm Meyer, 1908 (Retd.), 1920-22 Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, 1923-24 Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31 Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36 Sir Firoz Khan Noon, from 1936-1941, and Sir Azizul Huq from the Spring of 1942.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., with Dr Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian

character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which was housed until the bombing of London at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the 1914-18 war. After a very considerable temporary check caused thereby the numbers rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are ordinarily some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. In the last quarter of a century there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there were up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbed about half the total. The added dangers of "total warfare" under present day conditions and difficulties of transport led to a rapid reduction of members since there were few new comers, and the stream almost dried up. Happily the decision of H M Government in the autumn of 1930, moved thereto by the East India Association, to make open the combatant services to Indian temporarily or permanently resident in Great Britain, led to recruitment of a number of the students, some of whom obtained commissions in the R A F. Many Indians took a share in A R P and other civil defence organisation. The Indian Soldiers and Sailors Comfort Fund, under the leadership of Mrs L S Ameri has been doing excellent work, with headquarters at India House.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. *Hon Sec.* F. L. Sheldon, B A, 23, Winchester Road, Oxford.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION—Founded in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji and other public men. Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The methods are—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English people interested in India, though the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions, (3) by making representations to the authorities on non-political questions affecting Indian interests, and, generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administration in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Asiatic Review* £1-5-0 per annum. *President* Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes PC, GCSI, G.O.I.E, GBE, KCB CMG, MP, *Chairman* Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I, C.I.E, *Hon Secretary* Sir Frank Brown, Kt, C.I.E, 3, Victoria Street, S W 1.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Africa House, 44/46, Leadenhall St, London, E C 3. During hostilities. Old Wolverton House, Wolverton, Nr Bletchley, Bucks.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. *President* Lord Middleton *Hon Secretary* Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E, 57, Bassett Road, London, W. 10.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD—Thornbury Avenue Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a fine Pavilion. Annual Subscription: £1-1-0. *Ladies* 10/6d. *Hon Secretary* David S Erulkar, "Africa House," 44/46, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3. (During hostilities—Old Wolverton House, Wolverton, Bletchley, Bucks)

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS)—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of India art and literature, in India

and also in those countries which have been influenced by it. It has influenced India especially Java, Siam Indo-China, Afghanistan, Iran and the Middle East. Lectures at which papers are read by leading British, Indian and other specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures, papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in *Indian Art and Letters* which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1-11-6) volumes, as issued, on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society's activities. *President* The Marquis of Zetland, GCSI; G.O.I.E. *Chairman of Council* Sir Francis Younghusband, KCSI, KCIE *Hon Treasurer* Sir Frank Brown, CIE *Hon Secretary* F J P Richter, M A, 3, Victoria Street, London, S W 1.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W C 1, partly destroyed by bombing (Clubroom 115, Gower Street). *President* Sir Edward Greaves, DL, *Hon Treasurer* Harold G Judd CBE; *General Secretary* P Cox, Bar-at-Law, *Hospitality Secretary* Prakash Datta.

THE INDIA LEAGUE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes "Notes on India" (monthly); "News India" (fortnightly). Sends speakers. *Address*—165 Strand, W. C 2. *Chairman* Bertrand Russell *Secretaries* James Marley and V K. Krishna Menon.

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INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION—Its objects are—(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India; (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee; (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India. *President* The Viscountess Halifax, CI, *Chairman* Sir Francis Younghusband, KCSI, KCIE, *Hon. Secretary* Sir Gilbert Jackson, 7, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead, N W 3.

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NEW BURMA CLUB—*Secretary* 3 Bayley Street, London, W O 1

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY—Makes grants to de serving Indian students *Hon Secretary* I N. Wankawala, 59, Doughty Street, W. C 1

THE OXFORD MAJLIS—Formerly known as the Mavaratman Club, and later as the Oxford United Club The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1913 Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left Full membership is restricted to Indians Meets on Sundays during term Officers elected each term *Address* President, The Oxford Majlis, c/o Union Society, Oxford

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W 14 Tel Western, 1657.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824, "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia" *President* Viscount Samuel, G O B, G B E *Secretary* Mrs Davis, 74, Grosvenor Street, W 1

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BUDDHIST—THE BRITISH MAHA BODHI SOCIETY—41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm)

CHRISTIAN—Churches in every district of London

HINDU—HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE—30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belsize Park).

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S W. 1 (Victoria)

MUSLIM—THE LONDON MOSQUE—53, Melrose Road, S W 18 (Southfields, S R).

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE—11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14 (Addison Road)

RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY—51, Lancaster Gate, W 2 (Lancaster Gate)

SHAH JEHAN MOSQUE—Woking, Surrey (Woking, S R)

SIKH—BHUPENDEA DHARMASALA—79, Sinclair Road, W. 14 (Addison Road)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND—50, Gloucester Place, W. 1 (Baker Street)

Sport.

Despite the many unfavourable conditions produced in India by the War appreciable progress has been made in almost every branch of sport and substantial amounts contributed to the War Fund through this channel

Cricket—The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the game. The various provinces compete annually on the zonal basis in the Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy, a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer, Ranjitsinhji. The biggest attraction of the year is the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, which comprises teams representing the Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Europeans and The Rest, and attracts all the leading players in the country. Despite a renewal of the agitation which had been responsible for the non-participation of the Hindus in the previous season, the tournament was played in the usual way and resulted in a triumph for the Hindus.

Football—The game is controlled by subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All-India Football Federation. It has made tremendous strides in recent years, and the institution of a rule by the parent body preventing the wholesale transfer of players during the season has proved most beneficial. There is an official championship for the country, competed for by provincial teams, and the trophy is the Santosh Memorial Shield, presented by the Indian Football Association in memory of the late Maharaja of Santosh, who rendered yeoman service to the game. The premier tournaments are the I F A Shield, in Calcutta, the Rovers Cup, in Bombay, and the Durand Cup, usually played in Simla, but now transferred to Delhi.

Hockey—The game, which is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation, is easily the most popular in the country, and the standard of play is the best in the world, a fact which is borne out by India's triumphs at the last three Olympiads. There is an official championship, competed for by provincial teams, and the trophy is a quaintly carved Maori Shield, presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup, in Bombay, which was not held in the season under review owing to war conditions, the Beighton Cup, in Calcutta, and the Yadavendra Shield, in New Delhi.

The Turf—Racing in India is organised on a large scale, and all the many courses are controlled, between them, by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf

Club. The standard is very high, and the races, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world. The class of thoroughbred imported from Australia and England is of the best, and the indigenous breed has made remarkable improvement in the last few years. The principal races are the Eclipse Stakes of India, run in Bombay and regarded as the Blue Riband of the Turf in the country, and the King-Emperor's and Viceroy's Cups, in Calcutta.

Golf—The game has a big following, and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's "A" course is considered the best in the country, and the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, at Chembur, holds great promise. In view of the seriousness of the War situation it was feared that the annual Golf Week at Nasik, always popular with followers of the game in Western India, would have to be dropped, but the excellent support forthcoming made it possible for the event to materialise and prove as successful and enjoyable as any of its predecessors.

Tennis—Tennis is looked after by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations, and a definite effort is being made towards the improvement of the standard of play by the attention which is being given to the appointment of expert coaches and the selection of promising young players for those coaches to work on. The aim of the Association is the training of a Davis Cup team, and there are a few players who already show great promise of developing into first class players, judged by world's standards.

Athletics—There is an All-India Olympic Association with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, but athletics generally do not approach the standard of the other games. There was an appreciable improvement at the 1942 Olympic Games held in the major provinces, but in no event did the performance approach International standard. Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handicap to progress being made but the governing body is tackling this question and already cinder and cycle tracks have been constructed at Patiala.

Other Games—Most of the other games have their controlling organisations. Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes, and Badminton has made appreciable progress. Amateur Boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal and in the Services, but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

ATHLETICS.

Ajmer.

The Third Annual Rajputana Olympic Games finals —

110 metres hurdles —Kartar Singh (Neemuch Police) 1, G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 2, S N Mathur (Alwar) 3 Time 17 2 seconds

100 metres —S N Bhaya (Alwar) 1, S M A Beg (Jaipur College) 2, Bhanupratap Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Time —11 seconds (New record)

400 metres —S N Mathur (Alwar) 1; B K Sharma (Alwar) 2, Kishan Singh (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —53 8 seconds (New Record)

200 metres —S N Bhaya (Alwar) 1, S M A Beg (Jaipur College) 2, B K Sharma (Alwar) 3 Time 23 seconds (New record)

800 metres —Sher Zaman (Neemuch Police) 1, Kannaiya Lal (Hathi Bhata, Ajmer) 2, R N Shukla (Alwar) 3 Time —2 minutes and 10 seconds

1,500 metres —Abdul Hafiz (Alwar) 1, H Bell (Ajmer Railway) 2, Pritam Singh (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —4 minutes 25 seconds (New record)

3,000 metres —H Bell (Ajmer Railway) 1, Sita Ram (Alwar) 2, Jumman Khan (Neemuch Police) 3 Time —10 minutes 3 seconds (New record)

400 metres relay —Alwar 1, Neemuch Police 2, Ajmer-Merwara Police 3 Time —47 seconds

1,600 metres relay —Alwar 1, Neemuch Police 2, Ajmer-Merwara Police 3 Time —3 minutes 42 seconds (New record)

Pole Vault —H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 1, Harban Singh (Ajmer Railway) 2, S N Mathur (Alwar) 3 Height 10 feet 2 inches (New record)

High Jump —G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 1, Prakash Chandra (Ajmer Government College) 2 B P Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Height —5 feet 8 ½ inches (New record)

Broad Jump —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1, B P Deo (Ajmer Mayo College) 2, G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 3 Distance —21 feet 3 inches

Hop Step and Jump —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1, H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 2, G N Singhal (Jodhpur Police) 3 Distance —44 feet

Putting the Shot —Kakim Khan (Neemuch Police) 1, Ganpat Ram (Bikaner) 2, T Y Khan (Ajmer Schools) 3 Distance —33 feet ½ inches

Throwing the Hammer —Ajay Singh (Bikaner) 1 K L Anand (Alwar) 2, Shiv Daval (Ajmer Govt College) 3 Distance —77 feet 5 inches (New Record)

Throwing the Discus —Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 1, Ganpat Ram (Bikaner) 2, K K Lal (Alwar) 3 Distance —102 feet 2 ½ inches

Throwing the Javelin —M C Dhawan (Ajmer Mayo College) 1, Manohar Lal (Bikaner) 2, H Boston (Ajmer Railway) 3 Distance —165 feet

1,000 metres cycle race —E Boezalt (Ajmer Railway) 1, Maharajkumar Jai Singh (Ajmer Mayo College) 2, S P Rao (Hathi Bhata, Ajmer) 3 Time —1 minute 42 4 seconds

3,000 metres cycle race —E Boezalt (Ajmer Railway) 1, S P Rao (Hathi Bhata) 2, M K Jai Singh (Ajmer Mayo College) 3 Time —5 minutes 43 4 seconds (New Record)

Basket Ball (Final) —King George's Royal Indian Military School Ajmer beat Crown Representative Police, Neemuch, 31 points to 26

Volley Ball (Final) —Jodhpur Volley Ball Association beat B B and C 1 Railway (Metre Gauge) 15-10, 10-15, 15-9

Kabball (Final) —Hathi Bhata, Ajmer, beat Ajmer-Merwara District Police, 37 points to 33

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Eighth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic games —

MEN'S EVENTS

3,000 metres —L Pereira 1, J R Pingley 2, M G Amin 3 Time —9 minutes 5 ½ seconds

3,000 metres cycle race —B Malcolm 1; J F Amin 2, V Pal 3 Time —6 minutes 2 4 seconds

1,000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1; B Malcolm 2, A Havewalla 3 Time —51 6 seconds

800 metres —R N Uchil 1; N Richardson 2, S D Lima 3 Time —2 minutes 2 4 seconds

Pole vault —J Jameson 1, R Goldil 2, B A Haldipur 3 Height 10 feet 2 ½ in

Throwing the discus —Baldeo Singh 1, Ranbir Singh 2, J Jameson 3 Distance —97 feet 8 ½ in

Putting the shot —J Jameson 1, Ranbir Singh 2, Baldeo Singh 3 Distance —32 feet 9 ½ in

Broad jump —L T Dooney 1, Baldeo Singh 2, L C Woodcock 3, Distance —21 feet 9 ½ in

1,600 metres relay —Kanara Athletes 1, City Police 2, Time —3 minutes 2 2 seconds (Indian record)

400 metres hurdles —A D'Souza 1, R Singh 2, M A Adams 3 Time —1 minutes 0 8 seconds

100 metres run —L C Woodcock 1, I D'Souza 2, Z H Muzumdar 3 Time —11 2 seconds

High jump —J Jameson 1, S W Mool 2, J D'Souza 3 Height —5 feet 6 ½ in

200 metres —L C Woodcock 1, T V Smuth 2, M Woodcock 3 Time—22 6 seconds

Hop, step and jump—L T Boosey 1, B Singh 2, E D'Souza 3 Distance—47 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ in (Bombay record)

400 metres —M Woodcock 1, J N Elisha and S R Rao deadheat 2 Time—53 4 seconds

1,500 metres —H R Roach, S D'Lima 2, S S Deboo 3 Time—4 minutes 30 4 seconds

400 metres relay —B B & C I Railway 1, City Police 2, Lusitanians 3 Time—44 seconds (Bombay record)

10,000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1, B Malcolm 2, A R Havewala 3 Time—24 minutes 30 seconds

Throwing the Javelin —J Jameson 1, B Singh 2, H C Roy 3 Distance—150 feet 6 in

WOMEN'S EVENTS

50 metres —Miss R Salway 1, Miss N D'Souza 2, Miss E D'Silva 3 Time—7 seconds

80 metres hurdles —Miss M Gilbert 1, Miss E Saldanha 2 Time—13-8 seconds (Indian record)

Throwing the discus —Miss M Gilbert 1, Miss E D'Silva 2 Distance—92 feet 6 in (Indian record)

Broad jump —Miss M Gilbert 1, Miss E D'Silva 2, Miss R Salway 3 Distance—15 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (Indian record)

Putting the shot —Miss M Gilbert 1, Miss P Moulton 2, Miss E D'Silva 3 Distance—29 ft 11 in (Indian record)

1 500 metres cycle race —Miss J Badhuni 1, Mrs M Wardley 2, Miss M Rababi 3 Time—3 minutes 0-8 second

100 metres —Miss D Badal 1, Miss M Gilbert 2, Miss E D'Silva 3 Time—12-8 seconds (equals Indian record)

High jump —Miss M Gilbert 1, Miss P Moulton 2, Miss O D'Souza 3 Height—4 ft 7 in (Bombay record)

400 metres relay —Olympic Association 1, St Andrews 2 Time—55 seconds (Bombay record)

Junior Olympics.

INTERMEDIATE (MEN)

100 metres —M Hussein 1, F Lobo 2, D Kumana 3 Time—11-4 seconds

200 metres —M Hussein 1, J Elisha 2, D Kumana 3 Time—23-6 seconds

400 metres —J. Elisha 1, J Monteiro 2, H D'Souza 3 Time—53-4 seconds

800 metres —F Doulton 1, J Elisha 2, G Salvi 3 Time—2 minutes 12-8 seconds

1,500 metres —F Doulton 1, G Salvi 2, T Divecha 3 Time—4 minutes 40-4 seconds

Broad jump —J D'Souza 1, A Saxeby 2, M Vaz 3 Distance—20 ft 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

High jump —J D'Souza 1, A Fernandes 2, S Deboo 3 height—5 ft 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

110 metres hurdles —F Lobo 1, J D'Souza 2, A Saxeby 3 Time—17-2 seconds

Pole vault —Massey 1, Saxeby 2, F Lobo 3 Height—9 ft 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

Discus throw —F Irani 1, Y Kulkarni 2, R Masani 3 Distance—90 ft 1 in

400 metres relay —Antonio DeSilva Old Boys 1, Lusitanians 2 B E S T 3

INTERMEDIATE (WOMEN)

100 metres —Miss N D'Souza 1, Miss P Badal 2, Miss P Gupte 3 Time—14-4 seconds

High jump —Miss P Badal 1, Miss O D'Souza 2 Height—4 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ in

Throwing the discus —Miss P Gupte 1, Miss J Jhabwala 2, Miss K Chitnis 3 Distance—51 ft 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

1,500 metres cycle race —Miss A F Amin was awarded the race, the winner Mrs M Wardley being disqualified for alleged cutting of the track line

CADETS (BOYS)

100 metres —J Dubash 1, Y Khan 2, R Zamir 3 Time—11-4 seconds

200 metres hurdles —R Zamir 1, Md Ansar 2, A K Hassan 3 Time—30 seconds

Broad jump —M K Mahabal 1, C Phillips 2, S Pradhan 3 Distance—17 ft 8 in

Pole vault —S Biswas 1, S Paul 2, C Aaran 3 Height—7 ft 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

Shot put —C Farmer 1, C Adam 2, M Mahabal 3 Distance—30 ft 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

400 metres relay—Y M C A 1 and 2

CADETS (GIRLS)

100 metres —Miss N D'Souza 1, Miss O D'Souza 2, Miss G Pradhan 3 Time—14 seconds

Broad jump —Miss L Bhagwat 1, Miss K Raut 2, Miss O D'Souza 3 Distance—13 ft 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

Shot put —Miss D McHugh 1, Miss P Jhabwala 2, Miss G Pradhan 3 Distance—20 ft 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in

80 metres hurdles —Miss E Saldanha 1, Miss L D'Souza 2, Miss C Coutinho 3 Time—16 seconds

400 metres relay —St Andrew's 1, Arya Kreedha Mandal 2 Time—58-0 seconds

MIDGETS (GIRLS)

50 metres —Miss S Shibad 1, Miss K D Kelly 2, Miss Abraham 3 Time—8 seconds

60 metres potato race —Miss S Shubad 1, Miss K D Kelly 2, Miss Abraham 3

MIDGETS (BOYS)

50 metres —I Siddique 1 A Mohamed 2, P D Potnis 3 Time —7 2-5 seconds

50 metres potato race —S Usman 1 D K Raut 2, O D'Souza 3

HORNETS (GIRLS)

80 metres hurdles —Miss E Saldanha 1, Miss L D'Souza 2, Miss C Coutinho 3 Time —15 seconds

High jump —Miss R Haldenkar 1, Miss A N Thakur 2 Height —3 ft 3½ in

75 metres —Miss N D'Souza 1, Miss S G Pradhan 2, Miss L S Bhagwat 3 Time —10 seconds

HORNETS (BOYS)

80 metres hurdles —A Sampeys 1, J D'Silva 2, F Fernandes 3 Time —14 1/5 seconds

75 metres —F Monteiro 1, B Thompson 2, Samson 3 Time —9 2/5 seconds

High jump —O Castelino 1, H Samson 2, R Sharina 3 Height —4 ft 5½ in

Lahore.

The following are the details of the finals of the Tenth All-India Olympic games —

The Punjab won the Tata Trophy with 92 points, Patiala finished second with 55, Bombay third with 45, and the others, in order, were Bengal 18, United Provinces 8, Rajputana 6, Mysore 6, Bihar 3, Delhi 1, Central Provinces, Gwalior and Baroda Nil

MEN'S EVENTS

100 metres Hurdles —Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 1, Lala Singh (Patiala) 2, N K Raj Mohd (Punjab) 3 Time —15-0 seconds

1,000 Metres Cycle Race —B Malcolm (Bombay) 1, Shah Rukh (Punjab) 2, B Hutchinson (Bihar) 3 Time —1 minute, 58-3 seconds

Hop, Step and Jump —L T Boosey (Bombay) 1, E A Evans (Punjab) 2, Mohd Nawar (Punjab) 3 Distance —47 feet 5½ inches

100 Metres Run —L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1, Mohd Rattiq (Punjab) 2, M Farron (Bengal) 3 Time —11 seconds

Hammer Throw —Somnath (Patiala) 1, Kishen Singh (Patiala) 2, Gurnam Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance —135 feet 1½ in

3,000 Metres Steeplechase —Dilamsh (Patiala) 1, Mohd Haid Tiwana (Punjab) 2, Mohd Siddique (Punjab) 3 Time —10 minutes, 19 2 seconds

Pentathlon —Whiter (Punjab) 2,023 82 points, 1 Munoharlal (Rajputana), 2,781 points, 2 Fazal Mohd (Punjab) 2,231 59 points, 3

5,000 Metres Run —Jagvirsingh (Punjab) 1, Gurbachand Singh (Patiala) 2, Pte J Jevons (Bengal) 3 Time —16 minutes, 17-4 seconds

Javelin Throw —Laladin (Punjab) 1, H Davenport (Bihar) 2, Huzura Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance —168 feet, 10 in

Weight-lifting—Light-heavy weight —S Dutta (Bengal), with 550 pounds 1, Hakim M Zafrullah (Punjab) 2, Raza Ali (Punjab) 3 Heavyweight—R J Martin (Punjab), with 685 pounds, 1, Hari Krishnan (Punjab) 2

10,000 Metres Cycle Race —J F Amin (Bombay) 1, R K Mehra (Bengal) 2, A R Harewalla (Bombay) 3 Time —20 minutes, 23 3 seconds

Pole Vault —Mushraf Hussain (UP) 1, A K Mukerji (Bengal) 2, K A Shafi (Punjab) 3 Height —11 feet 6½ inches

400 Metres Run —Akhtar Iqbal (Punjab) 1, Pritam Singh (Patiala) 2, Sardul Singh (Punjab) 3 Time —50 5 seconds

1,300 Metres Run —Hardeo Singh (Patiala) 1, Zail Singh (Punjab) 2, Harram Singh (Punjab) 3 Time —4 minutes, 10 6 seconds

4 × 100 Metres Relay —Bombay 1, Punjab 2, Bengal 3 Time —44 1 seconds

3,000 Metres Cycle Race —B Malcolm (Bombay) 1, R J Mistry (Bombay) 2, Mushtaq Ahmad (Punjab) 3 Time —4 minutes, 48 5 seconds (New All-India record)

400 Metres Hurdles —I Rodricka (Bombay) 1, Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 2, Harbhans Singh (Patiala) 3 Time —58 7 seconds

4 by 400 Metres Relay —Punjab 1, Bombay 2, Patiala 3 Time —20 minutes, 27 4 seconds

50 Kilometres Walk —Baktawar Singh (Patiala) 1, N Gracia (Bombay) 2, Bishin Sarup (Delhi) 3 Time —5 hours, 39 minutes, 56 seconds (New All-India record)

10,000 Metres Run —Gurbachand Singh (Patiala) 1, B D M Pate (UP) 2, Kodandaram (Mysore) 3 Time —24 minutes, 34 7 seconds

800 Metres —Hardeo Singh (Patiala) 1, Zail Singh (Punjab) and P N Uchhal (Bombay) dead heat for second place Time —2 minutes, 0 5 seconds

Shot Put —Zahur Ahmed (Punjab) 1, Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 2, Somnath (Patiala) 3 Distance —42 feet 4, 4, 4

200 Metres —Mohd Rattiq (Punjab) 1, L C Woodcock (Bombay) 2, S B B (Rajputana) 3 Time —22 2 seconds

100 Kilometres cycle race —4, 1, 1 (Bombay) 1, Shanti Bax (Patiala) 2, Rajpal (Lahore) 3 Time —1 hour, 43-2 seconds (Record)

Discus throw —Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1, Pritam Singh (Patiala) 2, Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 3 Distance—120 ft. 1½ in

3,000 metres —Dila Singh (Patiala) 1, J Jevons (Bengal) 2, Mohd Hyat Tiwana (Punjab) 3 Time—9 minutes 13.4 sec

High jump —E Isaac (Mysore) 1; Ranjit Singh (Punjab) 2, Gajendra Narain (Rajputana) 3 Height—5 ft 10 in

5,000 metres walk —A K Dutt (Bengal) 1, S K Sinha (Bengal) 2, N Gracias (Bombay) 3 Time—26 min 30.5 sec (Record)

Broad jump —T Boosey (Bombay) 1, Mohd Saeed (Punjab) 2, Manoharlal (Rajputana) 3. Distance—21 ft 10½ in

WOMEN'S EVENTS

1,500 Metres Cycle Race Final —Miss J Boudhuon (Bombay) 1, Mrs M Wardley (Bombay) 2 Time—2 minutes, 54.2 seconds

Shot Put Final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1, Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 2, Distance—31 feet 3½ in

50 metres final —Miss E D'Silva (Bombay) 1, Miss D Badal (Bombay) 2, Miss E Michael (U P) 3 Time—7 seconds

Discus Throw final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1, Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 2, Miss E D'Silva (Bombay) 3 Distance—92 feet, 10½ inches (A New All-India record)

Women's javelin throw —Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 1, Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 2, Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 3 Distance—76 ft 3½ in

80 Metres Hurdles final —Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 1, Miss M O Rourke (Bengal) 2, Miss Agnes Carr (Punjab) 3 Time—13.5 seconds

High Jump final —Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 1, Miss P Moulton (Bombay) 2, Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 3 Height—4 feet 11 inches

100 Metres Run final —Miss D Badal (Bombay) 1, Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 2, Miss D Michael (U P) 3 Time—13.2 seconds

Women's broad jump —Miss E Michael (U P) 1, Miss E D'Silva (Bombay) 2, Miss M Gilbert (Bombay) 3 Distance—15 ft 6½ in (Record)

Women's 4 × 100 metres relay —Bombay 1, Punjab 2 Time—55.2 sec

Lahore.

The following are the details of the Inter-University Athletic Sports —

Punjab University with 169 points, Bombay finishing second with 34 Allahabad (21), Aligarh (10) and Delhi (4) were placed third fourth and fifth, respectively

High jump —N Banerji (Allahabad) 1, S Murtuza (Aligarh) 2, Ranjit Singh (Punjab) 3 Height—5 ft 7½ ins

110 Metres Hurdles —Salim Khawaja (Punjab) 1, S Murtuza (Aligarh) 2, Abdul Rashid (Punjab) 3 Time—16.7 secs

Shot Put —Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1; M Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 2, A R Fernandes (Bombay) 3 Distance—40 ft. 4½ ins. (Record)

400 Metres —Sardul Singh (Punjab) 1, J C Rodrigues (Bombay) 2; Mohd Saeed (Punjab) 3 Time—52 secs

Hop Step and Jump.—M Asim Khan (Punjab) 1; Autar Singh (Punjab) 2, N. Banerji (Allahabad) 3 Distance—43 ft 8½ ins (Record)

1,500 Metres —Aman Ullah (Punjab) 1, J N Swami (Allahabad) 2, Mohd Sadiq (Punjab) 3 Time—4 mins 23 secs

Javelin Throw —Gaur Kishore (Punjab) 1, Manzur Ahmed (Punjab) 2, A Crowe (Bombay) 3 Distance—150 ft 2 ins. (Record)

4 Mile Cycle Race —M P Bhalla (Punjab) 1, J Kanga (Bombay) 2, Sharif Bux (Punjab) 3 Time—11 mins 58 1/5 secs

400 Metres Hurdles.—J C Rodrigues (Bombay) 1, Saleem Khwaja (Punjab) 2, A F D'Souza (Bombay) 3. Time—59 secs

Hammer Throw —Gulbaz Khan (Punjab) 1, R S Sial (Allahabad) 2, Baldev Raj (Punjab) 3. Distance—112 ft 3½ in (Record)

100 Metres —Rafiq (Punjab) 1, Ijaz-ul-Hassan (Punjab) 2, J D'Mello (Bombay) 3. Time—11.5 secs

800 Metres —Zail Singh (Punjab) 1, Vatna Nand (Punjab) 2, Lajpat Rai (Delhi) 3 Time—2 mins 2.7 secs

200 Metres —Rafiq (Punjab) 1; Gulam Hussain (Punjab) 2, G Fernandes (Bombay) 3 Time—23 secs

Broad Jump —Avtar Singh (Punjab) 1, Rashid Ahmed (Punjab) 2, N Banerji (Allahabad) 3 Distance—20 ft 10 6/8 in (Record)

Discus Throw.—Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1; A R Fernandes (Bombay) 2, Gulbaz Khan (Punjab) 3 Distance—111 ft 5½ in

Pole Vault —Banta Singh (Punjab) 1, Unis Wahab-ud-Din (Punjab) 2, A B. Malwadey (Bombay) 3. Height—11 ft 1/16 in (Record)

5,000 Metres, Mohd Sadiq (Punjab) 1; Manna Singh (Punjab) 2, Bishansarup (Delhi) 3. Time—17 mins 41 3/5 secs

The Punjab Olympic games finals —

Discus Throw for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) Distance—79 ft 5.8 ins (New Punjab record)

High Jump —Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1; Nalk Taj Mohd (Army) 2, Ranjit Singh (G C. Lahore) 3 Height—5 ft 7½ ins.

3,000 Metres —Mohd Hayat Tiwana (Lyallpur) 1, Mohd Akhtar (Lahore) 2 Time—9 mins 39.3 secs

Shot Put —Zahur Ahmed (Lahore), 1, Shashpal Singh (Law College) 2, Abdullah Khan (Ferozepur) 3 Distance—42 ft 8½ ins

Long Jump —Mohd Seed (Amritsar) 1, E A Evans (N-W R) 2, Harbans Singh (N-W R) 3 Distance—22 ft 7½ ins (New Punjab record)

10,000 Metres Cycle Race —Mushtaq Ahmed (Lahore) 1, Chaman Lal Rali (F C C) 2, Madan Mohan Lal (F C C) 3 Time—20 mins 23 seconds

Long Jump for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) 1, Miss Thelma Horsley (Lahore) 2, Miss B Lewis (Lahore) 3 Distance—12 ft 6 7/8 ins

10,000 Metres —Vatna Nand (G C Lahore) 1, Karnail Singh (Ferozepur) 2 Time—35 mins 44.5 secs

Shot Put for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) Distance—22 ft 3½ ins

Javelin Throw —Lal Din (N-W R) 1, Som Nath (Patiala) 2, G K Kapur (G C Lahore) 3 Distance—161 ft 3 ins

80 Metres Hurdles for women —Miss A Carr (Lahore) 1, Time—16.8 secs

1,500 Metres (final) —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1, Har Ram Singh (Army) 2, Mohd Siddiq (G C Lahore) 3 Time—4 mins 18.5 secs

400 Metres Relay —Gujarat District 1

400 metres hurdles —Saleem Khawaja 1, Ohirag Din 2, Amrit Lal 3 Time—58.6 sec (equals Punjab record)

100 metres —Qazi Saleemullah 1, Mohd Rafiq 2, Izaz ul Hussan 3 Time—11.9 sec

50 metres (Women) —Miss B Lewis 1, Miss Thelma Horsley 2, Miss S Sondhi 3 Time—7.8 sec

5,000 metres —Jagvir Singh 1, Gurbachan Singh 2, Atma Singh 3 Time—16 min 48.2 sec

Hop step and Jump —E A Evans 1, M Seed 2, M Niwaz 3 Distance—45 ft 5½ in

1,500 metres cycle race (Women) —Miss A Carr 1, Time 3 min 40 sec

High Jump (Women) —Miss A Carr 1 Height—3 ft 10 in

100 metres (Women) —Miss B Lewis 1, Miss S Sondhi 2, Miss Thelma Horsley 3 Time—14.8 sec

1,000 metres cycle race —M P Bhatta 1, Shah Rukh 2, Chaman Lal 3 Time—1 min 32 sec (Punjab record)

Marathon —Chhajju Singh 1, Vatna Nand 2, B R Bhatta 3 Time—3 hr 11 min 38.8 sec (Punjab record)

3,000 metres steeplechase —Mohd Hayat 1, Mohd Sadique 2, Steed Tarin 3 Time—10 min 20 sec (Punjab record)

Hammer throw —Som Nath 1, Kishan Singh 2, Mohd Yunus 3 Distance 134 ft 1½ in (Indian record)

400 metres —A Iqbal 1, Sardul Singh 2; Ghulam Hussain 3 Time—50.9 sec (Punjab record)

200 metres —Pritam Singh 1, Qazi Sallimullah 2, Mohd Rafiq 3 Time—23.2 sec

Pole vault —Banta Singh 1, K A Shafi 2, Faquir Mohd 3 10 ft 10.6/8 in

5,000 metres walk —Imdad Ali 1, Mohd. Suleman 2, Time—29 min 25½ sec

110 metres hurdles —Saleem Khawaja 1; Taj Mohd 2, Lal Singh 3 Time—10.3 sec

Javelin throw (Women) —Miss A. Carr 1, Distance—62 ft 8½ in

800 metres —Zail Singh 1, Hardev Singh 2, Amanullah 3 Time—1 min 50.9 sec (equals Punjab record)

3,000 metres cycle race —Shah Rukh 1, Mua Ahmed 2, S H Khurram 3 Time—5 min 9.7 sec

4 × 100 metres relay —N-W Railway 1, An Indian Regiment 2, Gujarat District 3 Time—45.4 sec

Discus throw —Shashpal Singh 1, Abdullah Khan 2, Som Nath 3 Distance—119 ft 11½ in

Madras.

The Madras Presidency Olympic games resulted as follows —

100 metres —T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, P Lozano (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, M Venkatakrisnaudu (unattached) 3 Time—11.8 seconds

200 metres —P Lozano (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, M Venkatakrisnaudu (unattached) 3 Time—23.7 seconds

110 metres Hurdles —V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, K R Gangatharan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, C R Suranarayana (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3

400 metres —M M Chandu (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, L Gnanamuthu (M and S M Railway) 2, K I Lapan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time—53.7 seconds

200 Metres Hurdles —Janakiram (M and S M Railway) 1, K I Lapan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Time—27.7 seconds

Pole Vault —K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, Gopalakrishnan (Travancore Athletic Association) 2, C. Narayanan Kutti (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Height—10 ft 5 in

Discus Throw —R Ganglan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, K I Lapan (Travancore Athletic Association) 2, A J Braddid (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance—22 ft 6 in

Javelin Throw —E Stracey (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, Desmond (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, N T Namasivayam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3. Distance—122 ft. 6 in

800 metres —L Gnanamuth (M and S M Railway) 1, V S Shanker Rao (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, T G. Narayana Pai (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Time—2 min 7-2 secs

High Jump —Govindan (Travancore Athletic Association) 1, K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, H Mathias (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Height—5 ft 8½ in

Hop, Step and Jump —A T Thomas (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, M M Chandy (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, T D'Souza (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance—42 ft 6½ in

1,500 metres run —T G Narayana Pai (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, S Siddapaji (Y M C A College) 2, Lourduwami (M & S M Railway) 3 Time—4 min 28-5 secs

4 × 100 metres relay —Cochin Athletic Association team 1, Madras Olympic Association team 2, Y M C A. College team 3 Time—47-4 secs

4 × 400 metres Relay —Madras Collegiate Athletic Association team 1, M & S M Railway team 2, Cochin Athletic Association team 3. Time—3 min 43-5 secs

400 Metres Hurdles —V J Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 1, T M Spittler (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, K I Eapen (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time—60-4 seconds

16 lbs Shot Put —J A Muthiah Pandyan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, R Gaughan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2, C K Ramatheerthan (Cochin Athletic Association) 3 Distance—32 ft 5 7/8 in

16 lbs Hammer Throw —J A Muthiah Pandyan (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, M Mathias (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 2 Distance—84 ft 11 in

Long Jump —H S Ward (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 1, T Balakrishnan (Cochin Athletic Association) 2, R M Absalam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Distance—20 ft 6 7/8 in

3,000 Metres Run —I I Madayya (Y M C A. College) 1, T A Sundararajan (Combātore Athletic Association) 2, D Sesharatnam (Madras Collegiate Athletic Association) 3 Time—9 min 48 3 seconds

Mysore.

The following are the principal results of the Mysore Olympic games —

110 Metres hurdles —G Isaac 1, J G Raju 2, M Syed Jaffer 3

200 Metres hurdles —J. O. Raju 1, Syed Jaffer 2, G Isaac 3

100 Metres run —L Archer 1, Roger Gordon 2, D Silva 3

400 metres run —A T Ponnuramam 1, (for the fifth year in succession), M V Loganathan 2, K Ramachandran 3

200 metres run —D. Silva 1, L Archer 2, Gordon 3

800 metres run —Syed Jaleel 1, Loganathan 2, K Ramachandran 3

1,500 metres run —Syed Jaleel 1, Abdul Shakoor 2, Arul 3

10,000 metres run —Kodanda Ram 1, Putramiah 2, Puttappa 3

Running Long Jump —Sanaullah 1, Loganathan 2, Syed Jaffer 3

Running High Jump —E Isaac 1, G Isaac 2, Ponnaiya 3

Hop, Step and Jump —G Isaac 1, Sanaullah 2, Ramachandran 3

16 lbs Shot Put —C Poovaiya 1, P O Varkey 2, Rozario 3

100 metres swimming —M A K Murthy 1, Swamy Rao 2, Rajasekhar 3

Pole-Vault —P O Varkey 1 —Height—10 ft 6½ in

Discus Throw —L Archer 1, K S Gopal 2, Rozario 3

Javelin Throw —B Muniswami 1, Gopal 2, Basavara 3

16 lbs Hammer Throw —P O Varkey 1, Gopal 2, J C Raju 3

3,000 Metres Cycle Race —Varada Iyengar 1, K S Gopal 2, Putramiah 3

800 Metres Relay Race —Y M C A 1, St Joseph's College 2

BADMINTON.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —G D Patwardhan beat K M Rangnekar, 18-16, 15-8

Men's Doubles —G D Patwardhan and M G Mugwe beat K M Rangnekar and R N Kanga, 15-9, 15-5

Mixed Doubles —G D Patwardhan and Miss M R Vimaldasi beat J Agnel and Miss J Mistry, 15-9, 11-15, 15-6

Womens Singles —Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Miss Tara Deodhar, 11-5, 11-7

Women's Doubles —Miss F Taleyarkhan and Miss A K Dadyburjor beat Miss T Deodhar and Miss S Deodhar, 15-9, 15-8

The Western India Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —G D Patwardhan beat R N. Kanga, 15-13, 15-5.

Men's Doubles —G D Patwardhan and D G Mugwe beat K M Rangnekar and R N Kanga, 15-13, 15-9

Mixed Doubles —G D Patwardhan and Miss M R Vimadalal beat K M Rangnekar and Miss P DeLima, 15-8, 11-15, 15-7

Women's Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss F Taleyarkhan, 11-8, 11-4

Women's Doubles —Mrs S Maneckshaw and Miss M R Vimadalal beat Miss F Taleyarkhan and Miss A K Dadyburjor, 12-15, 15-7, 15-5

Professionals' Singles —P Mohanlal beat G Ramji, 15-12, 17-14

Professionals' Doubles —S Prasad and G Ramji beat A Hassan and Ramchandra, 15-12, 8-15, 15-12

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —R N Kanga beat J Agnel, 15-7, 18-16

Men's Doubles —R N Kanga and D G Mugwe beat J Agnel and L I Pereira, 15-7, 15-12

Mixed Doubles —J Agnel and Miss J Mistry beat R N Kanga and Miss F Vacha, 15-8, 7-15, 15-8

Women's Singles —Miss F Vacha beat Miss P DeLima, 11-12, 21-10, 11-7

Women's Doubles —Miss F Vacha and Miss P DeLima beat Mrs Kania and Miss A K Dadyburjor, 15-4, 15-3

The Greater Bombay Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —V N Iyer beat R Pereira, 12-15, 15-10, 15-2

Men's Doubles —S Dinkar Rao and K P Kesari beat L Pereira and E J Carvalho, 15-13, 9-15, 15-10

Women's Singles —Mrs J Nogueur beat Miss Jog, 11-2, 11-6

Poona.

The P Y C Hindu Gymkhana Open Badminton Championships finals —

Men's Singles —J Agnel beat V N Iyer, 15-4, 10-15, 15-11

Men's Doubles —V N Iyer and J Agnel beat W D Sane and D N Limaye 15-7, 15-7

Mixed Doubles —V N Iyer and Miss S Kelkar beat J Agnel and Miss Tara Deodhar, 15-8, 8-15, 15-4

Women's Singles —Miss Tara Deodhar beat Miss Sunder Deodhar, 9-11, 11-6, 11-8

BILLIARDS.

Bombay.

The Byculla Y M C A Handicap Billiards Tournament final —

Taher Ali Contractor (—460), holder, beat M Sofer (—360) by 500 points to 341

Exhibition Matches —

P K Deb (Calcutta) beat W McCarthy (Bombay) in 90-minute match by 528 points to 303

P K Deb (Calcutta) beat Taher Ali Contractor (Bombay) by 549 points to 261

Calcutta.

The All-India Billiards Championship final — V R Irer (holder) beat H H Nil-en by 2,521 points to 1,774

Madras.

The South Indian Amateur Billiards Championship final —

C C James beat S J Coelho by 2 000 points to 1,946

Poona.

The Poona Hindu Gymkhana Open Billiards Championship —

M G Dixit beat R D Sapre by 1 000 points to 779

BOXING.

Bombay.

The Fourteenth Annual Amateur Boxing Championships of Western India (finals) —

Flyweight —B G Baboolal (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) beat S Sharaji (Sir D M Petit Gymnastic Institute) on points

Bantamweight —P Newland (M T L, R I N) beat C J Satur (M T E, R I N) on points

Featherweight —K C Sidhwa (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) beat W Campbell (Provost Unit) on points

Lightweight —L A Hall (M T E, R I N) beat S McKeith (M T L, R I N) on points

Welterweight —N M Cairn (Royal Navy) beat F P Pandole (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) on points

Middleweight —D A Shroff (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) beat D Sardeshi (Proctor Y M C A) on points

Light-heavyweight —S Paddock (Royal Navy) knocked out D W Potter (Royal Navy) in the second round

Heavyweight —R J Mowbray (Royal Navy) beat D P Surty (Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League) the fight being stopped in the third round.

Calcutta.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Boxing Tournament —

A A Arathoon, amateur heavyweight champion of India, beat Capt P V Jeyaraj, holder of Burma heavyweight title, on points

Lahore.

The Northern India Amateur Boxing Championships (finals) —

Flyweight —Hall k o Akram Malik in second round

Bantamweight —Monteiro beat Samuel on points.

Featherweight —Lawrence k o Armstrong in first round

Lightweight —Gaspar k o Karamat in first round

Middleweight —Coults k o Callaghan in first round

Heavyweight —M Hasham—winner, unopposed

Nundydroog.

The Exhibition Boxing contest —

Gunboat Jack beat Duncan Chatterton on points over 10 rounds

CRICKET.

The following are the details of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy —

WEST ZONE

Nawanagar beat Maharashtra by 8 wickets Maharashtra 39 (S N. Bannerjee 8 for 25) and 189 (K M. Jadhav 68, Vinoo Mankad 5 for 65) Nawanagar 159 and 73 for 2 wks

Bombay beat the Western India States on the result of the first innings Bombay 462 (K C Ibrahim not out 230, J B Khot 101). Western India States 95 (K K Tarapore 4 for 24) and 167 for 5 wks (Saeed Ahmed 58, Prithviraj not out 86)

Baroda beat Gujarat by 396 runs Baroda 312 (H R Adhikari 88, Balooch 6 for 85) and 257 for 6 wks decl (H R Adhikari 106, V S Hazare 66) Gujarat 150 (V S Hazare 7 for 62) and 23 for 2 wks, when Gujarat conceded the match

Bombay beat Nawanagar on the result of the first innings Nawanagar 284 and 48 for 2 wks Bombay 462 for 8 wks decl (A A Hakim 63, V M Merchant not out 170, L P Jai 81, J B Khot 50)

Sind beat Baroda by 8 wks Baroda 178 (M J Mobed 4 for 20) and 126 Sind 237 and 68 for 2 wks

Final—Bombay beat Sind on the result of the first innings Bombay 405 (S M. Kadri 59, V M Merchant not out 153, K. M Rangnekar 58, J Naomal 5 for 121), Sind 326 (G Kishenchand not out 131, Daud Khan 63, K K Tarapore 4 for 60)

SOUTH ZONE

Madras beat Central Provinces and Berar by 4 wks C P & Berar 192 (Ramsingh 5 for 45) and 128 (Venkatesan 7 for 56) Madras 217 (Ramsingh 58, Nainakannu 53) and 104 for 6 wks

Mysore beat Hyderabad by 111 runs Mysore 199 (B Frank 62) and 352 (B K Garudachar 56, T V Parthasarathy 52) Hyderabad 169 (Asadulla Qureshi 66, B K Garudachar 6 for 46) and 271 (Aibara 110, B K Garudachar 5 for 78)

Final—Mysore beat Madras by 22 runs Mysore 147 and 246 (Thumappayah 127) Madras 154 (B K Garudachar 6 for 57) and 217 (B K Garudachar 8 for 99)

EAST ZONE

Bengal beat Bihar on the result of the first innings Bengal 263 (K Ghosh 107) and 294 (A Das not out 84, A Deb 50) Bihar 262 (S Bannerjee 78) and 87 for 1 wkt.

United Provinces beat Holkar Cricket Association on the result of the first innings U P 307 (Khwaja 81, Telang 53) and 192 (Moorthy 70, Jagdale 6 for 65) Holkar 246 (J. N Bhaya 60, Alexander 6 for 88) and 169 for 3 wks (C K Nayudu 54)

Final—Bengal beat United Provinces on the result of the first innings Bengal 473 (S Ganguli 68, J Bhattacharjee 71, A Deb 128, S Mustafa 101) U P 426 (Firasat Hussain 55, P E Palia 58, Khwaja 58, Salim 92, Wahidullah 55)

NORTH ZONE.

Northern India beat North West Frontier Province by an innings and 405 runs Northern India 613 (Nazar Mahomed 175, Jagdish Lal 130, M Sharif 93) North-West Frontier Province 90 (Habibullah 6 for 42) and 118 (Aslam 6 for 26)

Final—Northern India beat Southern Punjab by 74 runs Northern India 285 (Anwar Hussain 50, Amir Elahi 4 for 97) and 128 (Anwar Hussain 51, Amir Elahi 5 for 65) Southern Punjab 158 (Amarnath 70, Habibullah 6 for 17) and 181 (Nazir Ali 78, Habibullah 6 for 94)

SEMI-FINALS (PROPER)

Mysore beat Bengal by 17 runs Mysore 367 (Ram Dev not out 105, Ramachandra 7 for 52) and 208 (Ram Dev 57) Bengal 279 (Ramachandra not out 97, Puri 58) and 210 (K Bhattacharjee 65, B K Garudachar 5 for 68)

Bombay beat Northern India by 7 wks Northern India 211 (Ram Prakash 93) and 225 (K K Tarapore 5 for 85) Bombay 257 (J B Khot 95, Jehangir Khan 5 for 50, and 184 for 3 wks. (K C. Ibrahim not out 69).

FINAL

Bombay beat Mysore by an innings and 281 runs Mysore 68 (J B Khot 6 for 19) and 157 (B Frank 61) Bombay for 9 wks decl 506 (M F Mistry 93, M. K. Mantri 65, K C. Ibrahim 117, V M Merchant 60)

Bombay

The following are the details of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament —

Muslims beat The Rest on the result of the first innings The Rest 217 (V S Hazare 74) and 282 for 6 wks (V S Hazare not out 101) Muslims 359 (S M Kadri 76, Yakub Sheikh 96, Saeed Ahmed 52, A K Bhalerao 6 for 96)

Parsis beat Europeans by an innings and 202 runs Parsis 532 for 5 wks decl (M F Mistry retired 152, E B Abbara 59, R S Mody 144, J B Khot not out 103) Europeans 117 (P E Palla 4 for 32) and 153 (N Mischler not out 75)

Hindus beat Muslims on the result of the first innings Hindus 443 for 5 wks decl (V M Merchant not out 243, H R Adhikari 88) and 246 for 4 wks (D D Hindlekar 91, C T Sarwate retired 51) Muslims 270 (Gul Mahomed 101, Saeed Ahmed not out 6, C S Nayudu 5 for 116)

Final—Hindus beat Parsis by 10 wks Hindus 474 (V M Merchant 221, K M Rangnekar 117) and 41 for no loss Parsis 203 and 309 (E B Abbara 57, K R Meher-Homji 71)

The Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament final, for the Rahimtoola Cup —

St Xavier's College beat Elphinstone College by an innings and 225 runs Elphinstone College 191 (P J Divadkar 53, D G Phadkar 51) and 196 (M Goradia 69) St Xavier's College 612 (K C Ibrahim 235, R S Cooper 184, D B Desai 57, R S Mody 50)

Festival match between Rest of India and Maharashtra, the 1941 Ranji Trophy-champions —

Rest of India won by 9 wks Rest of India 487 and 119 for 1 wkt Maharashtra 308 and 295

"The Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament final —

Tata Sports Club, beat B B & C I Railway by 404 runs Tata Sports Club 552 and 266 for 8 wks decl B B & C I Railway 212 and 202

Calcutta.

The War Fund match between Bengal Governor's XI and Maharashtra —

Match drawn Governor's XI 257 (C S Nayudu 55, K Bose not out 55) and 275 for 7 wks decl (K Bose not out 86, H R Adhikari 76) Maharashtra 308 (V S Hazare 83) and 153 for 5 wks

Karachi.

The Sind Pentangular Tournament final —

Hindus beat Muslims by 9 wks Muslims 207 and 162 Hindus 349 and 24 for 1 wkt

The War Fund match between Sind and Maharashtra —

Sind won by 160 runs Sind 273 (M J. Mobed 60) and 320 (Naoomal 66, Girdhari 93 and Kishenchand 74) Maharashtra 110 (M J Mobed 4 for 25, J Naoomal 4 for 45) and 323 (Deodhar 67)

Lahore.

The War Fund match between Punjab University and Punjab Governor's XI —

Punjab University won by 2 wks Governor's XI 219 and 217 (Abell 57, H H Maharaja Patiala 59) Punjab University 280 (Akhtar Khan 86) and 158 for 8 wks (Nazar Mahomed 84).

Madras.

The War Fund match between Madras Governor's XI and Madras Cricket Association

Governor's XI won by 9 wks Madras 161 and 221 (A G Ramsingh 51) Governor's XI 329 and 57 for 1 wkt

Nagpur.

The Nagpur Quadrangular Cricket Tournament final —

Christians 369 Hindus 59 and 13 for 3 wks. Match awarded to Christians

Poona.

The festival match between Rest of India and Western India in honour of Professor D B Deodhar's 50th birthday —

Match drawn Rest of India 431 (A G Ramsingh 69, Gul Mahomed 116, C Ramaswami 75, C T Sarwate 5 for 54), and 298 for 5 wks (Nazar Mahomed 83, L Amarnath not out 75), Western India 490 (H R Adhikari 83, K C Ibrahim 63, J. Naoomal not out 74, C T Sarwate 59) and 146 for 3 wks (D B Deodhar 74)

The Inter-Collegiate Tournament final, for the David Cup —

S P College beat Ferguson College on the result of the first innings S P College 662 Ferguson College 153 and 302 for 4 wks.

Secunderabad.

The War Fund match between President's XI and Resident's XI —

President's XI won by 10 wks Resident's XI 168 (Albara 50, Dittla 50) and 162 (Ghulam Mahomed 8 for 41) President's XI 182 and 94 for no loss (Lalji Ali not out)

DOG SHOW.

Bangalore.

The Ninth Championship Show of the Mysore Kennel Club —

Best Exhibit in Show —Mrs Stubb's Great Dane bitch "Beachby Clovis"

Best Exhibit in Show (Opposite Sex) —Mrs Hilda Woods' dog, "Smasher of Barchester", a Bloodhound

Best Exhibit in the Show, bred in India —Mrs Stubb's "Beachby Clovis"

Best Exhibit in Show bred in India (other sex). —Rajkumar of Pithapuram's dog, "Ginger of Yes"

BREED SPECIALS.

Best Great Dane —Mrs Stubb's "Beachby Clovis"

Best Alsatian —Mrs Gardiner's dog, "Hector Von Gartenwerth"

Best Alsatian Opposite Sex —Mrs Woods' bitch, "Klutzi of Concord"

Best Golden Retriever —Mrs A F. Cowdrey's dog, "Charming Chintz of Ware"

Best Australian Terrier —Mrs A F Cowdrey's bitch, "Twilight of Tregenna"

Best Bull Terrier —Mrs G B Harvey's "Glamour of Ithra."

Best Fox Terrier (Smooth). —Raja of Pithapuram's dog, "Ginger of Yes"

Best Fox Terrier (wire) —C R Welsh's dog, "Crackenbury Citadel"

Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs N S Green's dog, "Crageara Ceaser"

Best Highland White Terrier —Rajkumar Desaray Urs's dog, "Zulu"

Best Highland White Terrier Opposite Sex —Sadeg Z "Shah's bitch "Byjou"

Best Dachshund —Mrs J A R Spam's bitch "Jane of Kelso"

Best Pomeranian —Mrs M Clarke's bitch, "Betty Bhoop"

Best Pekingese —Mrs K S Jolly's dog "Yen Chu of Silver Sheen"

Bombay.

The 23rd Annual Championship Show of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club —

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN)

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss K H Wheatley's Cocker spaniel bitch "West of the Clouds"

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff's Pomeranian dog "Certus Divitae"

Best Exhibit Bred in India —Miss K H Wheatley's Cocker spaniel bitch "West of the Clouds"

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff's Pomeranian dog "Certus Divitae"

Best Puppy in Show —Maharaja of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier dog "Promise of Partabgarh"

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs A D Hey's Alsatian bitch "Venus of Schallion."

Best Exhibit in Show Born in Bombay Presidency (under 18 months) —Mrs E Gardiner's Alsatian dog "Brunn-Wuff-Von-Gastenwerth"

Best Terrier in Show. —Mrs K M Ruia's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Too-Too-Tye"

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier —M V Dayal's Pomeranian bitch "Ch Riversdale Lovely"

Best Pekingese in Show —Mrs K S Jolly's Pekingese dog "Mi Woo Man Of Silon Slem"

Best Puppy in Show (between 4 and 8 months) —Mrs A D Hey's Alsatian bitch "Venus of Schallion"

Best Terrier in Show Bred in India —Mrs K M Ruia's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Too-Too-Tye"

Best Alsatian in Show —Mrs E Gardiner's Alsatian dog "Ch Hector von Gartenwerth"

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in Show, except Alsatis and Toys —Mrs A G Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Ch. Garrymede of Ethra"

CONDITIONAL CUPS

Best Exhibit in Show, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B P K C —Mrs W Wickersham's Dachshund bitch "Leni of Jessfield."

Best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B P K C —Mrs L Russell and Dr V Rao's Lakeland Terrier bitch "Princess of Worli"

Best Exhibit in Show, other than Terrier, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B P K C —Mrs W Wickersham's Dachshund bitch "Leni of Jessfield"

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit, excluding Toys, in Show —Mrs A. G Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Ch. Garrymede of Ethra"

SPECIAL PRIZES

Best Exhibit in Show, owned by member —Miss K H Wheatley's Cocker spaniel bitch "West of the Clouds"

Best Opposite Sex, owned by member —Mrs K M Ruia's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Too-Too-Tye"

Best Exhibit in Show, bred in India and owned by member —M V Dayal's Pomeranian bitch "Ch. Riversdale Lovely"

Best Opposite Sex, owned by member —Maharaja of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier dog "Promise of Partabgarh"

Best Junior Exhibit in Show, bred in India, under 18 months old and owned by member —Mrs E Gardiner's Alsatian dog "Brun-Wulf-Von-Gartenwerth"

Best Exhibit in Show, begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette, under 18 months old, owned by Member —Mrs H A Schulley's Carin Terrier bitch "Hashleigh Silverine"

Best Puppy in Show, owned by member and resident of Bombay —Mrs W W Wickersham's Alsatian bitch "Chereen of Darrigal"

SPECIAL CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Pomeranian in Show —M V Dayal's bitch "Ch Riversdale Lovely"

Best Opposite Sex —P S Shroff's Pomeranian dog "Certus Divitae"

Best Pomeranian Puppy bred in India —W O A Young's dog "Niger Juvenis"

Best Pekingese in Show —K S Jolly's dog "Mi Wee Man of Silon Slem"

Best Alsatian in Show —Mrs E Gardiner's dog "Ch Hector von Gartenwerth"

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs W Wickersham's bitch "Utri of Ockenford"

Best Alsatian Puppy —Mrs A D Hey's bitch "Venus of Schallion"

Best Dachshund in Show —Mrs W Wickersham's bitch "Leni of Jessifield"

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs H Bentley's dog "Hitte"

Best Dachshund Puppy in Show —Mrs J N Humphrey's dog "Kopfenkapitan"

Best Cocker Spaniel in Show —Miss K H Wheatley's bitch "Weft of the Clouds"

Best Opposite Sex —Miss K H Wheatley's dog "Whipson of Wire"

Best Scottish Terrier in Show —Mrs J C Kapadia's dog "Hashleigh Brace"

Best Bull Terrier in Show —Maharaja of Partabgarh's dog "Promise of Partabgarh"

Best Sydney Silkie in Show —N Crawford's dog "Silkie Model"

Best Wire Fox Terrier in Show, owned by an Indian resident of Bombay —Mrs K M Ruia's dog "Too-Too-Tye"

Best Smooth Fox Terrier in Show —Mrs G A Benson's dog "Chimandy Happy Alliance"

Best Smooth Fox Terrier Opposite Sex —Maharaja of Pithapuram's bitch "Durbar Bee"

Best Great Dane in Show —F M Metha's bitch "Dukaden"

Best Seikham Terrier in Show —Mrs K M Ruia's dog "Ch Choo-too-Chap"

Best Golden Retriever in Show —J C Hunter's dog "Big Boy of Harvard"

Best Golden Retriever dog, bred in India and owned by Indian resident of Bombay —Dr and Mrs M H Hasham Premji's dog "Yapike Rex"

Best Carin Terrier in Show —Mrs G V West's dog "Hashleigh Spiffy"

Best Dobermann Pinscher in Show —C E Vogel's bitch "Christian von der Savelon"

Best Lakeland Terrier or Pug in Show —Mrs L Russel and D V S Rao's Lakeland Terrier bitch "Princess of Worl"

Best Collie or Dalmatian in Show —S S Nariman's Collie dog "Rex V Rutland"

Best Afghan, Welsh Corgi or English Springer Spaniel in Show —Mrs A G Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Garrymende of Ethra"

Best Trained Alsatian in Obedience Trials —Lt B K Shroff's Alsatian bitch "Belinda"

Best Litter in Show —Mrs C Baddeley's Litter of Wire Fox Terrier "Hun-foid Hostile"

Best Conditioned dog in Show —Miss D Winstone's Dachshund dog "Hail Hermann"

Mussoorie

26th Mussoorie Championship Dog Show —

CHALLENGE CUPS

Best Dog in the Show —Raja of Rampura's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Falconer's Juno"

Best Opposite Sex —Raja of Rampura's "Flight Lieutenant of Ware"

Best Dog in Show, Bred in India —Raja of Rampura's Dachshund dog "Shrewd Saint of Rampura"

Best Exhibit in Show, bred in U P —Mr Althin's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Mia Gloria of the Legion"

Best Terrier in Show —Mr. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier bitch "Ch Molten Minerva"

Best Puppy in Show —Mrs Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier bitch "Carleen of Shane"

Best Gun Dog Puppy by Exhibitor —Mr. Lunn's Black Cocker Spaniel bitch "Bunt's Beauty"

Best Toy in Show —M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog, "Sir Duke of Locke"

Best Alsatian in Show —Raja of Rampura's Alsatian dog, "Ch Delight of Wolf-land"

CLUB SPECIALS

Best Exhibit bred in India Owned by a member or Associate of the Kennel Club of India —Raja of Rampura's Dachshund dog, "Shrewd Saint of Rampura"

Best Exhibit owned by a member —Raja of Rampura's Dachshund dog "Shrewd Saint of Rampura"

BREED CLASSES

Best Exhibit in Show —Raja of Rampura's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Falconer's Juno"
 Best Opposite Sex in Show —Raja of Rampura's Cocker Spaniel dog "Flight Lieutenant of Ware"

Best Great Dane —Shrikishen Dass' bitch "Gold Mine of Pine Lands"

Best Greyhound —Maharaj Shri Amar Singh Sahib's bitch "Manorley Moselle"

Best Alsatian —Raja of Rampura's dog "Ch Delight of Wolfsglen"

Best Labrador —Raja of Bagpat's "Dauntless Raider"

Best Golden Retriever —Mrs S Prakash's "Pure Gold"

Best Cocker Spaniel —Raja of Rampura's "Flight Lieutenant of Ware"

Best Airedale —Raja of Rampura's "Siccardi Promise of Marsdun"

Best Bull Terrier —Mrs S C Roy's "Biddikins Beauty"

Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs Heasman's "Ch Molten Minerva"

Best Wire Fox Terrier —K. C. Aitken's "Miss Gloria of the Legion"

Best Cairn Terrier —Miss M. Hubble's "Bannock"

Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs Hollossy's Dorcas

Best Dachshund —Raja of Rampura's "Shrewd Saint of Rampura"

Best Pomeranian Puppy —N. Dass' "Orange Blossom"

Best Samoyed —A Lodhi's "Sylvie"

Best Dalmatian —C McDonald's "Chestnut Sally"

Ootacamund.

The following were the principal awards at the Thirtieth Ootacamund Championship Dog Show —

Best Exhibit Bred in India —M V Dayal's Pomeranian bitch "Riversdale Lovely"

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs Fraser's Alsatian dog "Cracker Jack of Idrie"

Best Exhibit in Show —Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Duke Marcus of Lockee"

Best Opposite Sex —Mrs D Hazare's Fox Terrier bitch "Bowden Gloria"

Best Long Dog in Show —Miss N Rendell's Greyhound "Hopeful Heroine"

Best Champion or Holder of Three Challenge Certificates —Mr Dayal's "Duke Marcus of Lockee"

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit —Mrs. Fraser's Alsatian "Cracker Jack of Idries"

Best Cocker Bred in India —C Royston's "Punch of Stonyhaven"

Best Terrier in Show —Major Rajkumar Desraj Ur's "Zulu"

Best toy dog in Show —Mr Dayal's "Duke Marcus of Lockee"

Poona.

The Ninth Championship Show of the Poona Kennel Club —

OPEN TO ALL EXHIBITORS.

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Ch Stainless Stefan"

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Stainless Success"

Best Reserve Dog in Show —Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Sir Duke of Lockee"

Best Reserve bitch in Show —Mrs M L Willstrop's Pomeranian bitch "Minegold Black Queen"

Best Exhibit bred in India —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Cracksman of Fame"

Best Exhibit bred in India Opposite Sex —F M Metha's Great Dane bitch "Duskyden"

Best Puppy in Show —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Veiled Beauty of Fame"

Best Puppy in Show Opposite Sex —F M Mehta's Great Dane dog "Marvel of Mehfar"

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO ALL)

Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Ch Stainless Stefan"

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Stainless Success"

Best Exhibit in Show Bred in India —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Cracksman of Fame"

Best Opposite Sex —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Veiled Beauty of Fame"

Best Gun Dog —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Ch Stainless Stefan"

Best Junior Exhibit in Show —Mrs D H E Mayes' Golden Retriever dog "Brave of Havard"

Best Cocker Spaniel —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Ch Stainless Stefan"

Best Alsatian —Mrs M A Fraser's Alsatian bitch "Trouble of Idrie"

Best puppy bred in India —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Veiled Beauty of Fame"

Best Puppy 4 to 6 months —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Veiled Beauty of Fame"

Best Terrier in Show —Lieut R A Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval"

Best Exhibit Born in Poona or Kirkee —Mrs M L Willstrop's Pomeranian dog "Riversdale Top-Notcher"

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO MEMBERS ONLY)

- Best Exhibit in Show —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Ch Stainless Stefan"
- Best Opposite Sex —Mrs A G Granville's Smooth Fox Terrier bitch "Tzigane of Shane"
- Best Exhibit Bred in India —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Cracksman of Fame"
- Best Opposite Sex —F M Mehta's Great Dane bitch "Duskyden"
- Best Puppy Owned and Bred by Exhibitor —Miss F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Veiled Beauty of Fame"
- Best Fox Terrier —Mrs A G Granville's Smooth Fox Terrier bitch "Tzigane of Shane"
- Best Exhibit in Toy Breeds —M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Sir Duke of Lockee"
- Best Exhibit imported into India —M V. Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Sir Duke of Lockee"

OTHER SPECIALS

- Second-best Reserve in Show —F M Mehta's Great Dane bitch "Duskyden"
- Second-best Reserve Opposite Sex —Lieut R A Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval"
- Best Novice Exhibitor —Mrs D H E Mayes' Golden Retriever dog "Brave of Havard"
- Best Exhibit owned by a member of the Poona Kennel Club that has not won a Challenge cup or trophy M V Dayal's Pomeranian bitch "Riversdale Lovely"
- Best Exhibit that has not won a special at Show —Mrs S L Bruen's Cocker Spaniel dog "Dandaul Dictator"
- Best conditioned dog bred in India that has not won a prize J C Hunter's Golden Retriever dog "Big Boy of Havard"
- Best conditioned bitch bred in India that has not won a prize J H Hammond's Labrador Retriever bitch "Mab"

FOOTBALL.**Bangalore.**

The Ashe Gold Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims 1 goal
Hyderabad Police Nil

The Air Raid Victims Fund Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims 2 goals
Bangalore Police 1 goal

The Stafford Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Muslims 2 goals
Mars Union 1 goal

The Narayan Cup Football Tournament final —

Bangalore Blues 2 goals
Bangalore Sporting Nil

Bombay.

The Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament final —

Jagannath's Fishermen 1 goal
Y M C A Nil

The Harwood League —

Y M C A Winners
Welch Regiment Runners up

The Rovers Cup Football Tournament final —

Welch Regiment 2 goals
Mohammedan Sporting Nil

The Gossage Cup Football Tournament —

Wiltshire Regiment 3 goals
W I A A Staff 1 goal

The Bombay Pentangular Football Tournament final —

Hindus 1 goal
Indian Christians & Goans Nil

The Western India Football Championship final —

City Police 1 goal
Jagannath's Fishermen Nil

The Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament final —

Royal Navy 2 goals
Heavy Battery, R A Nil

The Satranjan Shield Memorial Football Tournament final —

Y M C A "A" 2 goals
W I A A Staff Nil

Exhibition Match —

Rovers Cup Visitors 1 goal
Bombay XI 1 goal

Calcutta.

The Inter-Provincial Football Tournament final —

I F A XI 5 goals
Delhi XI 1 goal

The Calcutta Football League —

Mohammedan Sporting Winners
Mohun Bagan Runners-up

The I F A Shield Football Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting 2 goals
King's Own Scottish Borderers Nil

The Inter University Football Championship final —

Calcutta University 3 goals
Punjab University 1 goal

Exhibition Matches —

Indians 3 goals
Europeans 1 goal
Bengalees 1 goal
The Rest Nil

Delhi.

The Delhi Football Association Shield Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting 3 goals
Union F C Nil

Lahore.

The Lahore Pentagonal Football Tournament final —

Europeans 4 goals
The Rest 3 goals

The de Montmorency Football Tournament final —

Mohammedan Sporting 3 goals
Lahore District Nil

Lucknow.

The I F C Shield Football Tournament final —

Mysore Rovers 2 goals
Aryans 1 goal

Madras.

The M & S M Railway Indian Institute Football Tournament final —

Madras Sporting Union 4 goals.
M. & S M Railway "A" 2 goals

Poona.

The Maharashtra Football Federation Football Tournament final —

Border Regiment "A" 1 goal
Border Regiment "B" Nil

GOLF.**Nasik.**

The following are the results of competitions decided during the Golf Week at Nasik —

Western India Golf Championship (final)—C W Mole (Deolali) beat Lt-Col M J E Sheehan (Deolali), 3 and 2

Bombay Bangle (final)—Miss Patsy Prall (Bombay) beat Mrs Kerr (Bombay), 4 and 3

Captain's Cup (final)—N J Hamilton (Bombay) beat C W E U'ren (Bombay), 6 and 5

Club Cup (match play on handicap)—L C Kemp (Bombay) beat Lt-Col A I' Morton (Bombay), 2 up

President's Cup (scratch medal play)—N J Hamilton (Bombay), 78, winner P R Prall (Bombay), 79, runner-up

Men's Foursomes (match play on handicap)—N Cameron and R A Harryott beat N J Hamilton and J G Calderwood at the 19th

Ladies' Greensomes (medal play on handicap)—Mrs Harryott and Mrs Southwell, 91—20½=70½, winners Mrs Russel and Mrs Taylor, 92—20=72, runners-up

Peace Cup (bogey on handicap)—Col S R Prall (Bombay), 1 up, winner (over last nine holes) Major J McB Woods (Deolali), 1 up, runner-up

Ladies' Bogey Competition (handicap)—Mrs, Southwell, 4 up, winner Mrs Kerr, 2 up, runner-up

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—H W Thompson (Nasik), 79—10=69, winner A R MacDonald (Bombay), 89—18=71, runner-up

Mixed Foursomes—N J Hamilton and Mrs Southwell, 85—12=73, winners M H Mountain and Mrs Carnagham, 92—18½=73½, runners-up

Bombay Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—N Cameron (Bombay), 78—9=69, winner R A Harryott (Bombay), 85—15=70, runner-up

Ladies' Medal Play (handicap)—Miss Clayton, 103—35=68, winner Mrs Harryott, 99—27=72, runner-up

Late Military Cup—H T Tennant (Deolali), 70—4=66, winner S M Moore-Gilbert, 84—16=68 runner-up

Kodaikanal.

The following are the results of the May Golf meeting —

Men's Championship (final)—36 holes—Capt G T. B. Harvey (holder) beat J W P Neave, 14 up, 12 to play

Ladies' Championship (final)—Miss Elsie Wadsworth beat Mrs Georgeson, 4 and 2

Men's Bogey (handicap) J A McGregor, 1 up, winner

Ladies' Bogey (handicap)—Mrs R C Leigh, 2 down, winner

Men's Medal (handicap) Dr M. L Freeman, 82—14=68, winner

HOCKEY.**Bangalore.**

The Travancore Cup Hockey Tournament final —

M & S M Railway (Madras) 1 goal
Cadet College "A" (O T S) Nil

The Bangalore United Services Club Hockey Tournament final —

Bangalore Indians 1 goal
All Blues Nil

The Maharaja's Cup Hockey Tournament final —

Bangalore Police 1 goal
Bangalore Indians Nil

The Travancore Cup Hockey Tournament final —

M & S M Railway 1 goal
Cadet College "A" (O T S) Nil

Bhopal.

The Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Hockey Tournament final —

Shamla Club (holders) 1 goal.
Alexandria School Nil

Bombay.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association
Championship —

B B & C I Railway 2 goals
Lusitanians 1 goal

The Bombay Hockey League —

B B & C I Railway "A" Winners
City Police Athletic Club Runners-up

The Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament final —

B B & C I Railway 3 goals
St Xavier's College Nil

The Hayes Cup Women's Hockey Tournament
final —

Bombay Greys "A" 1 goal
Vincent Club "A" Nil

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hockey League —

Port Commissioners Winners
Calcutta Customs Runners-up

The Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament
final —

Bhopal Wanderers (holders) 1 goal
Bhagwant Club 1 goal

Final drawn Trophy shared

The Bengal Challenge Shield Hockey Tourna-
ment final —

Kalighat 2 goals
Measurers 1 goal

Delhi.

The Yadavendra Shield Hockey Tournament
final —

Bhagwant Club 3 goals
Bhopal Wanderers 1 goal

Lahore.

The Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship
final —

Delhi 2 goals
Punjab Nil

The Brothers Club Hockey Tournament final —

Government College Hockey 1 goal
North-Western Railway Workshops Nil

The Lahore District Hockey Championship
final —

Y M C A 1 goal
Government College Nil

Jubbulpore.

The Jubbulpore (independant) Area Hockey
Tournament final —

Ordnance Corps 2 goals
Nagpur Regiment 1 goal

Madras.

Exhibition Match —

Indians 4 goals
Anglo-Indians 1 goal

HORSE SHOW.**Poona.**

The Poona and Kirkee Hunter and Polo Pony
Show —

Polo Ponies —Heavyweight—Maharaja of
Bhavnagar's Manjri 1, F D Wadia's
Ethical 2, Maharaja of Bhavnagar's
Manohari 3

Polo Ponies —Lightweight—Brigadier
Howell's Mayfair 1, Lt-Col Holland's
Golden Glean 2, Captain Lewis' Brenda 3

Champion Polo Pony—Brigadier Howell's
Mayfair

Hunters —Horses and Ponies—Captain God-
frey's White Rock 1, Mrs H S Captain's
Fine Knight 2, Captain Godfrey's King's
Cross 3

Ladies' Hunters—Mrs Godfrey's King's
Cross 1, H S Captain's Fine Knight 2,
Major Ashton's Marigold 3

Champion Hunter—Captain Godfrey's White
Rock

Handy Hunter—Lt-Col Baines Bombay 1,
Sower Peshawari Singh of The Governor's
bodyguard's Rhemus 2, Lt-Col Baines
Whitley Bay 3

Junior Handy Hunters—Miss J Shuttleworth's
Clean Sweep 1, Miss I Shuttleworth's
Peter 2, Miss L Lumley's Sheikh 3

Hack Horses—Lt-Col Baines Whitley
Bay 1, H S Captain's Pride of Erin 2,
Major the Hon'ble Birdwood's Glamour 3

Hack Ponies—Lt-Col Holland's Golden
Glean 1, F D Wadia's Orange Bude 2,
F D Wadia's Ethical 3

Ladies' Hacks (Div I)—Horses—H S
Captain's Pride of Erin 1, Major the
Hon'ble Birdwood's Glamour 2, Major
Gulliland's Barbara 3

Ladies' Hacks (Div II)—Ponies—Lt-Col
Holland's Golden Glean 1, F D Wadia's
Ethical 2, Miss Jane Shuttleworth's
Clean Sweep 3

Open Jumping —The Poona Horse's Nomina-
tion I 1, The Poona Horse's Nomination II
2, The Poona Horse's Nomination III 3

Best Horse in the Show—Captain Godfrey's
White Rock, Best Indian Bred Horse—
Major C C Gulliland's Barbara

Best Pony in the Show—F D Wadia's
Ethical

Children's Ponies (unattended)—Miss J
Shuttleworth's Clean Sweep 1, Miss C
Lumley's Bul Bul 2, Master Wadia's
House 3

Children's Ponies (attended)—Miss J Cooke's
Luck 1

Victory Ponies—Suleiman Ibrahim's "Vic-
toria No 1" 1, Manekjee Purpore's
"Victoria No II" 2

Tonga Ponies—Jagannarayan Setal Pandey's
"Tonga No 162" 1, Ghanshyam Dary
Babbar's "Tonga No 116" 2, Prady
Santram Powar's "Tonga No 104" 3

POLO.

Bangalore.

The Bangalore Open Handicap Polo Tournament
final —
Mysore Lancers 7½ goals

Whirlwinds .. . 6 goals

The Whirlwinds conceded 4½ goals on handi-
cap

RACING.

Bangalore.

The following are the principal results of the
Bangalore racing season —

Epsom Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

W D Scott's Glenprosen (8st 11b), Ermer 1

F A Iranl's The Streamer (8st 12lbs),
Burn 2

Brigadier R C R Hill's Tetroado (7st. 8lbs),
Shanker 3

Major A W Moloney's Brother Officer (7st
8lb), Lott 4

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time —1 minute, 17 secs

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Idar's High Lights (9st), Brace 1

A Gujadhur's Wynette (7st 13lbs),
Peacock 2

W M Somasundaram's Smokey Sea (7st
10lbs), H McQuade 3

Maharaja of Parlakamedl's Alarm (9st 11b),
Carr 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, a shorthead

Time not taken

Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Behendie
(8st 4lbs), Evans 1

Miss Pamela Clarke's Indian Rose (7st
2lbs), Whiteside 2

T Hill's Master McKinley (7st 12lbs),
Clarke 3

T Hill's Sunny Sam (7st 6lbs), Shanker 4

Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, a shorthead

Time —1 minute, 18 1/5 secs

Goodwood Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Raja of Akalkot's Lady in Red (8st 7lbs),
Sibbritt 1

Maharaja of Parlakamedl's Highla (9st
4lbs), Carr 2

T B Khattau's Anita (7st 13lbs), Peacock 3

T Hill's Master McKinley (7st 10lbs),
Roberts 4

Won by 3 lengths, ¾ length, 1 length

Time —1 minute, 16 1/5 secs

Newbury Plate Distance 1 mile —

Winsley Hill's Most Charming (8st 3lbs),
Brown 1

O Randall's Talk (9st 4lbs), Evans 2

A S Tyebjee's Toltec (9st), Carr 3

T Elliott's Tom Cobley (8st 12lbs),
Elliott 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, ¾ length

Time —1 minute, 43 2/5 secs

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup. Distance 1
mile, 3 furlongs —

Mrs Sopher's Winged Tiger (7st. 8lbs),
Roberts 1

Messrs W Hill and Edward's Petee (7st
13lbs), Evans 2

N D Bagree's Hot House (8st 4lbs),
Sibbritt 3

Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Freshwater
(8st 2lbs), Burn 4

Won by a neck, 2½ lengths, a neck

Time —2 minutes, 26 secs

Narashima Raja Wadiyar Memorial Gold Cup.

Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mrs C P Chetty's Gazal (9st 2lbs),
M O'Neale 1

G A Jasdanwalla's Attai Beg (8st 10lbs),
Baba Khan 2

Sorab Khan's Arab King (7st 3lbs),
Whiteside 3

Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Romantic
Prince (7st 12lbs), Roberts 4

Won by 1 length, 5 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time —2 minutes, 40 secs

Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile

G Subbarao's Eager Tit (9st 4lbs), Brace 1

Thakore Saheb of Lathi's Rathavon (7st
6lbs), Whiteside 2

A H Ahmedbhoy's Shahenshah (7st 13lbs),
Meekings 3

Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (7st 9lbs),
Sibbritt 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length

Time —1 minute, 44 secs

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —
 S F Nessim's Ajax (7st 8lbs), Britt 1
 A H Ahmedbhoy's Shahenshah (7st 8lbs), Shanker 2
 Raja of Akalkot's Congratulations (8st 5lbs), Varsingh 3
 A Gujadhur's Gay Lad (7st 3lbs), Peacock 4
 Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —1 minute, 43 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Cantonment Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 O'Dowd's Temperance (8st 6lbs), Carr 1
 R T'rell's Lovely Joan (7st 12lbs), Roberts 2
 T Hill's Most Charming (8st 4lbs), Brown 3
 Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Egyptian Ruler (8st 2lbs), Evans 4
 Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a neck, a neck
 Time —1 minute, 32 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Bromby's Rare Gem (7st 11b), White-side 1
 Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Freshwater (7st 12lbs), Evans 2
 Maharaja of Idar's High Lights (8st 10lbs), Brace 3
 T Sopher's Expunge (9st 4lbs), Brown 4
 Won by a shorthead, a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —1 minute, 45 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Stewards' Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —
 Mrs Justice's Abdal al Mosul (7st 10lbs), Roberts 1
 Kelso's Marzuk al Muluk (8st), M O'Neale 2
 Imamdin's Tharwath (8st 5lbs), Fazal Rehman 3
 Maharaja Gekwar of Baroda's Akhu Amin (9st 4lbs), Britt 4
 Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —2 minutes, 24 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Club Cup Distance 1 mile —
 K Ayar's Baltol (8st), Shanker 1
 O Randall's Kilcash (8st 8lbs), Evans 2
 Chief of Bilkha's Eminent (8st 11b), Raffaele 3
 G Subbarao's Trusty (8st 2lbs), Britt 4
 Won by a neck, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —47 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —
 Mrs Nugent Grant's Apparel (8st 2 lbs), M O'Neale 1
 J D'Souza's Gaul (8st 12lbs), Baba Khan 2
 Mrs Sopher's Winged Tiger (9st 7lbs), Brown 3
 J D'Souza's Flambeau (8st 8lbs), Meekings 4
 Won by 1 length a shorthead, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —2 minutes, 37 secs

Grant Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 J A Grimshaw's Highland Sprig (9st), Roberts 1
 Brigadier R C R Hill's Tetroado (7st 10lbs), M O'Neale 2
 Mrs L Brooker's Mad Hatter (8st 4lbs), Raffaele 3
 Hilliard's Weavers Road (9st 4lbs), Brown 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —1 minute, 38 secs

Barrackpore.

The following are the principal results of the Barrackpore Racing season —

Criterion Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 Mr A C Curlender's J'Ecoute (8st 3lbs), Sharp 1
 Mr R K Jaidka's Fauv Pas (7st 7lbs), Ayres 2
 Mrs M T Wheeler's Moorsotis (8st), Harris 3
 Messrs C H Heape, K W Mealing and K C Mahindra's Biot (7st 9lbs), Lott 4
 Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Time —1 minute, 26 secs

Chester Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mr Hothead's Reflection (9st 4lbs), Lott 1
 Mr A C Curlender's J'Ecoute (8st 5lbs), Stead 2
 Mrs Alex A Apar's Taqdir (8st 9lbs), Carr 3
 Mr F Collingwood's Little Abbot (9st 4lbs), Ayres 4
 Won by a shorthead, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —1 minute, 14 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Baraset Plate Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Mr J E Riley's Citron Bay (7st 9lbs), Stead 1
 Mr W H Batt's Dual Wave (8st 7lbs), Adlev 2
 Mr B Mookerjee's Miraculous (9st 7lbs), Lott 3
 Mr A Gujadhur's Levant (8st 8lbs), Smart 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time —2 minutes, 12 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Bombay.

The following are the principal results of the Bombay racing season —

Western India Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Maharaja Gekwar of Baroda's National Flag (9st), Britt 1
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Gloaming (8st 6lbs), Evans 2
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Star of Gwalior (8st 3lbs), Jadhav 3
 Mr M D Petit's Usk (8st 5lbs), Southey 4
 Won by 1 length, a head, 1 length
 Time —1 minute, 39 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Bathurst Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Bisharim (8st 5lbs), Britt	1
Mr M S Hakim's Sauce Anglaise (7st 7lbs), Amir Ahmed	2
Mr A Svamvur's Linguaphone (8st 4lbs), Roberts	3
Mr M D Petit's Tattera Sol (7st 11lbs), Sibbritt	4
Won by a shorthead, a head, ¾ length	
Time —2 minutes, 8 secs	

Stetchworth Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (10st 7lbs), Britt	1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Sultana Salim (9st), Jones	2
Mr J R Kasperkhan's Desert Gem (8st 2lbs), Davison	3
Mr E C De Soysa's Star of Lanka (7st 9lbs), Raffaele	4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 1 length	
Time —1 minute 22 1/5 secs	

Aga Khan's Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A S Tyebec's Sitara (8st 6lbs), Burn	1
Mr V M A Rahman's Ellaw (8st 2lbs), Davison	2
Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (9st 11lbs), Sibbritt	3
Mr M D Petit's Avon Song (7st 12lbs), Southey	4
Won by a head, 1 length, 1 length	
Time —2 minutes, 38 2/5 secs	

Doncaster Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Bashir (8st 2lbs), Marrable	1
Maharaj Tarabai of Kolhapur's Diamond Wing (8st), Sibbritt	2
Maharaja of Kashmir's Eyrefield (7st 12 lbs), Raffaele	3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Flower of India (8st 11lbs), Jadhav	4
Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, a head	
Time —1 minute, 13 secs	

Stewards' Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr M D Petit's Kotor (8st 8lbs), Sibbritt	1
Chief of Bulkha's Dark Wings (8st), Meekings	2
Mr Marbeth's Aftalon (8st), Raffaele	3
Messrs A H and M H Ahmedbhoys' Shahenshah (8st 2lbs), Roberts	4
Won by 3½ lengths, 1 length, 1½ length	
Time —2 minutes, 8 4/5 secs	

Mentmore Handicap Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A S Tyebjee's Sitara (8st 4lbs), Burn	1
Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (9st 4lbs), Evans	2
Mr R Earle's Moncole (7st 13lbs), Meekings	3
Mr S C Woodward's Carabas (8st 6lbs), Bromley	4
Won by 1 length, a shorthead, a head	
Time —2 minutes, 10 1/5 secs	

Windsor Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaj Tarabai of Kolhapur's Old Reliance (8st 3lbs), Sibbritt	1
Mr Andrew's Scotland For Ever (8st 4lbs), Burn	2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's Hot Bun II (7st 11lbs), Marrable	3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's El Morocco (8st), Bromley	4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, a shorthead	
Time —1 minute, 27 secs	

Brabourne Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mr S C Woodward's Carabas (7st 4lbs), Bromley	1
Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (8st 9lbs), Burn	2
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (8st 9lbs), Evans	3
Mrs A Svamvur's Sea Battle (8st 7lbs), Roberts	4
Won by 2 lengths, a shorthead, 1 length	
Time —1 minute, 53 4/5 secs	

Rous Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr V M A Rahman's Ellaw (8st 2lbs), Raffaele	1
Prince of Berar's Highland Sprig (8st 10lbs), Evans	2
Mr F A Irani's Cougar (9st 11lb), B McQuade	3
Mr A H Wadia's Ministrone (8st 11lb), Maxwell	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length	
Time —1 minute, 40 1/5 secs	

Cooperage Handicap Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mr Harmony's Muwaffaq al Ilah (7st. 8lbs), Roberts	1
Mr K B Pole's Nassar (8st 6lbs), Raffaele	2
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Rabdan (9st 11lb), Britt	3
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Marshal (8st 9lbs), Marrable	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 1½ lengths	
Time —2 minutes, 8 1/5 secs	

Wellington Plate Distance 1 mile —
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's National Flag (9st 2lbs), Britt 1
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Moot Law (8st 4lbs), Evans 2
 Mr J D Banatwalla's Ballinahown (7st 7lbs), Bromley 3
 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (8st 7lbs), Roberts 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time — 1 minute 41 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Redcar Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
 Mr A H Wadia's Multyfarnham (7st 9lbs), Raffaele 1
 Mr V M A Rahman's Elilaw (8st 11lbs), Thompson 2
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Bisharin (8st 2lbs), Britt 3
 Mr A Svamvur's Languaphone (8st 2lbs), Roberts 4
 Won by 2 lengths, a shorthead, a neck
 Time — 1 minute, 50 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

November Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Maharani Chumnabal Gaekwar of Baroda and Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar's Don't Shoot (8st), Southey 1
 Maharaja of Parlakmedil's Valkyrian (8st 4lbs), Burn 2
 Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Diamond Ring (7st 12lbs), Sibbritt 3
 Mr M C M Salim's Lotharic (9st), Davison 4
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length
 Time — 1 minute, 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Muhammerah Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 Mr J R Kasperkhan and J R Mehta's Desert Gem (9st 4lbs), Davison 1
 Mr F A Irani's Astafer Allah (8st), B McQuade 2
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Can You (9st), Marrable 3
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Rabdan (8st 13lbs), Britt 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 2 lengths
 Time — 1 minute, 37 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Stockton Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Mormon (8st 5lbs), Sibbritt 1
 Mr H Romer's Ginger Box (8st 3lbs), Marrable 2
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Holly Garth (8st 3lbs), Jones 3
 Mr A Svamvur's So That's That (8st 2lbs), B McQuade 4
 Won by 1 length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time — 1 minute, 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Cheveley Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Moot Law (8st 4lbs), Evans 1
 Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Old Reliance (8st), Sibbritt 2
 Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st 2lbs), Brace 3
 Mr Andrew's Scotland For Ever (8st 6lbs), Burn 4
 Won by 2 lengths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a shorthead
 Time — 1 minute, 15 secs

Wavertree Handicap Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
 Mr J D Banatwalla's Ballinahown (9st), Jones 1
 Mr M D Petit's Avon Song (8st 9lbs), Southey 2
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Shalivahan (8st 5lbs), Britt 3
 Mr V M A Rahman's Cobalt (8st 7lbs), Burn 4
 Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a shorthead $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time — 1 minute, 50 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Flower of Gwalior (8st 4lbs), Roberts 1
 Mr O Chotani's Oliver (8st 13lbs), Jones 2
 Shri Pashwanji Sahiba of Idar's Vindhyake (9st 9lbs), Brace 3
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Red Flower (8st 8lbs), Jadhav 4
 Won by a neck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a shorthead
 Time — 2 minutes, 8 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Golden Tawn (9st 4lbs), Britt 1
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Puerrot (9st 7lbs), Jones 2
 Mr V Rosenthal's Greeting (8st 7lbs), Raffael 3
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Gloaming (9st 4lbs), Evans 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
 Time — 2 minutes, 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Chief of Jaden Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
 Mrs D Hill's Church Bell (7st 12lbs), Marrable 1
 Mr B D Doctor's Firdous (7st 11lbs), B McQuade 2
 Mr O Chotani's Pista Badam (8st), Southey 3
 Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Modar (7st 11lbs), Roberts 4
 Won by a neck, 1 length, a shorthead
 Time — 1 minute, 15 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup

Distance 1½ miles —

Raja of Miraj's Ajinkya Tara (8st 7lbs), Davison	1
Maharaja of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st), Britt	2
Mr P J Mehta's Hikmat Pasha (8st 12lbs), Jones	3
Mr F J Lala's Fadhli Minshad (8st 7lbs), Bromley	4

Won by a shorthead, 3 lengths 2 lengths

Time — 2 minutes, 20 1/5 secs

Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Kashmir's Playwright (8st, Evans	1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (9st), Sibbritt	2
Raja of Akalkot's Black Magic (8st 4lbs), Southey	3
Raja of Akalkot's No Wonder (8st 11lbs), Davison	4

Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 1 length

Time — 1 minute, 14 1/5 secs

Grand Western Handicap Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pierrot (9st 2lbs) Jones	1
Mr A S Tyebjee's Sitara (8st. 2lbs), Burn	2
Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (8st 4lbs), Raffaele	3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Golden Tiger (8st), Roberts	4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, ¾ length

Time — 2 minutes, 6 2/5 secs.

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Golden Fawn (8st 11lbs) Britt	1
Maharaja of Kashmir's Engaged (7st 8lbs), Raffaele	2
Mr Andrews Scotland For Ever (8st 4lbs), Burn	3
Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Old Reliance (8st 11lbs), Sibbritt	4

Won by 1½ lengths, a head, ¾ length

Time — 1 minute, 25 4/5 secs

Cambridgeshire Stakes Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mr A. Svamvur's Linguaphone (8st), Jones	1
Mr S C Woodward's Carabas (8st 7lbs), Roberts	2
Mr A Higgins' Ravioli (8st), Bromley	3
Mr M D Petit's Torch Royal (8st 9lbs), Southey	4

Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, a head

Time — 1 minute, 53 secs

Bombay Arab Derby. Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st 5lbs), Britt	1
Mr J R Kasperkhan and F J Mehta's Hikmat Pasha (9st 2lbs), Jones	2
Mr P R Mehta's Fadhli Minshad (8st, 5lbs) Bromley	3
Maharam Tarabai of Kolhapur's Ubayan Faisal (9st 2lbs), Sibbritt	4

Won by 1 length, ¾ length, 1 length

Time — 2 minutes, 54 secs

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (9st 12lbs), Britt	1
Mr O Chotani's Oliver (8st), Jones	2
Madame Neim's Mahboob (7st 12lbs), Marrable	3
Shri Pashwanji Saheba of Idar's Vandyke (8st 4lbs), Brace	4

Won by ¾ length, a head, a shorthead

Time — 1 minute, 40 2/5 secs.

Druids Lodge Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Andrew's Scotland For Ever (8st 10lbs), Burn	1
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's Let Slip (9st), Bromley	2
Maharam Tarabai of Kolhapur's Old Reliance (9st), Sibbritt	3
Maharaja of Kashmir's Moot Lad (8st 12lbs) Evans	4

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths

Time — 1 minute, 13 1/5 secs

Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile —

Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (8st 11lbs), Bromley	1
Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Snow White (8st 2lbs), Britt	2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Flower of India (9st), Roberts	3
Mr J L Hutson's Fortunate Lad (8st 2lbs), Jones	4

Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, a shorthead

Time — 1 minute, 39 secs

Eve Champion Stakes Distance 1½ miles —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Flower of Gwalior (8st 13lbs), Roberts	1
Maharaja of Kashmir's Sunny Dan (8st 6lbs), Evans	2
Mr C A Murad's Sheritoy (8st 10lbs), Britt	3
Sul Sultan Chunoy's Mirage (8st 3lbs), Hayat Mahomed	4

Won by a neck, 12 lengths, 4 lengths

Time — 2 minutes, 10 4/5 secs

C N Wadli Gold Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (7st 10lbs),
Sibbritt

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Steel Helmet
(9st 1lb), Britt

Maharaja Scindia of Gwallior's Finalist
(9st 8lbs), Jones

Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (9st 1lb),
Bromley

Won by ¼ length, a neck, 2 lengths

Time — 2 minutes, 40 3/5 secs

Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Kashmir's Engaged (7st 9lbs),
Raffaele

Maharani Chimmabai Gaekwar of Baroda
and Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar's Don't
Shoot (7st 13lbs), Southey

Mr Andrew's Scotland For Ever (8st 7lbs),
Burn

Maharaja of Kashmir's Gloaming (8st 5lbs),
Evans

Won by ½ length, 1 length, ½ length

Time — 1 minute, 38 secs

Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Golden Fawn
(9st 1lb), Britt

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (8st
5lbs), Sibbritt

Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (9st 1lb),
Bromley

Maharaja Scindia of Gwallior's Golden Tiger
(8st 5lbs), Roberts

Won by 1 length, 1 length, a head

Time — 1 minute 39 4/5 secs

Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr K T Sampat's Sanjakdar (7st 6lbs),
Bromley

Mr F Abesundere's Shaval Nayif (8st
4lbs), Davison

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Young Tiger
(8st), Britt

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Ubayan
Faisal (9st), Sibbritt

Won by ¾ length, 8 lengths, 1 length

Time — 3 minutes, 20 secs

Biculla Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr V Rosenthal's Greetings (8st 9lbs),
Jones

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Steel Helmet
(9st 9lbs), Britt

Mr A S Tachibana's Sitara (8st 7lbs), Burn

Mr M D Patil's Aion Song (7st 9lbs),
Sibbritt

Won by a head 1 length, ½ length

Time — 3 minutes 7 3/5 secs.

Calcutta.

The following are the principal results of the
Calcutta Racing season —

Kesteven Plate Distance 1 mile —

Miss Pamela Clarke's On Appro (8st 10lbs),
Clarke

Messrs N D and K D Bagree's Flying
Glance (8st), Morley

Mrs P D Bolton's Panaster (8st 9lbs),
Walsh

Mr S R Varma's Sally's Gift (8st 2lbs),
Marris

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, a neck

Time — 1 minute, 39 secs

Macpherson Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (9st 7lbs),
Stead

Mrs Alex A Apcar's El Obro (9st 7lbs),
Carr

Mrs J H Goswell's Bold Nick (7st 11lbs),
Adley

Sir David Ezra's Phakos (9st 7lbs),
Marland

Won by 3½ lengths, ¾ length, 1½ length

Time — 2 minutes, 6 2/5 secs

Burdwan Cup (Hurdles) Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A Gujahdur's Pooh Bear (10st 7lbs),
Peacock

Messrs N D Gye and W H Batty's Fas-
cinated (10st 7lbs), Scarlett

Mrs W F J Davis's Widden Hill (10st
3lbs), Jackson

Mr G McElligot's Lemanaghan (10st 3lbs),
Smart

Won by 4 lengths 1½ lengths, 2 lengths

Time — 3 minutes, 17 secs

Ellenborough Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Messrs N D Bagree and R Chimmria's
First Thyme (8st 1lb), Harris

Mr K Basu's Port Royal (8st 5lbs), Toy

Mrs Alex A Apcar's Taqdir (9st 2lbs),
Carr

Mr R R Haddow's Kinkajou (9st 4lbs),
Sharp

Won by 1½ lengths, a head, a shorthead

Time — 1 minute, 13 4/5 secs

King-Emperor's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr G N Nuary's Baqlava (9st 3lbs),
Walsh

Maharaja Scindia of Gwallior's Finalist (9st
3lbs), Jones

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fire (9st
3lbs), Marris

Mrs Alex A Apcar's El Obro (9st 3lbs),
Carr

Won by 1½ length, a shorthead, 1½ lengths

Time — 1 minute, 38 2/5 secs.

Grand Annual (Hurdles) Distance 2 miles —
 Messrs N D Gye and W H Batty's Fascinated (11st 6lbs), Scarlett 1
 Mrs W F J Davis's Widden Hill (11st 1lb), Jackson 2
 Maharaja of Cooh-Behar's Metat (10st 11lbs), Brown 3
 Marchioness of Linlithgow's Assault at Arms (9st 11lbs), Smart 4
 Won by 6 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.
 Time — 3 minutes, 46 4/5 secs

Anderson Plate Distance 1 mile —
 Mr R R Haddow's Kinkajou (8st 8lbs), Sharp 1
 Miss Pamela Clarke's On Appro (8st 12lbs), Marrs 2
 Mr C P Mackenzie's Koa (7st 6lbs), Peacock 3
 Mrs P D Bolton's Panaster (8st 10lbs), Walsh 4
 Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1/2 length
 Time — 1 minute, 39 2/5 secs

Viceroy's Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —
 Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st 3lbs), Jones 1
 Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (9st 3lbs), Stead 2
 Mr S K Bhattar's Theogundi (9st 3lbs), Marrs 3
 Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Steel Helmet (8st 3lbs), Carr 4
 Won by 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths 8 lengths
 Time — 2 minutes, 50 secs

Cooh-Behar Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —
 Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's San Francisco (7st 4lbs), Stead, 1
 Sir David Ezra's Cave Man (7st 12lbs), Morley 2
 Mr S K Bhattar's Theogundi (8st 10lbs), Marrs 3
 Messrs C Heape, K Mealing and K Mahendra's Blot (7st 10lbs), Lott 4
 Won by 1/2 length, a shorthead, 3 lengths
 Time — 2 minutes, 19 secs

Lady Mary Herbert War Fund Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —
 Mr I H Goswell's Mr Justice (7st 13lbs), Adley 1
 Messrs Pannick and F C J Stuart's Garrylands (7st 10lbs), Lott 2
 Mr R R Haddow's Solidium (8st 8lbs), Sharp 3
 Mr K. Basu's Buzburj (8st 6lbs), Foy 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, a shorthead
 Time — 2 minutes, 9 1/5 secs

Hillhard Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 Mr G N Musry's Baqlava (9st 7lbs), Walsh 1
 Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's Let Slip (7st 11lbs), Ayres 2
 Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st), Marrs 3
 Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (9st 7lbs), Stead 4
 Won by a head, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths
 Time — 1 minute, 26 1/5 secs

Gatwick Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles —
 Messrs C H Heape, K W Mealing and K C Mahindra's Blot (7st 6lbs), Lott 1
 Sir David Ezra's Nexus (7st 8lbs), Stead 2
 Sir David Ezra's An Apple A Day (7st 8lbs), Whiteside 3
 Mr S K Bhattar's Theogundi (9st 3lbs), Scarlett 4
 Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, a head
 Time — 2 minutes, 10 secs

Arthur Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
 Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wansfell (8st), Peacock 1
 Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's Let Slip (8st 7lbs), Walsh 2
 Mr F Collingwood's Little Abbot (7st 5lbs), Ayres 3
 Mrs Alex A Apar's El Obro (8st 11lbs), Carr 4
 Won by a neck, 2 lengths, 1 length
 Time — 1 minute, 27 4/5 secs

Karachi.

The following are the results of the Karachi Races —

Karachi Hurdles Distance 2 miles —
 Capt G H Carr's Hadagain (11st 4lbs), Major Benn 1
 Mr R B Kennard's Pas Seul (9st 2lbs), Mohd Din 2
 Capt P A H Hennekar's Miles Hawk (11st 2lbs), Field 3
 Major W H Kerr's Northants (12st 6lbs), Capt Henneker 4
 Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1/2 length
 Time — 3 minutes, 55 2/5 secs

Sind Hurdles Distance 2 miles —
 Capt R E J Come's Coster Boy (9st 7lbs), Pearson 1
 Mr R B Kennard's Confident (10st 11lb), Owner 2
 Won by distance
 Time — 3 minutes, 58 3/5 secs

R W I T C Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs G Dudley Mathew's Keynote (9st 6lbs), Roxburgh	1
Mr Lall Kapur's Sculline (9st 3lbs), Southey	2
Major W H Kerr's Cora Wall (8st), Adley	3
Mr B M Jolleybar's Three Set (7st 10lbs), Pearson	4
Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, a shorthead	
Time—1 minute, 7 2/5 secs	

Governor's Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mrs E Barker's Pistachio (7st 6lbs), Tymon	1
Mr Durrant's Kiltmahon (8st 2lbs), Southey	2
Mrs W F J Davis's Gordon (9st) Murrable	3
Capt Henneker's Widden Hill (9st 1lb), Field	4
Won by 1 length, 1 length a shorthead	
Time—1 minute, 20 4/5 secs	

Club Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr Gulam Ali Rashid's Safradon Beg (10st 1lb), Roxburgh	1
Mr Alvan Mohd's Adib Paha (8st 1lb), Maxwell	2
Mr Mohd Khuja's El Hakim (7st 11lbs), Ali Bux	3
Mr P N Sathe's Kalvan (7st), Tymon	4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, 4 lengths	
Time—3 minutes, 2 1/5 secs	

Seth D K Aswami Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Lall Kapur's Sculline (9st 5lbs), Adley	1
Mr M H Kidwai's Royal Sceptre (8st 5lbs) Laloo	2
Mr Shah Baudin's Turkish Knight (8st 2lb) Murrable	3
Mr S A Ali's Aircruit (7st 5lbs), Purtoosingh	4
Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 5 lengths	
Time—1 minute, 31 2/5 secs	

Linsfield Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr Durrant's Kiltmahon (8st 11lb) Southey	1
Col R L Vance's Gallo (8st 10lb), Adley	2
Mrs W F J Davis's Gordon (9st 5lb), Murrable	3
Capt I A David's Naidor (7st 10lb), Purtoosingh	4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths	
Time—1 minute, 43 2/5 secs	

Madras.

The following are the principal results of the Madras Races —

Parlakumedi Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr G A Jasdinwalli's Attu Beg (9st 3lbs), Baba Khan	1
Mr A C Naidu's Santa Claus (8st 3lbs), Harding	2
Mr A E D'Silva's Kuhlailan Dhafr (8st 1lb), J O'Neale	3
Mr Imamdin's Asad (8st 7lbs) F Rehman	4
Won by a shorthead 1/2 length, 2 lengths	
Time—2 minutes, 23 2/5 secs	

K O Goldie Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mrs Justice's Mellowpore (7st 7lbs), Shanker	1
Mrs C N Reed's Hurry Across (8st 1lb), Clarke	2
Mr M Subbiah's Queen's Musick (8st 2lb), H Black	3
Won by a head, 1/2 length	
Time—1 minute, 55 2/5 secs	

Kirlampudi Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Major R Tyrell's Menu Suffiance (8st 3lbs), Baba Khan	1
Mrs F Cheesley's Bobby In The Bunn (8st 11lbs), H Black	2
Major Rajkumar C Desai's Urs' Behendie (8st 2lbs), Cook	3
Major J B Cunningham's Night Vixen (8st 10lbs), M O'Neale	4
Won by a head, a shorthead, 1/2 length	
Time—1 minute, 15 1/5 secs	

Travancore Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr R Tyrell's Silver Armour (8st 9lbs), Baba Khan	1
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Snowy (8st 13lbs), J O'Neale	2
Mr S S Vasan's Rising Sun (8st 10lb), West	3
Mr T Hill's Master McKirley (7st 9lb), M O'Neale	4
Won by a shorthead 1 1/2 lengths, a neck	
Time—1 minute, 21 2/5 secs	

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Kollapur Pride (7st 12lb) J O'Neale	1
Mr Justice's Lakshidhar (7st 4lb), Shanker	2
Mrs L Girdler's Kikash (8st), Harding	3
Mr S S Vasan's Rihiz (7st 11lb), West	4
Won by a neck, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths	
Time—1 minute, 44 2/5 secs	

Oxford Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr S C Woodward's Mohalebbi (8st 8lbs), West	1
Major Rajkumar C Desaray Urs' Freshwater (9st 4lbs) J O'Neale	2
H E Hon Sir Arthur Hope's Lambeth Walk (8st 2lbs), M O'Neale	3
Mr W M Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st 7lbs), H McQuade	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths	
Time — 1 minute 43 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs	

Trades Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mrs C N Reed's Hurry Across (8st), Clarke	1
Mr A E DeSilva's La Bievre (8st 10lbs) Bowley	2
Mrs Justice's Mellowpore (7st 9lbs) Shanker	3
Mr M Subbiah's Jervis Bay (7st 6lbs), Rosen	4
Won by 1 length 2 lengths, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time — 2 minutes, 12 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs	

Stewards' Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S C Woodward's Vezou (8st 1lb), West	1
Mrs F Cheesley's Bobby In The Barn (8st 4lbs), H Black	2
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Snowy (8st 4lbs) J O'Neale	3
Mrs C N Reed's Wilham Bell (8st), Clarke	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time — 1 minute 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs	

Maharaja or Venkatagiri Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr G A Jasdawalla's Bahman (7st 10lbs), J O'Neale	1
Mr A T New's Tha'alab (8st 5lbs), H McQuade	2
Mrs Nugent Grant's Mohsin Sand (8st 6lbs), Clarke	3
Mr Saleh Moosa's Night Hawk (8st 3lbs), Harding	4
Won by 3 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time — 1 minute 23 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs	

R T C Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mrs P E France's Wanderer (8st 13lbs) H Black	1
Mrs S P Wickramasingha's Warriors Call (8st 1lb), Bowley	2
Mr N D Bazree's Blazing Star (7st 10lbs), J O'Neale	3
Mr M Wemyss' Le Duc (9st 4lbs), Harding	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time — 2 minutes, 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs	

Bobbli Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr G A Jasdawalla's Legion II (7st 9lbs), Mohudeen	1
Mr. M. Lahori's Bahar Neel (8st 10lbs), Fazal Khan	2
Mrs A. L. J. Tahib's Kolhapur (8st 4lbs), Diab Nassar	3
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Shatra (7st 10lbs), J O'Neale	4
Won by 1 length, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length	
Time — 1 minute 53 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs	

Raja Venugopal Memorial Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mrs C N Reed's Hurry Across (8st 9lbs), Clarke	1
Mrs Justice's Mellowpore (7st 11lbs), Shanker	2
Mr M Subbiah's Jervis Bay (7st 11lbs), J O'Neale	3
Mr A E deSilva's La Bievre (9st 2lbs), Cook	4
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths	
Time — 2 minutes 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs	

Newmarket Plate Distance 5 furlongs —

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Snowy (7st 6lbs), H Black	1
Mr S C Woodward's Nothing Left (7st 9lbs), West	2
Major J B Cunningham's Night Vixen (8st 8lbs), Clarke	3
Mr A Svamvur's Column II (7st 10lbs), Elliott	4
Won by 1 length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time — 1 minute 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs	

Madras Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S C Woodward's Vezou (8st. 12lbs), West	1
Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Shankar-prasad (8st), J O'Neale	2
Mrs L Brooker's Mad Hatter (9st 4lbs), Baba Khan	3
Mrs Justice's Romney's Girl (7st 12lbs), Shanker	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time — 1 minute 17 secs	

Mysore.

The following are the principal results of the Mysore racing season —

Bowring Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs L Brooker's Mad Hatter (7st 9lbs), Raffaele	1
Raja of Akalkot's Naut de Noel (9st 11lbs), Burn	2
Mr N Rupchand's Dick Tapper (7st 7lbs), Billet	3
Brigadier R C R Hill's Tetrardo (7st 7lbs), Roberts	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time — 1 minute 17 seconds.	

Stewards' Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mrs G Grimshaw's Highland Sprig (8st 13lbs), Roberts 1
Mrs S C Woodward's Mohalebbi (8st 5lbs), Peacock 2
Mr O Randall's Talk (9st 2lbs), Cook 3
Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Freshwater (8st 8lbs), Evans 4
Won by a shorthead, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck
Time — 1 minute 46 secs

Rajارشو Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr O Chotani's Lakhpat (8st 10lbs), Raffaele 1
Mr O Chotani's Mahboob's Choice (8st 5lbs), Peacock 2
Mr O Randall's Kileash (8st 12lbs), Cook 3
Raja of Akalkot's Can Can (8st 5lbs), Sibbritt 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a shorthead, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 1 minute 50 secs

Sri Kanteerava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar Memorial Gold Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Saleh Moosa's Night Hawk (7st 4lbs), Shanker 1
Mr C P Chetty's Gazal (9st 11lb), M O'Neale 2
Raja of Miraj's Sheikh Shallal (8st 4lbs), Clarke 3
Mr Syed Salih's Bani Tamim (8st 4lbs), Evans 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a head
Time — 1 minute 24 secs

C P Chetty Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

- Maharaja Gekwar of Baroda's Star of Baroda (7st 13lbs), Britt 1
Mr G Subbarao's Lager Tit (8st 11lbs), Bruce 2
Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (7st 7lbs), Tait 3
Raja of Akalkot's Black Magic (9st 4lbs), Sibbritt 4
Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths
Time — 1 minute 31 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

- Mr S Sopher's Winged Tiger (8st 11lbs), Brown 1
Mrs N E Richmond's Foot-lagger (8st 5lbs), Bruce 2
Mr Nugent Grant's Apparel (8st 5lbs), Clark 3
Mr I McQuade's Valley Mount (8st 5lbs), J O'Neale 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths, 1 length
Time — 2 minutes 31 secs

R W I T C Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr O Chotani's Pymaster (9st 4lbs), Meekings 1
Mr O Chotani's Pista Badam (8st 8lbs), Raffaele Dead-heat 1
Mr G N Musri's Sunny Dan (8st 11lbs), Bruce 3
Mrs Justice's Kunigal (8st 11lbs), B McQuade 4
Dead-heat, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck
Time — 1 minute 19 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Sardar M Lakshmikantary Urs' Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

- Maharaja Gekwar of Baroda's Akhu Amin (8st 3lbs), Britt 1
Mr G A Jisdanwalla's The Pilot (8st 3lbs), J O'Neale 2
Mr Chakmadin's Golden Hill (8st 11lbs), Evans 3
Mr S D Abraham's Jitterburgs (8st 9lbs), Whiteside 4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 2 minutes 38 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Heath Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

- Raja I Dhanrajgir's Knight Jill (7st 8lbs), Raffaele 1
Major Rajkumar C Desaraj Urs' Freshwater (8st 8lbs), Evans 2
Mrs D Balfour's Billard (7st 12lbs), Peacock 3
Mr N D Bagree's Final Glance (9st 4lbs), Sibbritt 4
Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time — 1 minute 28 secs

Mysore Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr J C D Vanrenen's Philderer (7st 13lbs), Evans 1
Mr G Subbarao's Lager Tit (8st 7lbs), Bruce 2
Mr O Chotani's O-man Pasha (7st 7lbs), Peacock 3
Mr A H Ahmedbhai's Shiden-hah (7st 4lbs), Whiteside 4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a neck
Time — 1 minute 42 secs

Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

- Mr A S Tschjecs Sitara (8st 7lbs), Evans 1
Maharaja of Idar's High Lights (7st 11lbs), Britt 2
Mr S C Woodward's Mohalebbi (7st 5lbs), Peacock 3
Mr H M Thaddat's Silverette (8st 4lbs), Lillott 4
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 2 minutes 29 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Birthday Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr G A Jasdanwalla's Attaf Beg (7st 13lbs) Meekings .. 1

Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Romantic Prince (7st 10lbs) Roberts .. 2

Raja of Miraj's Sheikh Shallal (7st 11lbs), Sibbritt .. 3

Mr A C Naidu's Santa Claus (8st 3lbs), Raffaele .. 4

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time — 2 minutes, 36 secs

Rajkumar Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Highla (8st 10lbs) Carr .. 1

Mrs Justice's Romney's Girl (8st 9lbs), Roberts .. 2

Mr A S Tyebjee's American Beauty (9st), Brace .. 3

Mr M M Ibrahim's School Quad (8st 8lbs), Whiteside .. 4

Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Time — 1 minute, 28 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Ooty.

The following are the results of the Ootacamund Races —

Madras Plate Distance 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —

Mr S W Edward's Desert Dawn (7st 5lbs), Shanker .. 1

Mr G M Mullick's Lovelock (8st 10lbs), Evans .. 2

Mr N R Elliott's Tom Cobley (9st 11lb), Elliott .. 3

Mr K Basu's Buzbury (9st 4lbs), Raffaele .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a shorthead

Time — 1 minute, 33 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr A C Naidu's Santa Claus (9st), Raffaele .. 1

Mr A J Kolah's Mahmood Beg (8st 8lbs), Evans .. 2

Raja of Miraj's Sheikh Shallal (9st 4lbs), Clarke .. 3

Mr C P Chetty's Prosperity (8st 11lbs), M O'Neale .. 4

Distance 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck.

Time not taken

Wellington Plate Distance 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —

Maharaja of Cooh-Bchar's Royal Link (8st 2lbs), Clarke .. 1

Mrs L Brooker's Mad Hatter (9st 11lb), Raffaele .. 2

Mrs F J Masial's Marina (9st 4lbs), Carr .. 3

Mr M T Bawa's Drouthead Nua (9st 11lb), Evans .. 4

Stanley Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs N Hickie's Marcan (9st 4lbs), Evans .. 1

Mr A W Moloney's Brother Officer (9st 11lb), Clarke .. 2

Mr G Elliott's Bachelor Belle (7st 9lbs), Elliott .. 3

Mr M Ibrahim's School Quad (9st), Raffaele .. 4

Won by a head, a shorthead, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths

Time not taken

Poona.

The following are the principal results of the Poona racing season —

Indian Breeders' Stakes Distance 1 mile —

Mr O Chotani's Ohver (8st 4lbs), Bromley .. 1

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Solomon (7st 12lbs), Jones .. 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fable (9st 12lbs), Britt .. 3

Mr A C Ardeshr's Miss O K (7st 7lbs) Roberts .. 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, a head

Time — 1 minute, 42 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

Lincoln Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr A H Ahmedbhoys' King of Sports (7st 7lbs), Roberts .. 1

Maharaja of Idar's High Lights (8st), Brace .. 2

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Ishrat Sultana (8st 2lbs), Jones .. 3

Mrs A L Hutson's Northern Lights (8st 7lbs), Sibbritt .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time — 2 minutes, 9 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Baldvile Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mr S C Woodward's Carabas (7st 7lbs), J O'Neale .. 1

Mr A M Chotani's Solmint (8st 7lbs), Carr .. 2

Mr A S Tyebjee's Sitara (8st 7lbs), Raffaele .. 3

Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (7st 11lbs), Brace .. 4

Won by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Time — 1 minute, 55 secs

The Criterion. Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's National Flag (8st), Britt .. 1

Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's Let Slip (8st 2lbs), Bromley .. 1 } Dead-heat

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st 4lbs), Carr .. 3

Nawabzadi Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (7st 11lbs), Brace .. 4

Won by Dead-heat, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length

Time — 1 minute, 13 secs

First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate
Distance 1½ miles —

Messrs Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy's Assaf Mahmud (8st 5lbs), Roberts	1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (8st 12lbs), Jones	2
Mr G G Lala's Fadhil Minshad (7st 13lbs), Meekings	3
Mr C P Chetty's Gazal (7st 7lbs), Bromley	4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, a shorthead	
Time — 2 minutes, 21 4/5 secs	

September Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's El Morocco (8st 11lbs), Jones	1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Valkyrian (8st), Carr	2
Mrs P D Bolton's Panaster (9st), Bromley	3
Mr Andrew's Sir Robin (7st 9lbs), Meekings	4
Won by a shorthead, 3 lengths, 4 lengths	
Time — 1 minute, 14 3/5 secs	

Gwalior Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr M Wemyss' Palla Number (8st 3lbs), Harding	1
Mr M D Pettit's Sunrich (8st) Sibbritt	2
Maharaja Gackwar of Broda's Double Oak (9st) Britt	3
Mrs Marbeth's The Duchess (8st 7lbs), Evans	4
Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths a head	
Time — 1 minute, 16 1/5 secs	

Poona Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

Nawabzada Fikhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (7st 12lb) Raffle	1
Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's National Flag (8st 13lbs) Britt	2
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somani's Let Slip (9st) Walsh	3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Fire Alarm (8st 5lbs) Jones	4
Won by a shorthead a head, a shorthead	
Time — 1 minute 27 1/5 secs	

Governor's Cup Distance R C and Dis-
tance —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Udayan Lalal (7st 11lbs), Sibbritt	1
Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st 12lbs) Brace	2
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (8st 11lbs) Jones	3
Mr C P Chetty's Gazal (7st 12lbs) Evans	4
Won by 4 lengths a shorthead a shorthead	
Time — 1 minute 7 2/5 secs	

M M Talib Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Sultan Salim (9st 2lbs) Jones	1
Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Dahman Suri (7st 11lbs), Sibbritt	2
Mr S F Nessim's Gold Deposit (9st) Brace	3
Mr J B Reporter's Reformer (7st 11lbs), Evans	4
Won by a neck, a neck, a shorthead	
Time — 1 minute, 21 secs	

Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup
Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr M S Hakim's Eastern Price (9st 2lbs), Burn	1
Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (9st 13lbs), Britt	2
Maharaja of Idar's Pompeian (8st 13lbs), Brace	3
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length	
Time — 1 minute 31 2/5 secs	

Paddock Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A M Chotani's Solmint (9st), Carr	1
Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's Re-spirator (9st 2lbs), Maxwell	2
Mr S C Woodward's Carabas (8st 7lbs), J O'Neale	3
Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's Shalivahan (7st 12lbs), Britt	4
Won by 2½ lengths 4 lengths, 20 lengths	
Time — 2 minutes, 12 2/5 secs	

Galaxy Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Flower of India (9st) Jones	1
Maharaja of Kachmir's Neocell (8st 4lb), Evans	2
Raja of Alkot's Lady in Red (8st 4lb), Sibbritt	3
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Holly Garth (8st 2lbs) Jadhav	4
Won by 1½ lengths ½ length, ½ length	
Time — 1 minute, 13 4/5 secs	

A Host Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr A C Ardhu's Miss O K (8st 7lb), Roberts	1
Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Red Flower (8st) Jones	2
Mr O Chavani's Orian Pastel (8st) Brown	3
Mr J A Gopal's Swastika (8st 11lb), Carr	4
Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths	
Time — 1 minute 42 2/5 secs	

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr B K Poddar's Bistolfi (7st 11lbs),
Bromley 1

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st
4lbs), Carr 2

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Leander (7st
7lbs), Roberts 3

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's National
Flag (8st 4lbs), Britt 4

Won by a head, 2½ lengths, a shorthead

Time —1 minute, 40 3/5 secs

Burnett Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wansfell (8st
12lbs), Carr 1

Mr J D Banatwalla's Ballinahown (8st
2lbs), Evans 2

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Shalvahan
(7st 12lbs), Britt 3

Mr M T Wheeler's Moorsootis (8st 2lbs),
Bromley 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 5 lengths, 5 lengths

Time —1 minute, 42 secs

Cecil Grey Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Chief Ruler
(9st 2lbs), Britt 1

Mr S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dahman
Ahmad (7st 7lbs), Shanker 2

Mr G G Lala's Fadli Minshad (8st 4lbs),
Evans 3

Mr S T Neesim's Gold Deposit (8st 4lbs),
Brace 4

Won by a head, a shorthead, a shorthead

Time —1 minute, 52 1/5 secs

Willingdon Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Turf King
(7st 7lbs), Sibbritt 1

Mr G Subbarao's Eager Tit (8st 7lbs),
Burn 2

Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (9st 13lbs),
Brace 3

Mr O Chotani's Osman Pasha (7st 9lbs),
Raffaele 4

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, ½ length

Time —2 minutes, 3 secs

October Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharani Chimmabhai of Baroda and
Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar's Don't Shoot
(9st), Carr 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Mormon
(8st 4lbs), Sibbritt 2

Mr T A Irani's Cougar (9st), Jadhav 3

Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bobby In The Barn
(7st 11lbs), Amir Ahmed 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 1 length

Time —1 minute, 14 1/5 secs

Dunstall Handicap Distance 7 furlongs —

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard
(8st 2lbs), Britt 1

Mr M T Wheeler's Moorsotis (7st 9lbs),
Bromley 2

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Valkyrian (7st
9lbs), Carr 3

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's El Morocco
(8st 7lbs), Jones 4

Won by a head, 1 length, ½ length

Time —1 minute, 28 3/5 secs

Patiala Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Solomon
(8st 5lbs), Jones 1

Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Turf King
(8st 6lbs), Sibbritt 2

Mr O Chotani's Lakhpat (8st 9lbs), Smart 3

Mr A Svamvur's What's Yours (8st),
Roberts .. 4

Won by 3 lengths, ½ length, 1 length.

Time —1 minute, 45 seconds

Ascot Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr P D Bolton's Panaster (8st. 7lbs),
Bromley 1

Maharaja of Rajpipla's Blandstar (8st
10lbs), Burn 2

Mrs R Earle's Monocle (8st 12lbs), Bell 3

Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st), Brace 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length

Time —1 minute, 49 2/5 secs

Childwickbury Handicap Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —

Mr A S Tyejee's Sitara (8st 11lbs),
Raffaele 1

Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Archmoon
(9st), Britt 2

Mr O Randall's Talk (8st 2lbs), Marrable 3

Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran's Le Duc (8st
4lbs), Bond 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths

Time —2 minutes, 4 2/5 secs

Secunderabad.

The following are the principal results of the
Secunderabad racing season —

Prince Mukarram Jah Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr R K F Singh's Amulet (9st 12lbs),
Burn 1

Mr K Ayyar's Baltol (7st 13lbs), Shanker 2

Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sherry (8st 13lbs),
Brace 3

Won by 2½ lengths, 1 length

Time —1 minute, 42 4/5 secs

Bella Vista Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's Kirit (7st 6lb^s),	1
Whiteside	
Mr A S Hakim's Little Son (8st 7lb^s),	2
Burn	
Mrs L Brooker's Mad Hatter (9st 11lb^s),	3
J O'Neale	
Won by 1 length, 1 length	
Time — 1 minute, 28 4/5 secs	

R W I T C Cup Distance 7 furlongs —	
Mr R K F Singh's A mullet (9-t 1 lb), Burn	1
Miharaja of Idar's Drv Sherry (8-t 5lb.), Brice	2
Mr K Avvar's Baltos (7-t 5lb.) Shinker	3
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length	
Time — 1 minute 31 1 5 sec.	

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 8 furlongs—	
Mr M Begmahomed's Sporting King (7-11 lbs.), H McQuide	1
Mr P F Harrison's Honor M (8-11 lbs.), J O Neale	2
Mr J Dinshaw's Lion of the Fawe (8-11 lbs.) Clarke	3
Mr M B Krishnarao's Quite True (11-11 lbs.), Shanker	4
Won by 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length	
Time—1 minute, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds	

Hillfort Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Mrs Dara Cowasjee's Saidan (9st 4lbs),
 Burn
 Mr J Englebright's Forsaken (7st 7lbs)
 Whiteside
 Mrs Mash'al's Juhud al Iraq (8st 5lbs)
 B McQuade
 Mr Imamdin's Tharwath (9st), 1711
 Rehman
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length
 Time — 1 minute. 54.45 secs

Kirkee.

Junior Pairs (1 Mile) R B S W M
by 2 months in a mile 42 sec 3/4 hr (1/2 hr)
H I Buckles (str) H P Howell (60 sec)
L O Brand

Calcutta.

Senior South (Dash)—R. P. Webb to 1st
Duff to 10th—T. H. — 1st

Par One - P Profit and Payd by 1-
(Bo: Wm: 18 6 p: 21 9)
Time - 10000 15 0000

Don't let the Miller's get the best of you.
Don't let the Miller's get the best of you.
Don't let the Miller's get the best of you.

Table 1. — Percentages of total catch of
white perch in the Hudson River, 1964-65
season.

Junior Sculls (1 Mile)—H. P. Hartley in 3 mins. 59.6 sec.

Ladies' Sculls (1 Mile)—Mrs. Coates by 3 lengths in 2 mins. 52.5 secs.

Senior Sculls (100 Yards) - 1 (Snow by
3 lengths in 3 mins. 45. 2 5 sec.

Senior Four—(1,000 Yards)—R. J. & A. M.
Catholic School. The game (how) T. H.

Stanton (2) J. M. Walsh (3) T. C. Snow
(4) L. H. Brown (5) L. O. Land

Senior High (1000 Yards) - R. B. S.

The crew (bow) H I backlex (2) H P

(5) T H Stanton (6) I M Walsh (7) I C

Snow (str) J H Dunro (Cox) F O Brand
Inner Lours (F M's) — Finance Coll.

(Poon) by 1 length in laps - 2 sec.
The crew (bow) to the Gun. (2) 8 to

Julius (P) 1 Top (21) 1 6 1/2 1/2 1/2
P (21) P 1 1/2 1/2 1/2

SAILING.

Bombay.

The following are the details of the Bombay Sailing Association's Annual Regatta.—

SHIPS BOATS. Defferin Whaler D. K. 3 (Lt.-Comdr. Hurvey) 1 hour. 40 minutes 40 seconds 1

Duffing Cutter. D Z 3 (Mr. Samson) 1 hour 41 minutes 28 seconds. 2

H CLASS HANDICAP. Shebi (A W. Percy) 1 hour 14 minutes 42 seconds 1.

Merop (Forbes Kidson) 1 hour 15 minutes 6 seconds 2

Ranzo (R L Sharpe) 1 hour. 16 minutes, 30 seconds. 3

SEABIRD CLASS HANDICAP Guillemot (E C B Thornton) 2 hours 11 minutes, 24 seconds. 1

Tern (R. Wallace) 2 hours 11 minutes 36 seconds 2

Phalarope (Dr. M N Paterson) 2 hours 12 minutes 24 seconds. 3

TOMTITS AND VICTORYS HANDICAP. Ajax (Lt Ferguson, R I. N.) 1 hour 46 minutes 28 seconds 1

Blue Bird (H. Holt-Keene) 1 hour 50 minutes, 30 seconds 2.

SHARPIE CLASS HANDICAP Black Night (W C. England) 1 hour. 13 minutes, 41 seconds 1

Lone Star (Dr Wilkinson) 1 hour. 14 minutes, 14 seconds 2.

TABLE TENNIS.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships finals:—

Men's Singles.—U. M. Chandirani beat P. S. Varde. 25-23, 21-11, 14-21 17-21 21-14

Men's Doubles.—U. M. Chandirani and V. S. Patkar beat D H Kapadia and K. H. Kapadia 21-17, 21-14 17-21 22-20

Mixed Doubles.—V. S. Patkar and Miss A. D Souza beat D H Kapadia and Miss P S Bhedwar 21-16 21-14 12-21 21-17

Women's singles.—Miss A D Souza beat Miss N Kudva 21-13 21-17. 20-22 21-16

Women's Doubles.—Miss P D'Lima and Miss P. Midon beat Miss A D Souza and Miss A Dadyburjor 22-20 9-21 21-10 13-21 21-18

The Byculla Y M C A Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles.—U. M. Chandirani beat M D. Bararwalli 21-17 21-18 21-19

Men's Doubles.—K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat R S Cooper and K S Cooper 23-22 21-11 18-21, 21-17, 21-19.

Mixed Doubles.—K H. Kapadia and Miss P F Midon beat P S Varde and Miss A. D Souza 21-23 21-14 21-11 12-21 21-17

Women's Singles.—Miss A D Souza beat Miss M. Dadyburjor 21-11, 21-17 21-12

Women's Doubles.—Miss A D Souza and Miss K Dharwalli beat Miss M. Brodie and Miss R Bhusa 21-8 21-15, 21-9

The Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles.—U. M. Chandirani beat A. G. Millar 15-21, 10-21. 21-9 21-16 22-20

Men's Doubles.—V. S. Patkar and B S Bithwalli beat A G Millar and H M Bararwalla 17-21, 21-17, 9-21, 21-18, 23-21

Mixed Doubles.—V. S. Patkar and Miss A D Souza beat P S Varde and Miss Dadyburjor 21-19 21-17. 10-21 21-12

Women's Singles.—Miss A D Souza beat Miss M Brodie 19-21 21-12 21-11 21-19.

Women's Doubles.—Miss A D Souza and Miss M Dadyburjor beat Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhusa 21-15 21-12 21-17

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Championships finals.—

Men's Singles.—R S Cooper beat U M. Chandirani 21-13, 14-21 21-18 21-15

Men's Doubles.—K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat H M. Bararwalli and A. G. Millar 18-21 21-16 21-18 21-12

Mixed Doubles.—K H Kapadia and Miss P Midon beat U M Chandirani and Mrs R Solomon 22-20 19-21 16-21, 21-16 21-18

Women's Singles.—Miss P F Midon beat Miss A D Souza 22-20 20-22 23-21, 14-21 21-14

Women's Doubles.—Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhusa beat Miss P F. Vakhari and Miss R Shroff 21-18 21-15 18-21. 14-21, 21-16.

The Central Y M C A Open Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles.—A G Millar beat K H. Kapadia 21-11 13-21 19-21 21-14, 21-19

Men's Doubles.—K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia beat U M Chandirani and A. Hyeebhoj 21-19 21-9 21-18

Mixed Doubles.—K H Kapadia and Miss P Midon beat U M Chandirani and Mrs R. Solomon 14-21 21-16 21-18, 21-18

Women's Singles.—Miss A. D Souza beat Miss R. Shroff 20-22 21-13 21-18, 21-12

Women's Doubles.—Miss P Midon and Miss M. Dadyburjor beat Miss M Brodie and Miss R Bhusa, 21-18, 17-21, 11-21, 21-6, 21-15

Calcutta.

The Bengal Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —V Sivaraman beat R S Morton, 18-21, 21-14, 16-21, 21-18, 21-12

Men's Doubles —V Sivaraman and R Hossain beat Guha and Ghosh, 21-10, 21-10, 18-21, 19-21, 21-12

Mixed Doubles —Kabuli and Miss Ezra beat R E Moreton and Mrs Moreton, 21-17, 12-21, 21-15, 18-21, 21-17

Women's Singles —Miss R Nag beat Miss N Ezra, 18-21, 21-19, 21-10, 21-15

Delhi.

The All-India Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —V Sivaraman (Madras, beat P Mittra (Bengal) 18-21, 21-1, 23-21, 21-17

Men's Doubles —V Sivaraman and N M Naidu (Madras) beat K H Kapadia and D H Kapadia (Bombay) 13-21, 23-21, 21-17, 21-10

Mixed Doubles —K H Kapadia and Miss P F Madon (Bombay) beat U Chandarana and Miss M Brodie (Bombay) 21-19, 16-21, 25-23, 15-21, 21-11

Women's Singles —Miss M Brodie (Bombay) beat Miss P F Madon (Bombay) 21-16, 18-21, 21-17, 13-21, 21-15

Women's Doubles —Miss P F Madon and Miss M Brodie (Bombay) beat Mrs Partap Singh and Mrs Wadhwa (Punjab) 21-12, 21-10, 16-21, 21-18

The Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championship final —

Bengal beat Bombay by five matches to four

Ghosh (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 9-21, 21-13, 21-15, Bannerji (Bengal) beat Chandarana (Bombay) 21-19, 21-17, K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Mittra (Bengal) 17-21, 21-10, 21-18, Ghosh (Bengal) beat Chandarana (Bombay) 8-21, 23-21, 21-19 Mittra (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 21-14, 21-12, K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Bannerji (Bengal) 15-21, 21-16, 21-17, Chandarana (Bombay) beat Mittra (Bengal) 21-17, 21-18, K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat Ghosh (Bengal) 21-8, 21-13, Bannerji (Bengal) beat D H Kapadia (Bombay) 21-12, 21-14

Lahore.

The Northern India Table Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —M Ayub beat Joginder, 21-12, 20-22, 21-11, 21-13

Men's Doubles —M Ayub and A Ghose beat Kailash and Dewan 22-20, 21-18, 18-21, 19-21, 21-19

Mixed Doubles —M Ayub and Mrs Wadhwa beat Balbir and Mrs Partap Singh, 21-7, 21-6

Women's Singles —Mrs Partap Singh beat Mrs Wadhwa, 21-15, 21-18

Junior Singles —Ranbir beat Ravinder, 21-10, 16-21, 21-15

Mysore.

The Sharma Memorial Table Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —C Ramaswami beat M V. Srinivas Vittal, 19-21, 21-19, 21-11, 16-21, 21-17

Men's Doubles —C Ramaswami and K S Viswanath beat M V Srinivas Vittal and K Rama Rao, 20-22, 10-21, 21-14, 21-12, 21-18

TENNIS.

The following players were ranked in India, in numerical order by the Ranking Committee of the All India Lawn Tennis Association —

Men —Ghaus Mahomed 1, Iftikhar Ahmed 2, S L R Sawhney 3, Dillip K Bose 4, Yudhister Singh 5

Women —Miss Leela Roy 1, Miss M Dubash 2, Miss K Haji and Mrs O Miss 3
Class 'A' —C W Baker J M Mehta, Khairu Sen, Sohan Lal and Rishkumar-singh of Wankar

Agra.

The Ganeshlal Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Ir-had Hussain, 6-6, 6-1, 6-4

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Akbar beat Maharaja of Baroda and M V Bobbjee, 6-3, 7-5, 6-8, 6-4

Mixed Doubles —Mr. Polwell and Thammanna beat Mr. Wood and Laxmi, 6-3, 8-6

Women's Singles —Mrs. Craig beat Mrs. Lind, 6-3, 6-0

Women's Doubles —Mrs. Rodwell and Mr. Morris beat the Misses Templeton, 7-9, 8-6, 6-4

Ajmer.

The Rajputana Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat B L Saxena, 6-2, 6-4

Men's Doubles —B D Badgai and G D Ladd beat Ghaus Mahomed and J Akhtar Hussain, 2-6, 6-4, 10-8, 6-2, 6-2

Baroda.

The Baroda Covered Court Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat M V Bobbjee, 6-3, 6-4

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and J Akhtar Hussain beat M V Bobbjee and J Akhtar Hussain, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championship finals.—

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat M V Pandit, 6-1 6-2

Men's Doubles —Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Ghaus Mahomed beat M V Bobbjee and G D Bhagat, 6-3, 6-2

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs Massy beat M V Bobbjee and Miss K. Haji 6-1, 6-4

Women's Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Woodbridge, 6-1 7-5

Women's Doubles —Mrs Massy and Miss K Haji w. O Miss L Row and Miss L Woodbridge

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —F Bekkavold beat R N Pandit, 8-6, 6-4 8-6

Men's Doubles —J E Tew and F Bekkevold beat J Charanjiva and J M Kantawalla, 6-4, 6-6, 6-2

Mixed Doubles —Miss K. Haji and J M Kantawalla beat Mrs Seddon and M Bhandari, 6-2, 6-4

Women's Singles —Miss K. Haji walk over Miss L M Merchant

Women's Doubles —Miss K Haji and Miss M R Kavasji beat Mrs K Kama and Miss L M Merchant, 6-3 6-1

The Bombay Women's Open Lawn Tennis Tournament final —

Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Merchant, 6-0 6-3

Doubles —Miss K Haji and Mrs Kama beat Mrs Johnstone and Mrs Seddon, 6-2, 6-1

The Bombay Suburban Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —N Harada beat R N Pandit, 6-3, 6-3

Men's Doubles —R N Pandit and N V Limaye beat F Bekkevold and Rasi-kumarsinghi, 9-7, 7-5

Mixed Doubles —R N Pandit and Miss L M Merchant beat A C Pereira and Miss P DeLama 6-2 7-5

Baroda Plate —M R Row beat G D Bhagat 6-4, 3-6, 6-1

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Prem Pandhi 6-2, 7-5

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and M V Bobbjee beat Man Mohan and Prem Pandhi, 6-2 3-6 6-2

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs O Massy beat M V Bobbjee and Miss K Haji 7-5, 6-1

Women's Singles —Miss K. Haji beat Miss Leela Row, 6-8, 6-2, 9-7.

Women's Doubles —Miss Leela Row and Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs. O Massy and Miss K Haji, 6-2, 6-3

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hard Court Championships finals —

Men's Singles —A Madan Mohan beat Dulip K. Bose, 5-2 (retired)

Men's Doubles —J M Mehta and Mrs Hanson beat P. M Murti and Mrs Cargin, 6-3, 6-1.

The East India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Iftikhar Ahmed, 7-5, 6-2 2-6, 6-2

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed beat J. M Mehta and Sumant Misra, 6-3, 8-6, 1-6, 6-3

Mixed Doubles —J M Mehta and Mrs C. E Cargin beat Dulip Bose and Miss Connor 10-8, 6-4

Women's Singles —Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs C E Cargin, 6-4, 6-1.

Women's Doubles —Miss L Woodbridge and Mrs C. E Cargin beat Mrs H M Bishop and Miss S Mehta, 6-4, 6-4

Veterans' Singles —Krishna Prosad beat L Brooke Edwards 1-6, 8-6, 1-6, 6-3

Hyderabad (Deccan.)

The Madhu Jung Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Prem Pandhi 6-3, 6-1, 6-1

Women's Singles —Miss Leela Row beat Miss Dubash, 6-1, 6-0

Mixed Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge beat Ghaus Mahomed and Miss Dubash, 6-4, 6-3

Karachi.

The Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Iftikhar Ahmed beat Max Ellmer 6-2, 6-3

Men's Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Ahmed Hussain beat Max Ellmer and Fraser, 6-4 6-3

Mixed Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge beat Max Ellmer and Miss K Haji, 6-4, 6-3

Women's Singles —Miss K Haji beat Miss L Woodbridge, 7-5, 8-6

Women's Doubles —Miss K Haji and Miss L Woodbridge beat Miss K Dubash and Mrs Khandawalla, 8-6, 6-3

Lahore.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —S L R Sawhney beat Prem Pandhi, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0

Men's Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad beat S L R Sawhney and H L Soni, 3-0, 6-3, 6-4

Mixed Doubles —S L R Sawhney and Miss K Haji vs Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L Woodbridge

Women's Singles —Mrs O Massey beat Miss Leela Row, 2-0, 7-5, 6-2

Women's Doubles —Miss K Haji and Mrs O Massey beat Miss L Woodbridge and Miss Cowan, 4-0, 8-6, 6-2

Boys' Singles —Kanwal Grover beat Krishna Bhatia, 6-4, 6-4

Boys' Doubles —Kanwal Grover and Krishna Bhatia beat Inderjit and Ghautam Khanna, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3

Professionals' Singles —Noor Mohammad beat Mushtaq Ahmed, 12-14 6-2 5-7, 6-1, 6-3

Professionals' Doubles —Aziz ul Haq and Nasarullah beat Siraj-ul-Haq and Noor Mohammad, 9-7, 6-2 4-6 2-6, 6-4

Veterans' Singles —Mohammad Naqi (+30) beat M L Hassan (+15) 6-3 6-4

Veterans' Doubles —Harish Chandra Kathpala and A R Khanna beat Saleem and D N Bhatia, 6-3, 6-0

The Brereton Chopra Open Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Prem Pandhi beat Khasu Sen, 6-1, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0

Men's Doubles —S L R Sawhney and Shamsher Singh beat Ghaus Mahomed and Prem Pandhi, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2

Mixed Doubles —Mrs Massey and Ghaus Mahomed beat Miss A Aziz and S L R Sawhney, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4

Women's Doubles —Miss L Woodbridge and Miss Cowan beat Mrs Massey and Mrs Cosens, 4-6 7-5, 7-5

The Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat S L R Sawhney, 8-6, 6-0 4-6 6-2

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Iftikhar Ahmed beat S L R Sawhney and H L Soni, 6-3, 4-6, 15-13 6-4

Professionals' Singles —Mushtaq Ahmed beat Siraj-ul-Haq, 7-5, 6-2 6-4

Exhibition Tennis matches —

Iftikhar Ahmed (amateur) beat Mushtaq Ahmed (professional), 6-2 6-4

Khasu Sen and Nashu Sen beat Ahmad Hussain and Moss 2-0, 6-3, 6-4

S L R Sawhney and Man Mohan beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4

Lucknow.

The United Provinces Hard Court Tennis Championships finals —

Men's Singles —Ghaus Mahomed beat Iftikhar Ahmed 6-3 6-1 6-4

Men's Doubles —Iftikhar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi beat Kanwar Krishna and Balwant Singh 9-7 4-6 3-6, 6-1, 10-8

Mixed Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Miss Hamida Saida Zaffar beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss Aziz 6-2 2-6, 6 3

Women's Singles —Miss Bhadwar beat Miss Angelo, 6-3 6-3

The Rifai-I-Am Club Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —Iftikhar Ahmed beat Ghaus Mahomed, 6-4 6-3, 6-3

Men's Doubles —Ghaus Mahomed and Prem Pandhi beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad Hussain, 6-2, 15-13 6-7

Professionals' Singles —Nawab Din beat Abdul Haseen 8-6 6-1 6-1

Veterans' Singles —S W Bobb beat S H Mirza 6-2, 6 0

Madras.

The All India Inter University Tennis Championships final —

Calcutta beat Madras by 4 matches to 1

Singles —Sumant Misra (Calcutta) beat M S Appa Rao (Madras) 6-1 6-4 2-6 7-5
R J N Moses (Madras) beat S C Misra 8-6 6-4 1-6 6-2 D Bose (Calcutta) beat Appa Rao 6-1 6-3, 6 2

Doubles —Dilip Bose and S C Misra (Calcutta) beat R J N Moses and P J Narayana Rao (Madras) 6-2 6-3 7-5

The Madras Hard Court Tennis Tournament finals —

Men's Singles —A J Owen beat P R Kapanipathi 6-2 6-1, 1-6 6-8 6-2

Men's Doubles —S Narayana Rao and S Rama Rao beat P J N Moses and P J Narayana Rao 6-4 6 6 6-1

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

The Go's 11 Water Polo League —

Part 1 A
beat Club

Winners
Runners up

The Western India Water Polo League —

Zionists beat White
St Xavier's College beat Fort

The Bombay Water Polo Q. d. r. s.
Tournament finals —
Zionists beat Fort

Calcutta.

The following are the details of the tour Water Polo in Calcutta of the Golvala Boating and Rowing Club, team from Bombay —

Golvala Club	.. .	6 goals
Calcutta Police Club	.. .	2 goals
Golvala Club	.. .	Nil
College Square	.. .	2 goals

Match abandoned

Golvala Club	.. .	6 goals.
Bhowanipur	.. .	5 goals
Golvala Club	.. .	3 goals
Bengal	.. .	6 goals
Golvala Club	.. .	7 goals
Kidderpore S A	.. .	2 goals.
At Allahabad —		
Golvala Club	.. .	6 goals
Allahabad University	.. .	1 goal.

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President The Hon'ble Major Sardar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

Chairman G D Sondhi, M A, I E S

Rajputana Olympic Association.—*Hon Secretary* M S Ahluwalia

President B J K Hallows, I O S

United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad.—*Secretary* S Nawab Hussain, M A

President Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Lucknow

Indian Swimming Federation—*Acting Secretary* Basir Ali Shaikh, c/o Punjab University, Lahore

Hon Secretary S K. Mukerji, B P E (U.S A.), Bombay.

President Col F N. Barwell, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 12, Parsi Bagan Lane, Calcutta.—*Secretary* N N. Bhose

Boxing.

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India—*Hon Secretary* c/o Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—*B. A Shadrack*, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—*A E Lomas*, c/o Bombay Telephone Company, Fort, Bombay

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A B Henrius, c/o Messrs James Finlay & Co. Ltd, Colombo, Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Jt Hon Secretaries* H C Buck, Principal, The Y M C A College of Physical Education, Saidapet Madras and A K Singh

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Hon Secretary* South Calcutta Boxing Association—*Hon Secretary* Ashoke Chatterjee, Lansdowne Road Extension Calcutta

Hyderabad State.—Fred Weber, Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Punjab Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon Secretary*—M A Mirza Khan, King Edward Medical College, Lahore

Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.—*President* Dr P Subbarayan, *Vice-Presidents* Dr H D Kanga C P Johnstone, A S deMello *Hon Secretary* K S Ranga Rao, No 7, T P Kail Street, Triplicane Madras, *Hon Treasurer* Z R Irani, 19/A, Alipore Road, Delhi

Cricket Club of India.—A A Jasdenwala, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay

The Bombay Cricket Association.—H N Contractor, c/o Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay 2

The Madras Cricket Association.—K S Ranga Rao, 7, T P Kail Street, Triplicane, Madras

The Cricket Association of Bengal.—P Gupta, 100/B Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta

The Sind Cricket Association.—K R Collector, opp Mama Girls' School, Freedy Road, Karachi

The Northern India Cricket Association.—Q D Butt, c/o N W R Printing Press, Moghalpura Lahore

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—Dewan Walait Ram, Kapurthala

The Jamnagar State Cricket Association.—*President* His Highness The Jamsheeb of Nawannagar, The Palace, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

The Delhi and District Cricket Association.—Nuruddin Ahmad, Wellington Pavilion New Delhi

The Western India States Cricket Association.—H W Barritt Rajkot Kathiawar

The Army Sports Control Board.—J F. Meiklejohn, Ambala or Kasauli

The C.P. and Berar Cricket Association.—C Vishwanath Rao Nagpur

The Rajputana Cricket Association.—G R Naidoo, Mayo College, Ajmer

Holkar State Cricket Association.—*Hon Secretary* M M Jagdale c/o Yeshwant Club, Indore

The U P. Cricket Association.—Mansur Alam, 24 Hamilton Road, Allahabad

The Gujarat Cricket Association.—C M Divan, Ballentine Haveli, near Three Gates Ahmedabad

The Hyderabad States Cricket Association.—*Secretary* Ashraf Ahmed P A to Director General of Police, Hyderabad

The Mysore States Cricket Association.—M G Vizayasarathi, Central College, Bangalore.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—M G Bhawe, Vasant Villa Poona 4

The Baroda Cricket Association.—S M. Ambegaoker, Khari Bhai Road, Raopura, Baroda

The Bihar Cricket Association.—B K. Bose, 39P Road, Jamshedpur

The N.-W. F. P. Cricket Association.—K L Khanna, 4, Fort Road, Peshawar Cantt

Football.

All-India Football Federation.—*President* Principal S Mounul Haq O B E *Secretary* : M Dutta Roy, Block Y, 6, 76/2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

Indian Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries* M Dutt-Roy, and R L Pentony, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta

North-Western India Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* M A Soofi

Delhi Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N A Khandkar, 49, Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* S M Mounul Haq, O B E, P O. Bankipore Patna

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary* E J Turner, "The Times of India", Bombay

Madras Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* A Ramaswami Aiyar, c/o Madras United Club, Park Town, Madras

United Provinces Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* S C Roy, 6, Fyzabad Road, Lucknow

Mysore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* D Ramaiya, Mysore

Rajputana Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Sh Allah Bakshi c/o Audit Department, B B and C I Railway, Ajmer

North-Western Frontier Province Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries*. Kazi Abdul Khalil and H Qutab Alam, 18, Fort Road, Peshawar

Sind Football Association.—*Jt Honorary Secretaries* A H Shute and C L Bhal, c/o Y M C A, Havelock Road, Karachi

Dacca Sporting Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N P Gupta, 16, Hathkhola Road, P O. Wari, Dacca

Army Sport Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary* Colonel J F. Meiklejohn, Ambala/Kasauli

Hockey.

Army Sport Control Board.—Army School of Physical Training Ambala

Baluchistan Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* Mazarul Haq N W. Railway, Quetta

Bengal Hockey Association.—*Honorary Secretary* P. Gupta 100-B, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

Travancore Lawn Tennis Association—
(J. V. P. Tamm, Trivandrum, Travancore)

Warrant of Precedence.

The following Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937. It also includes the officers subsequently given courtesy ranks by the Governor General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty

1 Governor-General and Viceroy of India
2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges

3 Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

4 Commander-in-Chief in India

5 Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab

6 Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar

7 Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa

8 Chief Justice of India, Derbyshire, Sir Harold, K.T., K.C.M.G., (So long as he is Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court)

9 Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Carter, Sir A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Eastern Group Supply Council, Craik, The Hon Sir Henry, Bart., G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., Political Adviser to the Crown Representative

9A Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and The Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church

10 Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies

11 President of the Council of State

12 President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

13 Judges of the Federal Court

14 Chief Justices of High Courts, Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council, Political Adviser to the Crown Representative

15 Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class Within their respective charges

15A Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the Bishops of Madras and Bombay (Archbishop taking precedence over Bishops)

16 Chief Commissioner of Railways, Director-General of Supply, General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General

17 Chief of the General Staff, Members of the National Defence Council who are not already enjoying a higher precedence and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal *

18 Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force in India, and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab *

19 Ministers of the Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar *

20 Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, and Residents of the First Class

21 Presidents of Legislative Councils

22 Speakers of Legislative Assemblies

23 Advisers to Governors, Chief Judges of Chief Courts, and Puisne Judges of High Courts

24 Lieutenant-Generals

25 Auditor-General in India, Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, within his charge

25A All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church

26 Directors-General of Supply, Director-General of Information, Fahey, F. J., Adviser, South African Section, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Members of the Railway Board, Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges, Railway Financial Commissioner, Reform Commissioner, Government of India, Secretaries to the Governor-General, and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department

27 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Judges of Chief Courts, and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

28 Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay, Sind and Bengal, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

29 Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Director of Intelligence, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Communications, Financial Commissioners, Establishment Officer to the Government of India, Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public), Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, Members of the Federal Public Service Commission, Political Resident on the North-West Frontier, President of the Tariff Board, Establishment Officer to the Government of India, Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., Chief Controller of Imports, Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council, Secretaries to the Governor of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, Surgeon-General, and Secretary, Eastern Group Supply Council

29A Members of the Council of State

* NOTE—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to other Ministers

30 Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee; The Advocate-General of India, and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31 General Managers of State Railways, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chief Controller of Purchase, Commissioner of Central Excise and Salt, Northern India, Controller of the Currency, Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Auditor-General, Deputy Directors-General, Department of Supply, Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India, Iron and Steel Controller, Assistant Judicial Commissioners, Chief Revenue Authority in Assam, Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, Residents of the Second Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province, and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa, within their respective charges, Members of the Tariff Board.

32 Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 30 years standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.

33 Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34 Chairman Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar.

34 A Bishops (not territorial)

35 Brigadier, Census Commissioner for India, Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Supply, Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department, Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Director of Geological Survey, Director of Ordnance Factories, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute, Inspector-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Matthal Dr. John O'S., Commerce Department, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor-General of India.

35 A Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

36 Assistant Judicial Commissioners, Chairman of the Coal Mines Storing Board, Chief Revenue Authority in Assam, Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, Hickey, P. F. B. and Chave, J. H. Member of the India Commission, Residents of the Second Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa, Tea

Controller for India and Townsend, H. P. V., Rural Development Commissioner, Bengal.

37 Inspectors-General of Police, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal jurisdictions; Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Secretaries to Provincial Governments, and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

37 A Members of the Assembly (Central)

38 Accountants-General and Directors of Audit, Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments; Advisers (with the exception of Adviser South African Section), Eastern Group Supply Council, and Official Secretary, Australian Section, Eastern Group Supply Council, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, Australian Trade Commissioner in India, Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways, Chief Auditors, State Railways, of the rank of Accountant-General, Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways, Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers; Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs, Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways, Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways; Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways, Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Colonels, Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta, Controller of Broadcasting, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads), Deputy Director of Intelligence, Government of India, Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories, Directors of Agriculture, Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Director of Civil Aviation, Director-General of Archaeology, Director-General of Observatories, Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments, Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments, Directors of Health and Prison Services, Sind and Orissa, Director, Military Lands and Settlements, Directors, Railway Board, French Trade Commission in India; His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals, Inspectors-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonels in the I.M.S. on the list of special selected Lt.-Colonels Civil, Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Military Accountant-General, Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, President, Court of Wards, United Provinces, President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Settlement Commissioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Solicitor to the Government of India, Superintendent of Insurance and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

38 A Members of the Councils (Provincial).

39 Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, Chief Surveyor with the Government of India, Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command), Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions, Director, Botanical Survey, Director Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Director of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments, Nautical Adviser to the Government of India, and Peace, G Chief Adviser, Factory Air Raid Precautions, Department of Labour

40 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

41 Standing Counsel for Bengal

42 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Vicars Apostolic, Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India

43 Avers, C W, Excess Profits Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, Chambers, S P, Income Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges, Chief Inspector of Mines, Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay, Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner of Police, Madras, Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam, Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excises, Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay, Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Commissioner of Aymer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Political Agents and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) Within their respective charges, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind

44 Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India (within their respective charges), Collectors of Customs other than those of Calcutta and Bombay, Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges, Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge, and Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) within their respective charges, Dunnichiff, Dr H V, Chief Chemist, Central Revenue Chemical Service

45 Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Department of Supply, Assistant Directors-General, Department of Supply, Chief Press Adviser, Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal, Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, Cook, B C A, I C S, Controller of Enemy Trading, Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar, Deputy Financial Advisers Military Finance, Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Deputy Secretaries, Eastern Group Supply Council, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Directors, Department of Supply; Director, Industrial Research Bureau, Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Government of India, Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions, Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department, Principal Information Officer, Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Secretary to the National Defence Council, Secretary to the Railway Board, and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident, Van der Loeff, S, Official Secretary to the Netherlands Delegation to the Eastern Group Supply Council

46 Chief Medical Officers under the Political and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways, Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Director of Dairy Research, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Postmasters-General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay, and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Transport Advisory Officer, Calcutta

46A Members of the Assemblies (Provincial).

47 Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian), Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India, Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I, Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force, Chief Engineer, All India Radio, Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa, Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command, Dean V L, General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Associa-

* Officers of similar status are : Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department, Superintendents Carriage and Wagon Department, Controllers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways, Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G I P. Railway; Signal Engineers: State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E I Railway.

tion, Deputy General Managers, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways, Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation Railway Board, Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General, Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Director, Medical Research, Director Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab, District Controllers of Military Accounts, Elwin, D. H., Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Dharama Vira, Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Light-houses in British India, Lieutenant-Colonels, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56, Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India, and Superintending and Deputy Chief Engineers

48. Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Controller of Printing and Stationery and Directors of Major Laboratories

49. Administrators-General, Central Intelligence Officers, Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay, Controller of Patents and Designs, Directors of Industries, Directors of Land Records, Directors of Veterinary Services, License Commissioners, Inspectors General of Registration, Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras, Principal Research Institute, Calcutta, and Registrars of Co-operative Societies

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways, Deputy Chief Engineer, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Director, Railway Training Accounts, Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, Deputy Directors, Railway Board, Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department, Directors of Telegraphs, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs, Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Financial Adviser, Quetta, Reconstruction, Junior Controllers of Military Accounts, Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Opium Agent, Ghazipur, Supervisor of Railway Labour, and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Sahyadranpur

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents within the charges of their respective Residents

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors, and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified

55. Additional District Magistrates and additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Art. 47 by virtue of their being members of the I.C.S. of 18 years' standing) except those in the N.W.F. Province and Additional District Magistrates in the Punjab; Assistant Directors of Intelligence, Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India (outside their respective charges); Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments, Deputy Directors, Department of Supply, Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur), Hartley, A.C., I.C.S., Asstt. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, Official Secretary, New Zealand Section, Official Secretary, South African Section, Eastern Group Supply Council, Political Agents, Residents, (other than those of the First and Second Class), Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents, Settlement Officers, and Superintendents of Police within their own charges

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department, Captain Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Duffern, Chief Aerodrome Officer, Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, Chief Inspector of Aircraft, Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale), Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence, Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons, Deputy Master, Security Printing India, Deputy Mint Master, Bombay Mint, Deputy Secretary, Railway Board, First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents, Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Murshed, K.B., S.M., Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bengal, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, Principals of major Government Colleges, Principal Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind, Principal, Indian School of Mines, Principal, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay, Registrars to the High Courts, Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies, Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Superintendent of the Survey of India, Superintendent, Mathematical

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

Instrument Office, Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

57 Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Assistant Press Adviser, Crafion, Private Secretaries to the Chairman and Members, and Assistant to the Adviser, Australian Section, Eastern Group Supply Council, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Information Officer to the Government of India, Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Second Solicitor to the Government of India, Secretary, Tariff Board, Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, and Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public), Under Secretaries to Eastern Group Supply Council or to Members of that Council

58 Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, and Librarian, Imperial Library

59 Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department, Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, District Judges not being Sessions Judges, Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Education Officers, Grade II, Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service, Royal Air Force, Majors, Master of High Court, Madras, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing, Registrar of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Revision Officer, Defence Department, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories

60 Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Assistant Military Accountant-General, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India, Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue, Chief Works Chemist United Provinces, Controller of Naval Accounts, Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Controller of Stamps, Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras, General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources, Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing, Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian

Military College, Dehra Dun Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing

61 Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale, Assistant Collector, Selection Grade, Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern or North Western India, Assistant Collectors, Central Excise and Salt, North Eastern and North Western India, on maximum of the ordinary scale, Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director, Industrial Research Bureau, Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Directors of Public Health, Assistant Directors, Railway Board, Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance, Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Assistant Secretary office of the Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Assistant Secretary, Eastern Group Supply Council, Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board, Assistant Superintendents of Insurance, Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses, Chemical Examiner, United Provinces, Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department, Chief Assayer, Bombay Mint, Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers, Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior Scale), Controller of Telegraph Stores, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office, Deputy Controller, Stationery, Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, District Opium Officers, Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Divisional Forest Officers, Emigration Commissioners, Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, Examiner of Questioned Documents, Executive Engineers, Factory Chemist, Factory Superintendent, Opium Factory, Ghazipur, First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla, Marketing Officers, employed under the Govt of India, Mine Manager, Khewra, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards, Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs, Peterson, I E K, A M T E, Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Khewra, Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department, Presidency Magistrates, Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras, Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, Professor of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry

and Sugar Engineering, Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind, Registrars to Chief Courts, Registrars of Joint Stock Companies, Research Officer, Industrial Research Bureau, Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces, Senior Marketing Officers employed under the Government of India, Superintendents of Excise, Bombay, Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article, and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops

1 The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage

2 Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, (including I.M.S. officers in civil employ) who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article

3 When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4 Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents

5 All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades

6 All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified it shall be entered in the table in this, provided he holds an appointment in India

7 The following will take courtesy rank as shown.—

Consuls General—Immediately after Article 33, which includes Brigadiers

Colonels—Immediately after Article 33, which includes Colonels.

Vice Consuls—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors

Consular Officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular Officers who are not *de carrière*

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the date of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their appointments. An officiating incumbent of a

grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls

8. The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Counsellors, Advisers to the Secretary of State for India, Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath

Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St Michael and St George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor. Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31

9 All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council

Given at Our Court at St James's this Ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First year of Our Reign

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

ZETLAND

In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows —

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 23

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 30.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	110	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day
<i>Note</i> —A Royal Salute will also be fired on the occasion of the official celebration of the reigning Sovereign's birthday. The date of the official celebration will be notified annually in India Army Orders		
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Members of the Royal Family ..	31	
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal ..	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar ..	21	
Ambassadors ..	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal ..	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	17	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan ..	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys ..	15	
Governor of Damaun ..	9	
Governor of Diu ..	9	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, when holding the rank of Air Marshal	15	
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal	13	
Residents, 1st Class ..	13	
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class ..	13	
Political Agents (b) ..	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (<i>see K.R.</i>)

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.

Persons	No of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired.
G.Os.C. in C-Commands (d)	15	On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at, or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d).	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d).	11	
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice-Admiral)	15	To be fired from the shore battery when visiting an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Rear-Admiral)	13	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of
Hyderabad and Berar The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Nawab of
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kelat. The Khan (Wah) of.
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
Travancore The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of
Bharatpur The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of
Bundi The Maharao Raja of
Cochin The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jainpur. The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.
Karauli The Maharaja of
Kota. The Maharao of.
Patiala The Maharaja of
Rewa The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara The Maharawal of
Dathu The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of.
Dhar The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
Idar The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of
Kharipir. The Mir of
Kishangarh The Maharaja of
Orchha The Maharaja of
Pantabgarh. The Maharawat of
Rampur The Nawab of.
Siklim The Maharaja of.
Sirolhi. The Maharao of

Salutes of 18 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of
Dhrangadhra The Maharaja of
Jaora The Nawab of.
Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.
Jind The Maharaja of.
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Palanpur. The Nawab of
Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
Tripura The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh The Maharaja of
Alirajpur. The Raja of
Baoni The Nawab of
Barwani. The Rana of
Bijawar The Maharaja of
Bilaspur. The Raja of
Cambay. The Nawab of.
Chamba. The Raja of
Charkhari The Maharaja of
Chhatarpur The Maharaja of.
Gultral. The Mehtar of.
Faridkot The Raja of
Gondal The Maharaja of
Janjira. The Nawab of.
Jhabua. The Raja of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Mandi The Raja of
Manipur. The Maharaja of
Morvi. The Maharaja of
Narsingarh. The Raja of
Panna. The Maharaja of
Pudukkottai. The Raja of
Radhanpur The Nawab of.
Rajgarh The Raja of
Sallana The Raja of
Samthar The Raja of
Sirmur. The Maharaja of
Sitamau The Raja of.
Suket The Raja of
Tehri (Garhwal) The Maharaja of
Wankaner. The Raj Sahib of

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals

Salutes of 9 guns

Balasimor The Nawab (Babi) of.
 Banganapalle. The Nawab of
 Bansda The Raja of
 Baraundha. The Raja of
 Bariya The Raja of.
 Bhore The Raja of
 Chhota-Udepur The Raja of
 Danta. The Maharana of
 Dharampur The Raja of
 Dhrol. The Thakor Sahab of.
 Halpaw The Sawbwa of.
 Jawhar. The Raja of.
 Kalahandi. The Maharaja of
 Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.
 Khilchipur The Raja of.
 Limbdi The Thakor Sahab of
 Loharu. The Nawab of.
 Lunawada. The Raja of.
 Maihar The Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
 Mong Nai The Sawbwa of.
 Mudhol. The Raja of.
 Nagod The Raja of
 Palitana The Thakor Sahab of
 Patna The Maharaja of
 Rajkot The Thakor Sahab of.
 Sachin The Nawab of.
 Sangli. The Raja of.
 Sant. The Raja of
 Savantvadi The Raja of.
 Shahpura The Raja of
 Sonpur. The Maharaja of
 Wadhwan The Thakor Sahab of
 Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner General His Highness Maharaja-
 dhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, GCSI,
 GCIE, GCO, GBE, KCB, LL D,
 ADC, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana
 Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokundar Bahadur Diler
 Jang Jai Deo, GCIE, KCSI, KCOV.
 Maharaj-Rana of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Jind Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir
 Singh Rajendra Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE,
 Maharaja of

Junagadh Captain His Highness Nawab Sir
 Mirhabat Khan Rasul Khan, GCIE, KCSI,
 Nawab of

Kapurthala Colonel His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Jagjit Singh Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE,
 GBE, Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt Hon'ble
 Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, PC, GCSI,
 GCIE, GCO, of Bombay

Bariya Lt-Col H H Maharawal Shri Sir
 Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, KCSI, Raja of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevi, of

Sangli Captain His Highness Raja Sir
 Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appa Sahab,
 Patwardhan, KCI E, Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, CSI, Raja of

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Nawab of Within the limits
 of his own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
 the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With-
 in the limits of his own territories, per-
 manently

Salutes of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
 Bikaner The Maharaja of.
 Cutch The Maharao of
 Jaipur The Maharaja of
 Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
 Patiala The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories
 permanently)

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
 Khairpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territories
 permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
 Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
 Jind The Maharaja of
 Junagadh The Nawab of
 Kapurthala The Maharaja of.
 Nabha The Maharaja of
 Nawanganj The Maharaja of
 Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territories
 permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits
 of his own territory, permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limits
 of his own territory, permanently)

(m) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

	No of guns		No. of guns.
MUSCAT—		ABADAN—	
1. His Highness the Sultan of ..	21	12 The Governor of ..	7
BAHRAIN—		BUNDAR ABBAS—	
2. His Highness the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	7	13 The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
3. His Highness the Sheikh of ..	11	ABU DHABI—	
(personal to the present Sheikh)		14 The Sheikh of ..	3
4 Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him in his absence	7	15. The Sheikh of ..	5
		(personal to the present Sheikh.)	
KUWAIT—		DEBAI—	
5 His Highness the Sheikh of ..	7	16 The Sheikh of ..	5
6 His Highness the Sheikh of ..	11	SHARJAH—	
(personal to the present Sheikh)		17 The Sheikh of ..	3
7. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence	7	18. The Sheikh of ..	5
		(personal to the present Sheikh.)	
QATAR—		AJMAN—	
8 Sheikh of ..	7	19 The Sheikh of ..	3
KHUZISTAN—		UMM-EL-KUWAIN—	
9. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	13	20 The Sheikh of ..	3
MOHAMMERAH—		RAS-EL-KHAYMAH—	
10 The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7	21 The Sheikh of ..	3
BUCHIRE—		KALBA—	
11. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	13	22. The Sheikh of ..	3
		(personal to the present Sheikh)	
		23 Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent for present Sheikh of Kalba who is a minor	3
		Salutes 14-20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned.	

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1937 and 1939 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Governor-General of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains, (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order—His Excellency the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D.

Officers of the Order.—*Registrar* Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.M., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Orders of the Star of India are.

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Commander, (K.C.S.I.)
Honorary Companion, (C.S.I.)
Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.)
Knight Commander, (K.C.S.I.)
Companion, (C.S.I.)

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1937 and 1939 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statutes.

The Insignia are (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin lined with and fastened by a cordon of

white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears. (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P C, K T, G M S I, G M I E, O B E, D L, T D, from April 18th, 1936

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

The Orders of the Indian Empire are

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G C I E)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander, (G C I E)
Honorary Knight Commander, (K C I E)
Knight Grand Commander, (G C I E)
Knight Commander, (K C I E)
Honorary Companion, (C I E)
Companion, (C I E)

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Dec 31, 1877 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with Royal Princesses and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged blue. Designation, the letters C I

Sovereign of the Order
THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA
Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen
Her Majesty Queen Mary
H. R. H. the Princess Royal
H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucester
H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent
H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice
H. H. Princess Helena Victoria
H. R. H. the Princess Louise

Mary, Baroness Kinloss

H. H. Maharani Sahib Chamma Bai Gaekwar.

Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amptuhl

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe

Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford

Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willington

Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax

Pamela, Countess of Lytton.

H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma

Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu

Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore.

Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.

Jeannette Hope, Baroness Birdwood.

H. H. the Maharani Bhatiani, Sri Ajab Kanwarji

Saheb, of Bikaner.

Lady Beatrix Taylor Stanley.

Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne

Indian Titles: Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaisar-i Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII, and on the reverse a laurel wreath enclosing the words 'For Distinguished Service'. The

medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in wide, with blue edges $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This order was instituted by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1837, and amended in 1939. It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division. The Civil Division consists of one Class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others. The Badge consists of an eight pointed star $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter composed of rays, with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown encircled with the words "For Bravery". The Badge is of Silver and the laurel wreath and the design in the centre of gold. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue edges.

The Military Division consists of two Classes, and appointments are made for any act of conspicuous gallantry performed in connection with duties. Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class for any similar act performed. The Badge of the Military Division consists of an eight pointed silver star $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words "Reward for Gallantry," all on a circular ground of dark-blue enamel and surrounded with a laurel wreath. In the Badge of the First Class the laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold, and the Second Class of silver. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-blue ribbon with red edges.

The members of the Order use the letters "I O M" after their names.

Order of British India.—This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order of Merit and amended in 1939. It consists of two Classes, and appointments are made from among those on the active list in the Armed Forces in India, for long, faithful and honourable Service. Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class. The Badge of First Class consists of a Star $1\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown, with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel, the words "Order of British India" encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold. In the Badge of Second Class the star is of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in dia-

meter on a ground of dark-blue enamel. The Badge is worn pendant from a ribbon of dark red round the neck. Members of the Order also use the letters "O B I" after their names. The First Class carries with it the title Sardar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal"; but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933, 1938 and in 1939—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour. Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in Gold, in Silver or in Bronze—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India", it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Historical Centres.

Abu, Mount—The Dilwara Jain temples form the great attraction of Abu. They belong to a beautifully modified style of the Aryavarta or North Indian or Indo-Aryan school of architecture.

Of the Abu group of temples, two are most important. They form the noblest examples of Jain temples of the North Indian school of art. One of them is dedicated to Adishvara or Adinatha or Rishavadeva, the first prophet of Jainism. Vimala Shah, a merchant-prince of Gujarat, built the temple in 1031 A.D. It is said that he bought the ground, covering it with silver coins and that it took 19 years to build the temple at a cost of Rs. 180 lacs plus Rs. 50 lacs towards levelling the hill. The other temple is ascribed to the brothers Vastupala and Tejapala, who built the triple temple at Girnar (the name of Tejapala alone is met with in the inscriptions). The temple was dedicated to Neminatha, the 22nd Tirthankara (the prophet of the Jains). This temple was built 200 years (1231 A.D.) after the temple of Vimala Shah. It is comparatively simpler and bolder.

These temples belonging to the last period of the mediæval age record specimens of the culmination of Indian decorative sculptures. The Indian sculptor's proverbial patience reaches its limit here. No example of decorative art, known anywhere in the world, can beat the richness and delicacy of the sculptural decorations of the ceilings, pillars and walls of these temples. Never before has marble produced such marvellous specimens of artistic workmanship. Both the temples have at the entrance a room containing 9 or 10 elephants. Inscriptions record that the elephants carried riders. Most of the figures are missing. What ever is left records a wonderful amount of life in the figures. Such lively human figures are hard to be met not only in any other Jain temple, but anywhere else in India.

Apart from the claims of artistic interests Mount Abu makes the finest hill-station of Rajputana. It is on an isolated plateau about 4,000 ft. high. The Naktil Talao, an artificial lake, near which the temples stand, lends a fine scenic effect. A few miles off, at Achalgadh, on a summit stand a beautiful group of temples. They are smaller temples and lack the finish of the Abu temple, but they have a real appeal of simplicity and charm. South of Mount Abu will be seen the traces of an ancient town, Chandrayati, the remains of which have been removed by the Sultans of Ahmedabad and the Thakurs of Sirohi.

Agra—The architectural history of Agra dates from the time of the Imperial Jods, who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra. It had been an early capital of the Moguls. In 1527 Babar made it his capital. Humayun had a preference for Delhi, but in 1565 Akbar formally removed the capital to Agra. He proposed to make it a worthy capital of an empire extending from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to Ahmednagar. In 1658,

Aurangzeb made Delhi again the imperial seat and henceforth Agra was relegated to unimportance. On the banks of the Jumna, in the shape of a crescent lies the fort of Agra, one of the greatest relics of Indian art in the Muslim period. The ramparts, a mile and a half long and 70 ft. high, enfold palaces, halls of state, terraces, balconies, kiosques, etc., the cost of each of which would be a king's ransom. Salim Shah, the son of Sher Shah laid the foundation of the Fort. Akbar developed it fully. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra is worthy of him, enshrining the unique eclectic spirit of the Great Mogul. It represents the Indian tradition of the multi-storied academic hall, where professors of the different schools of art and science could hold discussions in groups. Akbar himself had revived the plan in the council chamber at Fatehpur Sikri. The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula is worthy of the exceptional abilities of Nurjahan, who was in herself a combination of Elizabeth and Cleopatra. It has distinct qualities apart from its noble grandeur.

Agra had been the favourite seat of Shahjahan and he made contributions to the glories of Agra Fort. In his Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) is inscribed "Verily it is an exalted palace of paradise, made of a single pearl of magnificence. In the history of the world no mosque made of marble could rival its greatness and beauty." The appeal of its noble magnificence lies in its great simplicity. Its refinement of contour is matched only in the Taj. The Jama Masjid, one of the greatest mosques of India, is built in white and red stones in memory of Jahanara. The Dewan-I-Aam, by some accounts, was built by Aurangzeb. This would be Aurangzeb's greatest architectural contribution. As his puritanical policy doomed to death the Mogul empire, the same spirit put an end to the great tradition of Mogul architecture and sculpture. All these edifices would have made Agra second to no other Mogul city, but the Taj, is an unparalleled monument and gives it a unique position.

The Taj Mahal is the tomb built at Agra by Shah Jehan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, where he is also buried. It was begun in 1632 (in which year the Shah ordered the stopping of all other Hindu temple-building), and was completed by 1650. The Taj Mahal is the most perfect example of the Mogul style and is by some considered the most beautiful building in the world. The tomb proper consists of a domed square, white marble building, raised on a terrace from the corners of which rise four slim, white minarets. The whole is set in an exquisite garden surrounded by a red sandstone wall, a gate and a mosque are subsidiary elements in the composition. The tomb building itself is 136 ft. square, with a dome 58 ft. in internal diameter rising to a total height of 210 feet. The Building is said to have cost over £3,000,000. It was probably designed by an architect named Ustad Isa, traditionally supposed to have been either Turkish or Persian.

Ajanta—The Ajanta Hills contain 29 caves (5 chaityas or shrines or churches and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of an almost unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period of about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st cen B C to middle of 7th cen A D). Ajanta forms specially the great museum of Indian painting.

The caves, excavated as caves and not as cave temples, (e.g., Kailash, Ellora) extend over a distance of about 600 ft in a perpendicular rock. Thus the roofs were not hewn, only the facades were hewn and sculptured. The Archaeological Department numbers the caves from East to West. Paintings have been noticed in 16 caves.

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave may belong to different periods. Frescoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave. Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the caves. Paintings, reminiscent of the sculpture of Bharut and Sanchi, partially covered with later paintings, have been found in certain of the caves.

The caves were first noticed in 1819. Greedy ignoramuses, inclemency of weather and much damp, natural to the country, had done the worst imaginable injuries. That it could survive to any extent is due to the peculiar formulae of plastering and painting. During the present century steps have been taken towards preservation of the great works. Lately, Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves.

The subjects of representation are almost always taken from Buddhist literature. They generally portray the figure of Buddha and incidents from his lives (his last life as Buddha and his previous births as man or a lower animal). Secular pictures are comparatively few, but not unknown. We have a bull-fight, many other beasts prowling in their pleasure, a pair of lovers, etc. These drawings are remarkably good. Women have received very great attention in Ajanta. Women with their eyes dreamily half-open, faces with delicate and tense expressions, poses most graceful and charming, and hands and fingers delicately modelled have made indelible impressions upon all succeeding ages of Indian art.

Amritsar—The Pool of Immortality with the Golden temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous shrine of the Sikhs. Ramdas, the fourth Guru (Prophet) of the Sikhs (1574-81), is said to have received from Akbar a piece of land, within the limits of which he dug a reservoir, since well known as Amritsar. Some Sikh accounts, however, record that the pool had been an ancient one and a Vairagi (recluse) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sanctuary. The Guru, however, succeeded in ousting him. The appellation Haramandir for Darbar-Sahib is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it had been the site of a temple of Shiva. At first the locality was called Raddaspur. The next Guru Arjun (1581-1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a material bond of union. The tenth and the

last Guru Govind (1695-1708) declared the equal right of all Sikhs of all castes to bathe in the sacred tank. The temple and the pool suffered great havoc, possibly on two occasions, at the hands of the Durani invader, Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Khalsa (specially the Dal or army founded by Jussa Singh Kullal) restored the shrine and rebuilt the temple (1763-64). At this time they held at Amritsar a formal *Gurmatta* or conclave of the Sikhs, probably the first of its kind. On defeating the invader's viceroy, the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and struck for the first time the Govindashahi coins. In 1802-03, Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden repousse copper work. Hence it is known as the Golden temple. As it served as the court of the Gurus, it is called the Darbar-Sahab.

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by spacious verandhas. A white marble causeway 204 ft long, with an archway over it, joins the temple with the mainland. There are four entrances with doors covered with silver plates nicely wrought. Entrance by the principal gateway leads to the Bhung, where the arms of the Gurus have been preserved. Except the lower parts of marble, the whole edifice is wrapped with gilded copper, and quotations from the Grantha-Sahab (the Sikh bible) are plentifully inscribed. The Grantha-Sahab is the material object of veneration.

In the Guru-Ka-Bagh or the garden of the Guru there is the pretty Bab Atal Tower. There are some interesting late nineteenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak.

Benares (Kasi)—Benares, the religious capital of Hindu India for centuries, is visited by millions of pilgrims every year. It lies between the Barna and Asi and stretches for three miles on the crescent of the Ganges. Massive medieval-looking edifices line the bank, which is practically a stretch of spacious ghats, of which there are 64 in good or indifferent condition.

Benares has 1,500 comparatively large temples, besides countless minor shrines. The most important temple is the one dedicated to Vishwanatha (Lord of the Universe). It is also known as the Golden Temple (the domes and spires were covered with gilt golden repousse copper-work) and stands in a typical Benares alley. Although it is the most famous shrine of India, it is conspicuous by its comparative smallness and the absence of ornamentation. Latterly Benares has become the seat of the famous Hindu University.

Bhuvaneshvar—In the Gupta period (4th and 5th centuries A D), the golden age of Indian art and literature, most devout Hindus (Vaishnavas) as the Guptas were they built numerous temples all over their great empire. Almost every part of the Gupta empire proved to be lasting seats of Muslim Kings, whose spirit of iconoclasm almost thoroughly succeeded in erasing the monuments of the Guptas. Only in one out of the way place have a few comparatively insignificant specimens survived to bear evidence of the glories of a great art of this period.

Bhuvaneshvar, a small village on the way to Puri and the seat of Shiva, is only second in importance to Benares, and contains some four hundred or six hundred temples mostly of Shiva, dating from the 9th or 10th century to the 18th century A.D. The temples are entirely covered with sculptures and the artistic vision of the builders appears to be practically unlimited. The representations and patterns have been executed with great care and their claims to artistic merit are high.

The great temple in Bhuvaneshvar is the finest example of a purely Hindu temple in India. The main shrine is now 160 ft., very possibly originally it had been a little (15 to 25 ft.) higher. It stands within a stone wall as strong as the ramparts of a medieval fort. The area is 520 ft. by 465 ft. The deity, *Trimbhuraneshvara* or *Lingaraja-Mahadeva* is represented by a block of granite, 8 ft. in diameter. It rises 8 inches above the floor.

The *Muktेशvara* temple, held by some to be the "gem" of Orissan art, is a small temple. Its proportions are almost perfect. The whole body, top to bottom, inside and outside is sculptured. The numerous floral designs, very delicate and natural, men and women dressed with great care and in very elegant poses, dancing girls arrayed very charmingly, couples of lovers very gracefully drawn, elephants, lions, etc., marvellously well represented, domestic scenes true and delicate, beautiful figures of gods and goddesses, etc., form an endless lavishing of beautiful sculpture.

Bijapur—Yusuf Khan (Yusuf Adil Shah), said to be a fugitive younger son of Sultan Murad of Turkey, employed as a very high officer in the Bahmani Kingdom, on the decline of its masters, set up the Sultanate of Bijapur (the city of Victory) in 1489. Eighth in succession Sikandar Ali Shah lost his kingdom to Aurangzeb in 1686. In commemoration of the noble origin of the founder of the kingdom, the great edifices of the city were often surmounted with the Turkish crescent.

The most important architectural works in Bijapur are Jamī Masjid, the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II, or Boli Gumbaz, the Mother Mahal, Awar Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Chini Mahal, Mecca Masjid, etc.

The Jamī Masjid, one of the finest mosques of India and the greatest mosque in South India, was begun and very possibly completed by Ali Adil Shah (1557-80) probably after the fall of Vijayanagar (1567). An inscription records that it stood in the reign of Muhammad Shah (1636). As a matter of fact, however, the mosque was never completed. The minor domes are so low as hardly to be seen from outside.

Bijapur has the distinction of possessing the second largest dome of the world in the Gol Gumbaz, the mausoleum of Muhammad Shah, which covers more ground than any other dome or vaulted roof. It dates back to 1659 A.D. and is also known as Boli-Gumbaz or the whispering gallery. "Loud laughter is answered by a score of friends hidden behind the plaster."

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram).—The Benares of South India. Of 7 holy cities (*Sapta-Tirtha*) only one is in South India, which is Conjeevaram. Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism and Vaishnavism have all played great parts in this city. It possesses historical records dating before Christ. The City grew in glory under the Pallavas and the Cholas. It has two parts, the western, with a large number of Shiva temples is known as Shiva or Big Conjeevaram, and the eastern, with a much lesser number of Vishnu temples, is called Vishnu or Little Conjeevaram. There are well over 1,000 temples in the city of which none belongs to the pre-Pallava period and most of the large ones belong to later Dravidian style. There are very good examples of temples of the first half of the eighth century.

Sculptures are lavished all over the main shrine, the porches and the minor shrines. There is a joint figure of Shiva-Parvati (*Andharnishvara*). The Devaraja temple (Vishnu Conjeevaram) would make a good example of later Dravidian style in which the early Pallava and early Dravidian styles are mixed up with a predominance of the latter. The temple has unfortunately been highly reconditioned at later periods. It has a seven storeyed tower 100 ft. high, and the original builders had either made it higher or had proposed to make it higher. The hall of Pillars is one of the most beautiful productions of its kind. It had received some injuries from Horder Ali.

The Ekambranatha temple is a great monument of the art of Vijayanagar. It is 10 storeyed and 188 ft. high. All the walls run zig-zag and no two towers are at right angles. The hall of thousand (540) pillars is typical of the wealth of sculpture of Vijayanagar.

The temple of Kamakshi Amman where the goddess is depicted in the form of a *Yantra* is very popular.

Delhi—In the course of 3,000 years, within an area of about 50 sq. miles, rose eight Delhis, sometimes one upon another and sometimes one beside another, as the Imperial capital of India. In the longest Indian drama the curtain falls after the 9th act, and tradition goes that the fall of the 9th Delhi would close finally the career of India's greatest historical city. In the days of the *Mahabharata* (Circa 1,000 B.C.), Delhi, under the name of Indraprastha (the site where Indra had worshipped Vishnu) was for the first time declared the capital of India. The epic records that the surrounding moats were as large as rivers, the doors of the gateways were of the size of the wings of Garuda, the great mythological bird, and innumerable palaces filled the city. Later, the city was named Dilli (Delhi) in commemoration of Dillu of the Mayura dynasty. The fort of Indraprastha, also known as Purana Kila (the Old Fort) is traditionally supposed to mark the site of Indraprastha. The construction of Purana Kila was begun by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah. In the 11th century the Palas of the Tomara clan had their capital at Delhi, the remains of which may be traced at Tilkot. Their successor, Prithviraja, the last Hindu prince of Delhi (1193 A.D.) built a capital at

Rai-Pithora, which proved to be an extension of Tomara-Delhi. First within the walls of Rai-Pithora and later beyond the same at Siri, Qutubuddin and his successors built the first Muslim Delhi. Materials of the Hindu temples were used often *en bloc* in the construction of the new capital. Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed.

In the middle of the 15th century, the Lodis removed the capital to Agra. Sher Shah built a wall surrounding the city, his capital, however, was Agra. His son built Selimgarh after his name. Akbar and Jehangir lived mainly at Agra, Lahore and Ajmer. The last Muslim Delhi is Shahjahanabad, the city of Shahjahan, which is now known as Old Delhi. In 1857, in course of the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and Delhi was formally annexed to the British Crown. At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th December, 1911, by an Imperial Proclamation, the seat of the Indian capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi (New Delhi).

The Qutb mosque, the Qutb Minar, the tomb of Iyaltimash (Alfamash), the mosque of Azmir and the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun (U P) form the early great Muslim edifices of India. The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Baghdad. It was built in 1196 under the Viceroyalty of Qutbuddin Aibek. The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one.

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft 3 ins at the bottom and 9 ft at the top, height 280 ft) a five storeyed detached minar, was begun by Qutbuddin Aibek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232). It is the most beautiful example known to exist anywhere. It does not form part of the mosque, which has its own minars. Tradition goes that it makes a pillar of victory, first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstructed by the Muslim emperors. Some Muslim accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims.

New Delhi is the creation of the British, wherein European architecture of different periods generally modified or modernised has been observed. Often features of Muslim architecture (e.g., the dome) have been added and improved in that light. The appeal of simplicity in magnificence, of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural principle.

Ellora.—The Ellora Hill, containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north-west of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State). It was known as Grishmeshwara (an appellation of Shiva) and held holy by the Hindus, especially the Shrivites. It has the largest cave temple in India, a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter, the scarp at each end of this internal throwing out a horn towards the west. The hill has the

shape of a crescent, the southern arm, the centre, and the northern arm being occupied by the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples respectively. The caves have been numbered from south to north. The large or main caves are 34 and there are a number of minor caves.

The Buddhist temples in the southern section known locally as Dheralerna, are the oldest. The caves number twelve. The first cave is a monastery with eight rooms, the second cave is a hall which was probably used as the lecture hall, its verandah has a number of Buddhist figures, the third one resembles the first, and is older than the other two caves. Five other caves have been more or less destroyed. Further up is the Maharbara cave. The height inside is about 117 ft and the width 58 ft. The roof rests on 24 pillars. On the left of the entrance is a figure of Buddha in meditation. A crowd of males and females attend him. In the south of the cave there is a temple of a seated Buddha attended by a host of devotees, holding gracefully clusters of lotuses. Next come a number of monasteries and tanks. A little further up is the cave of Visvakarma, the Indian Vulcan. Local craftsmen come to worship here. The dating of the Buddhist caves may be made from the 3rd to the 6th century A.D.

Beyond the three-storeyed temple is the Hindu region, containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above. The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kailasha Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora. Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culmination in the Hindu cave temples. They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and architecture (6th-8th cen. A.D.). The gem of the collection is the Kailash temple, a masterpiece of Indian architecture and sculpture, with a claim to be called unique of its kind in the world. About three million cubic feet of rock had to be quarried or chiselled to turn out this monolithic temple. It stands in a court averaging from 154 ft wide by 276 ft long with a scarp 107 ft high at the back. Colossal in size and ambitions in plan, the whole temple, inside and outside, the roofs, ceilings, walls, pillars, every part of it, has been extravagantly sculptured with lavish decorations. The sculptures as in the case of Ajanta, Elephanta and elsewhere had been painted with a thin coating of lime plaster.

The whole execution shows an extraordinary command of glyptic technique, not only in the grouping and composition of line, but in the powerful and subtle treatment of the varied gradations of relief.

The last temple of the northern section belongs to Parsvanath of the Jains. It was built in brick by a Jain merchant of Aurangabad in the 18th century. The temple is about 700 ft above the ground. The figure of Parsvanath is unclothed and is about 10 ft high. The Jains (Digambaris) of Gujerat worship the image on the 14th day of the bright moon of Bhadrapad. South of the Parsvanath temple is the Indrasabha, composed of three caves. The first one is

60 ft by 30 ft with 16 pillars. The walls are sculptured with figures of Jain divinities. The second one is Jagannathasabha. A large inner nave or shrine contains figures of Jain Tirthankaras Ambuka, etc. The temple of Ranchhorji is the third one. Figures of Jains, Gandharvas, etc., are seen on the shrine and the walls. In the porch, an elephant carries a male and a female. The Brahmans identify them as Indra and his wife.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—Fatehpur-Sikri was the proud and faithful mistress of the mightiest Mogul emperor, Akbar. His son Salim, who was also her son, had been kind to her in his early days. But she had practically died with the death of her lord. Her noble career is compassed within the period of half a century. Fatehpur-Sikri is now a dead forsaken city.

Again and again Akbar suffered the bereavements of his babies. He was left no son. Stories of miraculous powers of Shaikh Salim Chisti of Fatehpur-Sikri reached his ears. When men of science failed him, he turned to the man of God. His prayer was granted. The son was given the name of the saint. This son Salim, born at Fatehpur-Sikri, succeeded Akbar as Jehangir.

In 1569 Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur-Sikri, 23 miles off Agra. The present town of Fatehpur is on the south-west and the village of Sikri is on the north-east of the ruins. Both used to be within the walls of the city.

The most striking work of art is the Buland-Darwaza or the Great (High) Gateway. It was erected (160 ft) in commemoration of the conquest of Khandesh. It forms the southern gateway of the most imposing edifice in Fatehpur-Sikri, the Jama Masjid (1571) said to be a copy of a mosque at Mecca or Medina. It measures 750 ft east to west and 470 ft north to south. It contains the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti. The Buland Darwaza makes the noblest example of the Mogul Gateway. It is the highest Indian portal of the summit of the Hindu being 176 ft from the roadway and 134 ft from the pedestal. In its construction marble is noticeably used with sandstone. The form is Persian, but the construction is Indian.

Konark, Konarak.—The Sun-temple of Konark known as the Black Pagoda stands unexpressed in the field of Indian art. By the seashore it is about 20 miles and by motor car 52 miles from Puri. Traditionally it had been built by Shamba, a son of Krishna in thanksgiving to the sun for curing him of an incurable disease. The present temple was built by King Narasimha deva I of Orissa (1250-50).

The main temple has been destroyed. It may be that the sandy soil could not bear so enormous a structure. It may also be due to an earthquake. There is a tradition that some Muslim seamen (as their ship foundered, because a great lodestone on the top of the temple attracted it) as the iron bolts of the ship had destroyed the temple. An I-Akbari records that there were 25 temples adjoining the main temple and a wall 225 ft high and 25 ft thick surrounded it. The ruins of the great temple formed a heap 70 ft long and 45 ft high.

As in the cases of some other ancient lithic monuments, so also Konark leaves one to wonder how numerous blocks of stones weighing many tons were conveyed over a long distance (not less than 80 miles) and it is a miracle of engineering how such stones were hoisted to a height of 150 ft. The Konark temple is markedly correct in proportion and symmetry. An image of great beauty of the sun in a temple in the yard of the Puri temple is shown as the image of the sun of Konark. The temple is built of red laterite and was probably called black due to the great shadow it casts. The pillar in front of the Puri temple had been brought from Konark.

Madura.—Known as *Kadamba-Vanam* (the Forest of Kadambas) in an earlier period, it was made the capital of the Pandya Kingdom by Muthu Tirumala Nayak (1623-50). Before the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) Madura had been an important centre of architecture. On the fall of Vijayanagar, it became the principal seat of Hindu architecture. The Nayaka rulers in the 16th and especially in the 17th centuries built the magnificent edifices of Madura, and Tirumala Nayak proved the greatest builder. The town was planned after a coiled snake.

The Great Temple in Madura forms a rectangle 847 ft by 729 ft. It is made up of two temples, one of Meenakshi (*lit* one with eyes resembling the shape of a fish. Tradition holds that she had been born as a Pandya princess and Sundareswara took her as his consort) and the other of Sundareswara (*lit* The Lord Beautiful—Shiva). The entrance is by Meenakshi's temple. Adjoining the temple are the Nandi Hall, the temple of the Saints (Arunyati Muvur) wherein there are some remarkable statues of saints and gods, the Jewel House (the jewelries or the deities make one of the finest collections in South India) and the Stable House. A "Hall of Thousand Pillars" (*Ayudhalal* or *Sahasra stambha-mandapam*) stands in the north-east corner. No pillar is a replica of another. In the central row of pillars are statues of 10 Nayak kings together with their queens. In the outer rows are some remarkable sculptural representations of legends connected with Shiva.

Tirumala Nayak's Mahal or Palace in Madura records a landmark in the development of Indian architecture. It makes a great example where Hindu architecture in a masterly way had assimilated the principles of Saracenic and Gothic architectures. The great hall in the Palace is 140 ft long, 70 ft wide and 70 ft high.

Tirumala Nayak's grandson Chokkanadhan went back to the old capital Trichinopoly, and to build a great palace there, the old palace was shorn of all its splendour. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the palace, the best part by his choice, were removed.

Mohenjo-Daro.—The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles off Dori-erion (S.N.W.R.). Indian archaeological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities, which are suspected generally

to be lower than the water-level. All the objects found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B.C. and the subsequent period. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period. Failure to read the characters of the seals and intensiveness of excavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their civilisation.

It is a very remarkably well-planned city. All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. The city had necessarily grown most towards the south. Lanes are free from a general deviating or serpentine character. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are to an extent small. Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo-daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. A flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary repositories, refuse from which has been systematically scraped off. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewellery, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys. The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and of square size. The more common animal is difficult to be identified. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Puri (Jagannatham)—A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India, specially sacred to the Vaishnavites. The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri. The presiding deities are Jagannath (Krishna seen with his disc, Sudarshana), his brother Balaram and his sister Subhadra.

The strict commensal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Puri, especially in the matter of taking together the *Mahaprashad*, cooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity. This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India. It has been asserted that this peculiar feature marks Buddhist influence.

The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred thousand Shalagrama-Shilas (a particular type

of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu).

The court of the White Pagoda is 685 ft. east to west and 644 ft. north to south. A 24 ft. high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva. There are four entrances. The Lion-Door in the east is decorated with sculptures. It has a pyramidal roof. Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun (Arunstambha), 44 ft. high. The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda, the legendary bird, the carrier of Vishnu.

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples, which adjoin one other.

All the gods and goddesses in the temple and yard are strict vegetarians, except Ymala in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of *Durgapuja* at midnight, when Jagannatha and other gods are supposed to be asleep.

There is a very large number of monastic establishments (*Maths*) at Puri, the most important of which are Shankara, Nimai-Chaitanya, Kavi, Nanaka-Shahi and Vidura Math, Chakratirtha, Svarga-dvar, and Lokanath.

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival, when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge *Rath* or wooden vehicle.

Rameshvaram—An island in the Palk Straits, adjoining Ceylon, and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage, connected with the mainland by railway. It forms the interlude to the closing act of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture.

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew up in 350 years. The principle shrines were built by Udayin Sethupati with the assistance of Pararaja Sekhara (1414) of Ceylon or they had been built by the Ceylonese prince himself. They are of a dark, hard limestone never more met again in the temple. It is said that they were hewn at Trincommalai. The incomplete north and south *gopurams* are ascribed to a Deccanese, Kirana Nayar (1420). There are in the temple a number of finished minor *gopurams* and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udayin Sethupati and Komatti of Nagur, near Negapatam, statues of whom and of whose wife surmount the eastern wall. Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450.

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra. The principal deity is known as Ramanatha or Ramlinga-Svami. The temple stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles.

Sanchi—A small village in Bhopal State in which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India. A Buddhist stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddha or Buddhist saints, or the mound is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddha or Buddhist saints. The Great stupa in Sanchi in red stone is about 103 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. high. An encircling pathway of flagged stone goes round it, as is common with most Indian shrines.

The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remarkable features: "absence of any anthropomorphic figure of Buddha" (everything is "Buddhist, but it is Buddhism without Buddha") and the spirit of naturalism that infuses the art. From the Sanchi art almost a new school born of it developed in the cave-temples, of which Ellora is the best example.

Shatrunjaya Hills—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiwar is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on touns or summits. The most important one is the toun of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Batubai, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained Nirvana or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shatrunjaya has 108 names. The principal name Shatrunjaya (the conqueror of enemies) is one of the names of Shiva. It is held that the founder of the shrine had conquered his enemies and regained his kingdom by the grace of Shiva. By way of thanksgiving he built a temple of Shatrunjaya-Shiva and dedicated the hill to the deity.

Sravana-Belgola—A great holy seat of the Jains, a *peetha* of the Digambara sect. Bhadrabahu a Jain apostle pressed away at this place Jain records claim that his disciple Chandragupta Maurya (4th cen. B.C.) on renouncing his royal life came to live and die here as a Jain monk. About a visit (3rd cen. B.C.) to this place is also recorded in Jain accounts. It is a picturesque spot between two hills. On the larger hill the Bodhihatta or Vindhavagiri stands the figure of Gomateshwara the largest statue in Asia carved on the spot by the sculptor Astivokma (Aristanomenes) from a monolith of grey stone. It is 56½ ft in height and the diameter of the broadest point is 13 ft. Five groups of Jain figures in relief are seen on a rock, near the base. The largest one is 57 ft high. The relief have little claim to artistic recognition.

At intervals of 12 years or more a ceremony called *Mahavishuva* (the anointing of the lord) or *Mahavishuvashela* is held, which lasts for 15 days.

The Jinnetha para Basti temple near Sravana Belgola built between the 10th and 12th centuries presents a good example of the finest styles of Jain temples in South India.

Srirangam—Between the two-forded Kaveri river and the Srirangam contains the largest temple of India known as Koyil or the temple of the Vishnuas. It is consecrated to Ranganatha (a representation of Vishnu). Inscriptions have been found on the temple of Chola Parakramavarman and Vijayanagar Kings dating from the 9th to the 16th centuries. The temple had grown through all this period if not over a little wider period. The north gopura is 152 ft high. Generally

the *gopurams* are painted with representations of incarnations and mythological legends. In the Hall of thousand pillars (it may be half a hundred or a few more) the pillars have plant-umbrellas. In one of the front rows of pillars are monoliths of prancing equestrian figures, spearing tigers. The great temple has grown combining seven *prakaras* or successively dwindling sizes.

Two miles south of Srirangam is Trichinopoly, known as the *Kailash* (a peak in the Himalayas and abode of Shiva) of the South. Trichinopoly is held to be a corruption of Tri-Shura-Palli or the quarters of the three-headed demon. It was the strategic capital of the Cholas. In the Fort (there is no fort now) part of the town is the Rock. The temple is consecrated to Tayumanavar (Shiva) and the Rock is also known (Tarjumanavara-malaya) by the name of the deity.

Jambukeshvaram, popularly known as Tiruvannakkaval, two miles north of Trichinopoly, has an important temple. The deity is popularly known as Appulunga or the water-phallus, because the deity in the adytum is always in water. The temple is of five *prakaras* (courtyards). The *mandapam* in front of Akhulandeshvari represents in carving early legends relating to the deity.

Tanjore—Vishnu, of the Hindu Trinity, appeared as Nilamega-Permal at Tanjore to slaughter Tanjai a great demon. The temple of Vishnu as Nilamega is situated 1½ miles north of Tanjore. The place (Tanjai in Tamil) got its name from the demon. Tanjore had long been the capital of the Cholas and under them it grew in name and fame as a great seat of culture. Towards the close of the 10th century Raja-Raja the Great built the Great Temple of Brihadishvara (lit. Great God, Shiva). The Nairs and probably the Mahrattas may have made only some quite minor contributions. The temple belongs to the earlier Dravidian style but it is almost unique in its plan in reversing the established Dravidian order of the ascending size of the towers from the adytum to the gateway.

In the 2nd *gopuram* of the temple a Tamil inscription is said to belong to the 4th century, A.D. The shrine of Subrahmanya a much later construction, has, for its superb ornamentations received very high appreciations. Between the 1st and 2nd *gopurams* there is a passage 170 ft long and the 2nd *gopuram* gives entrance to the yard of the temple. There is a black granite monolith bull about 13 ft high and 16 ft long. This block of stone is supposed to have been transported over a distance of 400 miles.

The palace in Tanjore has an area of 30 acres. The most noticeable feature about it is an eight-storied *gopuram*, 190 ft. high in the 3rd quadrangle. From a distance it has all the prominence of the main tower of the Great Temple. There are two Durbar Halls, one known as the Nair's court and the other the Mahratta's court. The Nair-Hall was built before 1614. There is a remarkable sculptural representation of a battle of the god and the demons on the lateral parts. There is also a large number of pictures of the Kings and a library of Sanskrit manuscripts.

The Tanjore Bronze Nataraja in the Madras museum is an able representation of one of the greatest conceptions of Indian art

Taxila—The name is a Græco-Roman rendering of the Indian forms Takasila and Takasila. The Indian names literally mean a stone-cut city and the city of the Takka clan respectively. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered the country and the capital took its name from his son, Taksha. The *Mahabharata* states that the great snake-sacrifice was held at Takshasila. Buddhist records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700-800 B C and in the light of the epics, the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800-900 B C. The oldest dateable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B C. Surely in the 7th century B C Taxila had a far-famed university.

The remains of Taxila lie about the east and the north-east of Sarai-kela, 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The remains are of three cities, "within three and a half miles of each other." Those from south-west to north-east are contained in Bhur or Vir, Hattiyal, Shiv-kap-ka-kot, Kachkot, Barkhana and Shih-Sukh-Ka-Kot. The Pir or Vir mound represents the oldest city.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B C to the 5th century A D. Seven different peoples rule at Taxila. Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewellery and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Viharas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Seytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars.

Indian Festivals and Observances.

Bara Wafat—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal *Fatiha-i-Duawazdahum* (Prayers of the 12th). In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as *Mauludu'n-Nabi* (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet. In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet (*Jashn-i-Milad-Sharif*). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date, although there are differences of opinion on this. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it, they regard it to be an innovation or *Bidat*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe it on the second day of the month. As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS)—This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct). It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon *Mahishasura*. Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river. This is also the day on which Rama marched against Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus perform *pooja* to their household gods or religious books, *Marathas* and *Kshatriyas*, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *navaratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights'. During this period devotees of *Durga* engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image, extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries. On the ninth day, at every temple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. It is customary among *Bania* women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*.

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State.

Dipavali (Corrupted to *Divali* or *Dewali*)—*Dipa* means a lamp and *Dipavali* means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over *Narakasura*, a demon. Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fire-works, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature.

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept.-Oct.), known as *Naraka* or *Bhuta Chaturdashi* (*Chaturdashi* means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed *Narakasura*. The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins. In view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. In the morning a bath is taken and a certain *pooja* with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc., are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served.

Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year. The first one commences on the 11th day of Ardibenesht (Oct. 13), the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec. 14), the third on the 26th day of Shehnozer (Feb. 27), the fourth on the 26th day of Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug. 31). They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations. The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars.

Ganesh Chaturthi—On this day was born Ganapati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles. As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings. There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth. One relates that as the god Kartikavirya was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner Ganapati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) who with all the gods went to look at the newborn child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug.) is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganapati's birth. His image is installed in Hindu households and offered *pooja*. Some people keep the image for six and a half, some for five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the household. On the final day the image is taken in procession and eventually committed to the river, sea or tank.

There is a legend that one day Ganapati while riding his favourite mouse had a fall, at which the moon laughed. Enraged at the insult Ganapati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one day, viz. his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year. If by any chance they happen to see the moon they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill effects will stop at such abuse.

Gokulashtami—Also known as Janmashtami and Krishna-shstami. The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of Shravana (July-August) or Bhadra (Aug-Sept). In each case (i.e. either in Shravana or Bhadra) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami. At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vrindava and Devaki, the parents of Krishna.

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, (and therefore also of Krishna who was one of

Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival. It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting. A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna, Shri (the consort of Vishnu) and Devaki the mother of Krishna. *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature. Dacca (Bengal) brings out a great procession on this occasion.

Grahana—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses. The popular tradition of other days, however, stuck in the popular mind. And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be. Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods. As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal. Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat. Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth. Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates. People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to. The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals. It would be normal to surmise that the same were to an extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity. The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca. The performance of the Haj is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition. It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan) and there are the highest Qu'ranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the Haj may be divided into three groups, *Farz* or compulsory; *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than farz); and optional *Farz* compulsions are three in number; wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder, standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah). The *Wajib* rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca, to run between Mount *A-safa* and Mount *Al-Marwah*, to remain in *Al-Muzdali* valley to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (*Ramy-ul-rjham*), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zul-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

Idul-Azha (erroneously called Iduz-Zuha) — It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (xvi 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah. The words of the prophet are: Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival. The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah). Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Hajj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal. If the animal is a big one (e.g., a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy). It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown-up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best. The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer, absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed. The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household.

In India the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice. In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment.

'Id-ul-Fitr — "The festival of breaking fast," called also *Ramazan-ki-'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval. On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves, then distribute the *fitr* or *saddah*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *minbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon. He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shi'ahs is the third but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the King, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din!* — "Faith!" and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadsal — The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Parvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zoroastrian, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained. Probably he was born in the province of Media Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp. He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Ashta* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force

of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda.

Muharram (Ar. Muharram, 'most sacred') — The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayyids are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shi'ahs and the Sunnis, the former regard Ali and his descendants. Hasan Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baqar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad, and the latter, the Caliphs, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz — Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the state entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis. The festival was given the name of *Id* of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest éclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia). Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day. The Shi'ahs celebrate the day as *Id-i-Khilfat* or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. At Hyderabad (Deccan) and Murshidabad (Bengal) the New Year's Day is observed with great pomp and splendour. For the Parsis it is only next to *Pateh* as a festival of social merriment and they begin the *Yash* (agricultural) year on this day. Navroz is one of the three celebrated *Jashans* of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event.

Pajjusan — A great Svetambara Jain festival. Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion. Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also do so. The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept.). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateh — The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept. 5). Zoroastrian associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their fire temples the cause of purity and clarity is preached.

Ram-Navami—It celebrates the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March-April). Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also worshipped. Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow. A legend (the *vata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri (*Jagannath*), an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*), in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great éclat. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon. In the evenings sermons or discourses (*kathas*) are delivered in the temples of Rama. The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day. This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ram Lila—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life. The performance continues all through the Navaratri (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of *Assin* (Sept-Oct) and the *Vijaya-Dashami* (the tenth lunar day). Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in Hindi-speaking provinces.

Ramzan—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name from 1 a.m., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the lightest particle of food or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips. The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets. The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught, called *Din-din*. On the 21st and 22nd the *Shi'ahs* celebrate the night of Ali the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They paraded the streets, carrying a *tubut* and placing their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called *Lailat-ul Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva Ratri—The 14th night of the dark fortnight in *Magha* (Janu-Feb) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva. The 13th

night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (*Shiva-Ratri*). The month of *Shravana* (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, *Shivaratri* of *Magha* is generally called *Mahashivaratri* (*maha* meaning great).

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valorous prince, relates that King *Chitrabhanu* of the *Ikshvaku* dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best. The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or *bel* (Indian wood apple) tree. The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family must be keenly feeling the double misery of starving and missing him. He wept bitter tears. To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would, on death, be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories (e.g. *Linga-Purana*) narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a *Shaiva* monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole. His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water. Hunger, anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night. Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain. He filled his time mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down. Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down. Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated. The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No-Diso—The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple, at the hand of Turbatrur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

"WHO'S WHO IN INDIA"

**PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES,
ZEMINDARS, POLITICIANS,
ADMINISTRATORS,
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS,
DOCTORS, LAWYERS,
FINANCIERS, ENGINEERS,
ETC., ETC.**

1942-43

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, M, MAJOR, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras b November 1896 *Educ* Balliol College, Oxford and London, School of Economics, Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club from 1936-1940. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940. Awarded MBE in the Coronation Honours of 1937. On military duty since the outbreak of the War.



Educ Balliol College, Oxford and London, School of Economics, Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club from 1936-1940. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940. Awarded MBE in the Coronation Honours of 1937. On military duty since the outbreak of the War.

of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940. Awarded MBE in the Coronation Honours of 1937. On military duty since the outbreak of the War.

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E, O.B.E., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State b 15 October 1881 m a daughter of Khan Sahib Shaikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Lincoln's Inn, London Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911, Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal, Fellow of the Punjab University, lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915), OBE (1918), CIE (1923); Knighted 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India, Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. *Address* New Delhi.

ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt (1935), Managing Director, Canteen Contractors Syndicate, Ltd., Karachi, and Director, Latham Abercrombie & Co, Ltd., Bombay b. June 11, 1888 m Elsie Maude, d of E W Collin late ICS *Educ* Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I A R O Feb 1915. Joined 18th K G O. Lancers in France, May 1916 active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine, March 1918—Feb 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President, 1930-1935, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26, 1930-31 and 1935-36, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address* Silver Beach, Juhu, Bombay.

ABUL KALAM AZAD, MATLANA, eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker. President, Indian National Congress b in Mecca and passed childhood in Arabia, took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo. After coming to India, he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly *Al-Hilal*, enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and in other Muslim lands, Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, viz.,

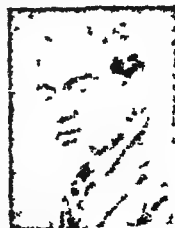
Al-Balagh, which led to his internment, along with the Ali Brothers, just on the brink of the Great War, took active interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non Co operation Movement (1921-22) along with Deshbandhu Das and the Ali Brothers, since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took active part in the C D Movement, 1930-32 and was imprisoned several times. President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special Delhi session), again Actg President, Congress, 1930, member, All-India Congress Committee. Author, impressive speaker, powerful writer. *Publications* Several books on all kinds of subjects mostly Theology, latest Commentary on Quoran *Address* Uttarpara, Calcutta.

ACHESON, JAMES GLASGOW, BA (Sen Mod TCD), CIE (1928), ICS, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan b 24th January 1889 m Violet Catharine French Field, d of Lt-Col and Mrs C W Field *Educ* Trinity College, Dublin (Dublin University). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1913, posted to United Provinces, whence in 1917 transferred to Political Service in Baluchistan, Member of British Mission to Kabul, 1921, Political Agent, North Waziristan, 1924-26, Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, 1927-29, officiated as Foreign Secretary in 1928, 1931 and 1935, on deputation to Imperial Defence College, 1929-30, Deputy Commissioner, Peshwar, 1932-33, Resident in Waziristan, 1935-37, Political Resident on the N-W Frontier, 1937-39, Revenue & Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1939. *Address* Commissioner's House, Quetta, Baluchistan.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, THE RIGHT REV, M.A., Bishop of Bombay (1929) b 1881. *Educ* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon, 1905. Priest, 1906, Curate, St Mary's Slough, 1905-10, S P G Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

AGA, JAMSHED BULJOR, AIA A & S (Iond), AIAA, G D Arch, Incorporated Architect and Surveyor b. 27th October 1916 m Shirin D Cooper, d of Sir Dinanath Cooper on 5th December 1934.

After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt Diploma in Architecture. Was elected Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects and also of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time. Partner, Shipoorje N Chundabhai & Co Architects Engineers and Surveyors, Member, Eastern District Council, Calcutta.



Ideal Home Exhibition held at the Town Hall in 1937 under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects and at present serving on the Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee or that body. Member Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman Parsi Central Association and Political League, Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, Jt Hon Secretary, Iranian Kanoon Is a Freemason and member of Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins Visited Iran, 1932 Address Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1934), G C I E (1902), G C S I (1911), G C V. O (1923), K C I E (1898), LL D, Hon Camb b 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans, granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War Presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept 1937 Publication *India in Transition* Address Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGGARWAL, JAGAN NATH, Advocate, High Court, Lahore and Senior Advocate, Federal Court b 16-12-1885 m Shanti Devi One son and two daughters Educ Govt College,

Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., LL B (Punjab University) Fuller exhibitioner (1905) and Govt of India Scholar (Punjab) (1907) Joined the Bar 1913, Advocate 1926 President, High Court Bar Association, 1931-35 and 1936-38 President, Punjab Bar Conference, 1939 Legal Adviser to Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, N.W.T. and Delhi Provinces Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34 President, All India Cantonments Association, 1931 Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd. and Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., Fellow of the Punjab University since 1919 and a member of its syndicate, 1934-36 Secretary, Sanatan Dharma College Managing Committee Recreation Golf and Travelling Member, N.W.R. Golf Club Address 1, Montgomery Road, Lahore

AHMAD, DR SIF ZIA-UDDIN, Kt (1938), C.I.E. M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Pro Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-25, Vice-Chancellor, 1935-38, b 1878 Educ Aligarh, Trin Coll, Cambridge (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar), Paris, Bologna, El Azher (Cairo), Göttingen (Ph.D.) and Aligarh (D.Sc.); Member of Calcutta University Council Address Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, Simla

AHMED, THE HON. SIF SITTA, Kt, et 1927, Doctor of Law, 1930, Law Member to the Government of India since July, 1941 b 24th December 1840, r of Khir Bahadur S. Khadrat Ahmed of Gwal m. 1900 Called to the Bar in 1905 Deputy Legu

Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, Government Advocate, 1916-37, acted as Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1923-30, Member, Hartog Education Committee, 1928-29, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930-31; Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1932, Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor-General in charge of Railways and Commerce, 1937; Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the Patna University, 1931 Clubs Athenaeum, Calcutta, New Patna. Address. New Delhi/Simla.

AINSCOUGH, SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, Kt (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b 1886 m Mabel, d of the late W. Lincoln of Ely, Cambs. one s. one d Educ.: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12, Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the U.K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932 Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

ALI, A.F.M. ABDUL, F.R.S.L., M.A. b. 1884 Ex-Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal, Ex-Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and Ex-Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, Member, Executive Committee, Calcutta Club, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Secretary, Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, Ex-Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage, Ex-President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless, Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention, Member of the Executive Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, Vice-President of the Calcutta Geographical Society, Member, Council of administration of the Alliance Française of Calcutta, Chairman of the V Campaign Committee, Calcutta, Member of the governing Body of the Presidency College and the School of Fine Art, Calcutta Address 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta

ALIKHAN, KUNWAR HAJEE ISMAEL, O.B.E. (1933), M.L.A. (Central), Rais of Asrauli Estate, Dt Bulandshahr U.P. Zamindar, hereditary Darbari b December 18, 1897, m Shaafi-un-Nisa Begam and Goher Zaman Educ Privately and St Peter's College, Agra Toured all Western countries and Asia, served in different capacities, City Board, Mussoorie (1919-32), President of several public institutions and societies, elected member, U.P. Leg Council under Montford Reforms (1926), Elected Member of Central Leg Assembly (1930-34), Chief

Whip and Founder of the United India Party in the Central Assembly (1931-34), nominated Member of the Council of State (1936-40), member of several Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature, in public life since 1916 *Publications*. Female Education of Muslim Rajputs *Address* Asrauli Estate, District Bulandshahr, U P

ALLEN, CHARLES TURNER, C.I.E. (1922) Companies Director. *b* April 9th 1877. *m* to Miss Gladys Gore, *d* of Col St G Gore, CSI, C.I.E., Surveyor General in India *Educ* Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford *Address*. Lake House, Cawnpore

ALMOND, THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES, Kt (1941), M.A., Bar-at-Law, A.R.C.O., Judicial Commissioner, N-W F P *b* 28 September, 1891, *m* May Victoria Howard, *d* of Rev S H Baker *Educ* Bolton Grammar School and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge Joined ICS, 1915, Served in Bihar, 1915-18; under the Army Department, 1916-19, and in the N-W F Province from 1919 onwards *Address* Peshawar

AMARJIT SINGH, LT-COLONEL MAHARAJ-RUMAR of Kapurthala, C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon), Household Minister, Commandant, State Forces, Vice-President, State Council, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala *b* 5th August 1893 *Educ* Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford, Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War



Honorary Major, Indian Army (1930), Hon'y Lt Colonel, Indian Army (April 1942), served as Honorary A D C to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (1926-30), Staff Officer

to General Gouraud, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India, winter 1928-29, C.I.E., June 1935 Attended Silver Jubilee of His Late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937 Commander of Legion d' Honneur, awarded by the French Government, 1938 *Address* Marlborough Club, London. Palace, Kapurthala.

AMBEDKAR, DR BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., P.H.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-law, Member, Governor General's Executive Council (Labour) since July 1942, Member, National Defence Council, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, (Leader of Independent Labour Party) *b* 1893 *Educ* Satara and Bombay, Gackwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology, did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917, went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1920, Member of the Round Table Conference

London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications* The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, etc *Address* Raj Grah, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

AMIN, RAJ MITRA BHAILALBHAI DAJINHA, B.A. M.S.C.I. (London) *b* 4th July, 1878; *Educ* Nadiad High School, Nadiad, Elphinstone College and Wilson College, Bombay Advising Director, Alembic Chemical

Works Co Ltd, State Director, Bank of Baroda Ltd; President, Association of Indian Industries, Chairman of Board of Directors of several companies, President, Rotary Club, Baroda, Member, Baroda State Economic Board and Baroda Industries Board, Member, Advisory Committee, Kalabhaiwan, Baroda, for many years Vice-President of the Baroda District Local Board, Member of Baroda Municipal Board and Honorary Magistrate, Baroda, Twice President, Baroda Millowners' Association, First President, Baroda State Mills and Industries, President, Charottar Education Society, Anand (1937-39), President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association (1940-41), Managing Director, Alembic Chemical Works Co, Ltd (1918 to 1939) Was awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Baroda Durbar in 1928 and of Raj Mitra in 1936 *Publications* Memorandum on the Spirit and Pharmaceutical Industry of India, Rise and Growth of the Alembic Chemical Works and numerous tracts relating to Drug and Spirit Industry in India *Address* The Jyoti, Alkapuri, Baroda



AMINUDDIN, SYED, B.A. (Cantab), Bar at-Law, ICS, Collector of Ratnagiri from June 1940 *b* 21st April, 1895 *Educ* M.A.O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, till 1914, Downing College, Cambridge, 1916-1918, Gray's Inn, London Assistant Collector at Sukkur (Sind), Ahmednagar and Thana Collector, Satara, 1930-31, Kanara, 1931, Kolaba, 1932-1934 Member of Bombay Legislative Council, 1932-34, Collector of Nasik, 1935, Nominated member, Indian Legislative Assembly, for the budget session at Delhi in 1936, Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37, Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, 1937-38, Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, 1938-39 Holds Jagirs (Inam Villages) in the Province of Bombay, Nizam's Dominion, Baroda, Junagadh and Sachin States, acquired by his ancestors for meritorious services rendered to the Government and State *Address* Nawab Mansel Baroda.

ANANDJI HARIDAS, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Iron & Steel Controller (Government of India), Managing Director, Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd., Iron and Steel Merchants at Calcutta and Bombay.



b at Bombay in 1896. *Educ.* at Esplanade High School, St. Xavier's, Wilson and Law Colleges, Bombay. Passed B.A. in 1917, LL.B. in 1919. Was a member of Committee of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1922-1924. In 1924, was a founder and senior Vice-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

President of the Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, 1926-1931. Also a member of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee, 1926-1932, and Commercial Member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, was elected member of the Calcutta Corporation, 1929-1932. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Vice-President, The Bombay Steel Traders' Association, Member, Governing Council, The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association, Member, Committee of the Bhatia General Hospital, Trustee of Khimji Jiva and other charities. *Address* 20D, Doongersay Road, Bombay.

ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, RAO BAHADUR SIR C.V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court *b* 1874. *Educ.* Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College, Carmichael and Innes. Prizeman in Law, Apprenticed to the late Justice P. R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898. Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928, nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March-December 1928, Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928, Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931, First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted 1934. *Address* Chittur Cochin, & Malabar.

ANEY, THE HON. BLE MR MADHAO SHRINARI, B.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.L.A., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas) *b* 29 August 1880 *m* Yamuna (died 1925). *Educ.* Morris College, Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07, joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal, Vice President, Indian Home Rule League, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930, Joined Civil Disobedience Movement, Ag. President Indian National Congress, 1933, Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935. Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34, founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916, Member, Nehru Committee Vice-President, Responsivist Party, General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935, General Secretary, Anti Communal Award Conference

Working Committee, 1935. Elected Member of Nagpur University Court since 1935 and of Hindu University Court, Benares, since 1938. *Publications* Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi.) *Address*: New Delhi/Simla.

ANGRE, MAJOR SHRIMANT SARDAR DHARMVEER CHANDROJI SAMBHAJI RAO, WAZARAT MOAB, SAWAI SARKHEL, BAHADUR, A.D.C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

Born 1896. *Educated*:

Wilson High School, Bombay, Sardars' School, Gwalior, Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, was Vice-President, Executive Council, & Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Government. Keeper of His Highness's Privy Purse, Suba Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to His Highness



Maharaja Scindia, Huzoor Secretary, Gwalior Darbar. *Publications*: *Adesh* or Letters to my son, *Rajkumaranche Sangopan Anu Shikshan*, various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc. *Honours*: Conferment of Scindia Medal, the highest honour by Gwalior Government. *Address*: Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior.

ANSARI ABDUL QAIYUM, Leader of Momin Movement, *b* 1905, *Educ.* Sasaram and Dehri High Schools and at Aligarh, Calcutta and Allahabad, joined Khilafat and Non-co-operation agitation, 1921, imprisoned for participating in Indian National movements, 1922; joined Momin Movement (for uplift of Momin) 1938, Vice-President, All India Momin Conference since 1938, General Secretary, All India Momin Naujawan Association, President, Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul-Momineen since 1938, presided over



first session of Bihar Provincial Momin Conference, Patna, 1940, and second session of All India Momin Naujawan (Youth) Conference, 1941, Executive Member, All India Azad Muslim Parties' Federation; Member, All India Board of Minorities' Rights of Azad Muslim Conference; Chairman, Bihar Momin Parliamentary Board; Fellow, Patna University (first Momin to be a Fellow of a University), edited several important Urdu journals, author of the political demands of the Momin Community, called "the Six Points of A. Q. Ansari," ardent Indian Nationalist. *Address*: Dehri-on-Sone, D. I. Rly.

ANSORGE, ERIC FRANK, B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Supervisor, I.C.S. Probationers' Training Camp, Dehra Dun, since Feb. 1942. *b* March 6, 1887 *m* Wenonan Hardwick (nee Leithen). *Educ.* St. Paul's School and St. John's College, Oxford, Passed I.C.S. examination in 1910; Chupra (Bengal), December 1911, S.D.O., Rajipur, 1913; on special duty under Government of India

(Rev and Agric Dept), 1916, S D O Khurda (Orissa), 1916; Collector, Puri, 1917, Dy Commissioner, Sambalpur, 1918, Served under Government of India, 1918-24, in Commerce and Industry and Finance Departments, Collector, Shahabad, 1925, Secretary to Govt of B & O in Educ and Dev Depts, 1926, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1930, Commissioner of Kihut, 1935, Rev. Commissioner of Orissa, 1938, Adviser to H E the Governor of Orissa, 1939-41; Chief Commr. Designate, Andaman and Nicobar Is, Nov. 1941 *Publications* Silk in India (with the late Prof Maxwell Lefroy) 1916 *Address* Lloyd's Bank, Calcutta.

ARBUTHNOT, CLIFORD WILLIAM ERNEST, B.E., B.A., C.I.E. (1930), b 13th February, 1885 *Educ* Campbell College and Queen's University, Belfast Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., in 1908, retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940 Served for four years, 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1937 Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1937-1942 *Address* Byculla Club, Bombay.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZINZAH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909), b 22 Feb. 1882. s. father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. *Educ*: His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr J Creighton and was thereafter educated under C Morrison, M.A., Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, awarded title of Highness in 1936. He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops. The Collector of Madras, Mr G W Priestley, I.C.S., is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South Indian Islamiah League, Madras Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910 Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty; Life Member, South India Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana, Madras *Address* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), D Litt (Madras), F.R.Hist.S. (Lond) President of The Theosophical Society, since June 1934, succeeding Dr Annie Besant b Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878 m Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, Madras, 1920 *Educ* Cambridge University and Continent of Europe Came to India 1903, and for 30 years associated with Dr. Besant in education and politics Became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares (1909), examiner to Allahabad University, reported on Kashmir educational system; Principal, National University, Madras, which in 1924 conferred

on him honorary degree of D. Litt, Dr Rabindranath Tagore, Chancellor, signing his diploma, Minister of Education, Indore, 1920 For some years Organizing Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League, and in 1917 with Dr Besant interned under Defence of India Act Has been General Secretary for The Theosophical Society in England, Australia, India First visited Australia in 1926 and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founded Who's for Australia League in 1929 Deeply interested in internationalism, is working for India's freedom within the British Commonwealth and for the triumph of the Allies in the War Frequently visits Europe and America. Is a Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church (1925), a Freeman of the City of London, and author of many publications, President of the New India League (1939), Provincial Chief Commissioner for the Hindustan Scout Association in the Madras Presidency (1939) *Address* Adyar Madras.

ARUNDALE, RUKMINI (RUKMINI DEVI); President of Kalakshetra (International Arts Centre), Adyar, Madras b February 29, 1904, at Madura, youngest d of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova and in 1935 Indian press acclaimed her as a genius of the dance, has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries, is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance, specialising in Bharata Nāṭya, in 1940 presided over the Bharata Nāṭya Section, Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati, and has made successful tours of North India President, World Federation of Young Theosophists, President, South Indian Humanitarian Society, Director, Besant Theosophical School, Adyar, President, Madras Branch, Sino Indian Cultural Society, Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures Married in 1920 Dr George S Arundale *Address* Adyar, Madras

ASHAR, H N, Managing Director, the Digvijay Insurance Co, Ltd, b in 1906 at Rajkot Passed his Matriculation, book-keeping and accounts with National Union and London Chamber of Commerce in first class Was Chief Scout Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in scouting in 1925 Started his career with Gre-ham, won a gold medal in the first year Joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch & Kathiawar won twice gold medals for highest business production Then joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, Bombay, in 1937 Recipient of several medals and prizes for record business Appointed as Managing Director of The Digvijay Insurance Co, Ltd, in 1942—a concern floated by him *Address* D. N. 1 & S Pheroze-hah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASSAM, BISHOP OF, since 1924, Rt REV GEORGE CLAY HUBBACK, B.Sc., D.D., b. 7th April 1882, s of Joseph Hubback, J.P., Liverpool, unmarried. *Educ.* Rossall, University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-5, in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-8, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St Anne's S. Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17, Deacon, 1910, Priest, 1911. *Address* Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, Assam.

ASTHANA, DR NARAYAN PRASAD, M.A., LL.D. (1931 Agra Univ), Advocate General, U.P. b April 20, 1874. m Munno Devi, *Educ* Agra College, Began practice as Vakil at Agra in 1895; elected member, Agra Municipal Board in 1902 and Vice-Chairman, 1913, elected member, Provincial Legislative Council, 1916-23, elected member, Council of State, 1927-30, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, 1929, Advocate General, U.P. since July 1937. Practises in the Allahabad High Court. Twice elected President, Kayastha Conference. Vice-President, Kayastha Pathshala Trust. Chairman of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council since 1937. *Address*. No. 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AUGUSTI, K. JOSEPH. b on 1st Dec 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life. Is a pioneer in



joint stock enterprise in Travancore. Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State. Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd, which is a member of the Reserve Bank of India and is one of the chief banks in South India. Is the Managing Director of the Bank from

the beginning. *Address* Palai, S I

AUSTIN, THOMAS, C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Classics), Bar at-Law, Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras b 20th July 1887, at Stoke, Devonport. m Dr Ciktina Wilson, M.B., C.M.B. (Aberdeen), 11th Sept 1916. *Educ* Plymouth Coll and Jesus Coll, Cambridge. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1910, and posted to Madras Presy, 1911, as Asst Coll, Tanjore, Asst Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1915-1917, on Military duty, 1918 to 1919, Coll Bangalore C & M Station, 1922 to 1924, Chairman, Assam Labour Board 1924 to 1928, Dewan of Travancore from Feb, 1932 to 1934, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, 1934 to 1938, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, from Sept 1938 to June 1940, Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras, from 1st July 1940 to 26th Nov 1940. Adviser to H.L. the Governor of Madras from 27th Nov 1940. *Address* Madras.

AYYANGAR, SIR N. GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur, Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir State b 31st March 1882. m Sri Komalammal. *Educ* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asstt. Professor, Pachayappa's College, Madras, 1904, entered Madras Civil Service

by a competitive examination in 1905, Deputy Collector, 1905-1919, Collector and District Magistrate, 1920, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927, Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28, Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur, 1928-31, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32, Secretary to Government, P.W. Department, 1932-34, President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir—since April 1937. *Address* May-October Srinagar (Kashmir), Nov April Jammu (Tawi), Nanga Parbat, Alwarpet, Madras.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law b. 1885. *Educ.* Patna Collegiate School and the Patna, Bihar National and St Columba's Colleges. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1913, and Patna High Court, 1916. A Criminal and Civil lawyer of wide reputation. Prosecution Counsel in the famous Delhi Conspiracy Case in which he came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities, made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature at enormous private expense, founder, Patna Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patna, President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage, interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu-Muslim unity, presided over several Urdu literary conferences, returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926, 1930 and 1937, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937, resigned seat in December 1937, elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, March, 1938, re-elected in 1938-39, 1939-40, member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held in Patna December, 1938, accepted Chairmanship of the Corruption Inquiry Committee, appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform; resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in 1940. Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H.E. the Nizam's Govt, Hyderabad, Dn, in Feb 1940. *Patna Address* "Dilkusha," Patna, E.I.R., Hyderabad. *Address* Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H.E. the Nizam's Government Hyderabad, Dn.

BABER SHUM SHER, COMDE Gen., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. Col. British Army, b 27th January 1888, s of H. H. Hon. General Maharaja Chandra, Shumchere G.C.B., etc, D.G. Police (1903-29), D.G. Med Dept (1932), Delhi Durbar (1903), visited Europe (1908), in charge of shooting arrangements during visit of King George V (1911), attached A.L.G., India (March 1916 to Feb 1919) as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Cs-in-O in India), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for meritorious Service; 1st Class Nepal Star

(1918), thanks of Nepal Govt and Sword of Honour, Waziristan Field Force, 1917, (Despatches) Special mention by C-in-C in India and Govr-Gen in Council, Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, at A H Q. India, as I Gen Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (G B E Medal) Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manoeuvres at Attock (1925) In memory of son Bala Shum Shero supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac Address. Khatmandu, Nepal

BADENOCH, SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, M. A., Kt (1911), C S I. (1937), C I E (1931), Auditor General of India b 2nd July 1889 m Jess Greg Mackenna, 1914 Educ Dunfermline High School, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner, 1912, various posts in the Punjab, 1912-18, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918, Accountant General, Central Provinces, 1919, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923, Central Revenues, 1928, Director of Railway Audit 1930, Deputy Auditor-General of India, 1932, Auditor-General of India, 1940 Address 5, York Place, New Delhi

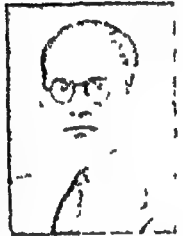
BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M. A., D D, LL D, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Area b May 29 1876 m Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass, U S A Educ Ohio Wesleyan Univ, Delaware Ohio, B A, D D, Columbia Univ New York City, M A, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL D) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909, Gen Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19, Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24, Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924 Publications "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906, "God's Heroes, Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913, "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917, "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918, "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923, "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1930, "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931, "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras) 1931, "Warne of India" (Madras) 1932 Address: 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi

BAHAWALPUR, LIEUTENANT SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS, ABBASI, WALI-AHAD of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur b on the 22nd March 1924 He joined the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore in February, 1934, and has completed his education this year He received the King's Coronation Medal, 1937 Like his father he is a keen sportsman and Philatelist Address Bahawalpur House Lahore



BAHUGUNA, SURENDRA DATT, M A, (Economics), LL B, Dip Ed, M R S T Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency b December 14, 1905 m Shrimati Shakambhari Devi Unjal Educ Pratap High School, Tehri Garhwal State, D A V College, Dehra Dun, Central Hindu College, Benares, Lucknow University, Leeds University Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun, Head-Master of the State High School, Nandgaon State Publications A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideals and methods of Sanderson Address. P O Sambalpur, B N R, Tehri Garhwal State

BAIG, MIRZA RASHID ALI, Sheriff of Bombay, 1942, J P, Hon Magistrate, son of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, KCIE, CSI b. 25th March, 1905 m Tara Gupta, daughter of Mr & Mrs B C Gupta and grand-daughter of Sir K G Gupta, K C S I 2 Sons c Clifton and R M C Sandhurst, England Commissioned, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry Resigned after six years' service to enter business President, Indian Progressive Group, 1939 Jt Hon Secretary, Bombay Red Cross & Amenities for Troops Fund, Jt Hon Secretary, Mayor of Bombay's Citizens' Conciliation Committee formed during Riots, 1941 Trustee, Mohammed Hajeer Saboo Siddik Trust and other Trusts Member of Rotary Club and other Associations President, Bombay Citizens' Civil Defence Committee Address Rabia Mansion, Worli Point, Bombay



BAJAN, ERVAD JAL APDESHIR, Head Priest, Karani's Fire Temple, Cusrow Baug, Colaba and Mevawalla's Fire Temple, Byculla b on 12th December 1905 Educ at the J N Petit Parsi Orphanage, Bombay Studied Avesta and Pahlavi up to B A, in the Mullian Phiroze Madressa and obtained certificate, scholarships and prizes for proficiency in the language. He was initiated as a priest at Navsari in 1922 Was appointed Head Priest of the new Fire Temple at Cusrow Baug on 23rd February 1935 He is a religious and moral instructor in the various Boys' and Girls' High Schools of Bombay, appointed by the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee Is a deep student of the Zoroastrian religion; a great preacher, a good writer and an enthusiastic social worker Is a delegate of the Parsi Council to the Council of Bombay An elected member of the Committee of Hundred Member of



the Parsi Federal Council, Hon Secretary of the Athornan Mandal, Athornan Anjuman Committee and the Byculla Jashan Committee, Vice-President of the Parsi Mandal, Cusrow Baug Parsi Association and the Parsi Madadgar Mandal, Trustee of the Byculla Jashan Committee, etc. A cabinet member of the Arbitration Board of the 'Parsi League of Honour'. Hon Religious Instructor in the Municipal School at Byculla, Bu Muthbai Wadia Parsi Ladies Work Class, Sir Cusrow Wadia School. He is a member of the Research Society of the Zoroastrian Religion and the Parsi Patriotic League. Address: Mevawalla Fire Temple, 72, Connaught Road, near Victoria Gardens, Bombay 27.

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B A (Oxon), B Sc (Allahabad), K B E, C I E, I C S Agent-General to the Govt of India in the U S A, b 3 April 1891 Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I C S in November 1915, Under-Secretary to Government. United Provinces, 1920-21, Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1923; deputed to South Africa, 1923-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926 Secretary to recent of India, 1927-29, Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference 1930 and 1931, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937, Temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, September 1935 to January 1936 Secretary to the Government of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands 1932-1940 Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, April 1940-July 1941. Address: Washington.

BAJPAI, RAI BANADUR PANDIT SURAJ DIX, C B I (1909), B Sc 1st class 1908, Allahabad University, LL B 1st class 1910, Allahabad University, Rai Bahadur, 1920 Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept Govt of U P b 1907 Educ. Muir Central Coll and the U P School of Law Allahabad Professor of Mathematics Muir Central Coll Allahabad, 1910-1911 to April 1910 Appointed as 1st Col in the U P Civil Service from Oct 5, 1910 to 1914, Allahabad Dist Board 1914-16 Junior Secy and Secy Finance Revenue, U P 1916-23, Dy Secy, Finance Dept Govt of U P, since December 1923 Dy Secy, Govt of U P, since December 1923 1924-25 Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

DALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA SIR PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB, Maharaja of Dalrampur Raj (See Princess Section)

BALJI, MAJOR SOHRAB RUSTOWJI F.R.S.A., I C R A, J.P., Hon Presidency Magistrate b April 1887 Educ. St Xavier's College Qualified Public Accountant, Sohrab Managing Proprietor, Sohrab R. Bamji & Sons Served Volunteer Rifle Corps Indian Defence Force, during War 1914-1918 Auxiliary Force Indian Territorial Force, Army in India Reserve of Officers Rose through ranks Promoted Major, 1932 Helped Military Hospital Relief Funds during 1914-18 Holder, Military Decorations Justice of Peace, 1934, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1937, Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee "A" Ward, 1939-40, 1940-1941 and 1941-42 One of the Special Hon Magistrates empowered to try cases under Gambling Act Takes active part in civic matters, Non-official Visitor of Jails, and member, Executive Committee, Released Prisoners Aid Society Author of several books and dramas Student of Religions Founder Association, Bombay Parsi Textile League. Active member of several civic bodies A prominent Freemason Fellow of The Royal Society of Arts, London, Corporation of Accountants, Glasgow, Institute of Commerce, Birmingham Helped raising War, and other public Relief Funds Address: Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, and 658, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.



BANERJEE, PRAMATHANATH, PROF, DR, M.A. (Cal), D Sc Econ (Lond), Bar-at-Law, Leader Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow Syndicate, Calcutta University, President, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940, politician, economist and educationist Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics; member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33 Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927, President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930, Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal, Publications: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company Provincial Finance in India, etc b November 1879 Address: 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.



BANERJEE, SIR ALBION RAJESWAR, Kt (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871, m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna

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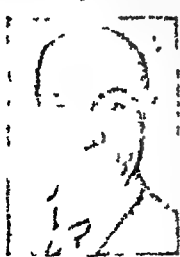
BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BANADUL, Et.
Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police
Calcutta d 5 October 1880. m. to Sitara-
sini, eldest d of late Kumar Bageswar
Ghosal of Bhukailas Ray Educ.: St. Xavier's
College, Calcutta; Law class, Government
College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training
School, obtained First Prize in the
Final examination of the Police Training
School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1878.
has been on several occasions mentioned
in the Reports of the Calcutta Police
Rai Bahadur

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab), Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *b.* 17 Feb 1905 *m.* Miss MacLachlan of Lanark. *Educ.* at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933. *Publications* "Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails", 1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). *Address.* Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARTLEY, JOHN, C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1936), M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Additional Secretary and Draughtsman, Government of India, Legislative Department *b.* 2nd March, 1886 *m.* to E. C. Collins, *d.* of A. T. Collins, Dublin. *Educ.* Campbell College, Belfast and Trinity College, Dublin University. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909, arrived in India (Bengal), 1910, Political Agent, Tripura, 1915-19, Political Officer, Sikkim, 1920, District Judge, Tippera, 1921-23, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department and Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924-1931; Joint Secretary and subsequently Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department and Draughtsman, since 1932. *Address:* New Delhi

DASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor. *b.* 7 Feb 1872 *m.* Sarala Ghosh. *Educ.* Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for seventeen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly, a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England, formerly President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta, is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. *Address* 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

BATHGATE, GORDON MURRAY, C.A., R.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Partner A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches *b.* 3rd May, 1888



m. Jane MacWhirter. *Educ.* Glasgow High School, Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. Represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28, President, Caledonian Society of Bombay, 1940. *Clubs* Last India and Sports,

London, Byculla Club, Bombay. *Address,* Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct 1879. *Educ.:* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications* The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes 1934, second edition, 1940, in one volume) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address:* School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BAVADA, MEHERBAN PARSHURAMRAO MADHAV-RAO Alias BHAUSAHEB PANDIT, Pant Amatya, Hukmat-Panah, Jahagirdar of Bavada, a Jahagir of 266 square miles area with a population of 54,301 and a revenue of Rs 180,000, the representative of the old Deshastha Brahmin family of the Cabinet Minister of Shriaji the Great styled "Pant Amatya" *cc* Finance Minister. He enjoys the hereditary privilege of using golden stick and is addressed by the Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur "Chiranjiv" as a mark of distinguished position of his family *b.* 17th February 1907. *c.* at Gagan-Bavada and Kolhapur under European guardians *m.* Shrimant S. S. Kamaladevi in 1924, daughter of the late Chieftain of Jamkhandi and Shrimant S. S. Shashikala Baisaheb in 1933, daughter of Shrimant Sardar M. A. Raste of Poona. On 16th December 1931, he was invested with powers of administration over his Jahagir by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur who was pleased to grant to him the "Chhatrapati Loyalty Gold Medal" in April 1937. The Jahagirdar attended the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty the King Emperor and also visited nine prominent countries on the Continent in 1937. He was awarded the Coronation Medal in August 1937 and his criminal jurisdiction was enhanced, full powers of a Sessions Judge being conferred on him on the 4th November 1937. He is fond of shikar, tennis and Indian music. *Address:* Madhav-Bag Camp (Bavada), via Kolhapur and "Raj-Prasad," Kolhapur Residency (Deccan)



BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930, Chief Justice of Bombay *b.* 4th September 1877. *m.* Mabel Edith, *d.* of William Wallace (deceased). *Educ.* Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar by Lincoln's Inn, 1901. Practised Chancery Division. *Lieut.,* R.G.A., 1916-1918. *Address* "Coleherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BEDI, CAPTAIN TIKKA, SURRENDAR SINGH, Hony Magistrate and Hony Civil Judge of Kallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, Got Hony King's Commission in 1923. He is



Captain in A.I.R.O., Recruiting Staff. At present working as Asst Recruiting Officer Rawalpindi. He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight, C.I.E., Hony E.A.C., and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Rals-I-Azam of Kallar. He is the direct descendant

of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion. b 22nd February, 1897. His son Awaninder Singh Bedi got his commission from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in 1938 and belongs to 7th Cavalry as Lieut. His second son Dewinder Singh Bedi is now serving in the mountain artillery as Lieut. He is a great sportsman, is fond of public service and an advocate of temperance movement. His third son Cadet Man Mohan Singh Bedi is in Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Address. Pila Vila, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.

BELVALKAR, SHRIDHAR KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), b 11 Dec 1881. Education: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay Ed Dept, 1907. Prof of Sanskrit, Deccan College, 1914-1934, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon Secretary. Recipient of Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. President of All-India Oriental Conference, Eleventh Session. Publications "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar", Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadarsa, Critical editions of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation, Basu Malik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof Rynade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected), over 60 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies. Address "Bhavanija," Poona, No 4.

BENJAMIN, VEN T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922, Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922, Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Retired, May 1934. Publications. (In Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians. Devotional study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." Address Kottayam.

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E., M.I.E., J.P., Controller of Supplies Bombay b 1884 m Frances

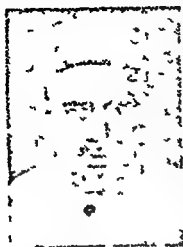
Sophia Bennett Educ Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919, Ex Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24, Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30, Chief Engineer, 1930-1940, Ag Chairman, five occasions. Member of Council Institution of Civil Engineers, Controller of Supplies, Bombay, since 1940. Address Bombay.

BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, K.T. (1833). Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport), since July, 1942, Senior Partner, Bird & Co, Calcutta, and F.W. Heilgers & Co, Calcutta since 1929, s of Revd Benthall and Mrs Benthall, b 26th November 1893 m 1918 Hon'ble Ruth Mo Carthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford, one son Educ Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19, India, 1914-15, Mesopotamia, 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies, Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-34, Governor, 1928-30, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932 and 1936, Vice-President, 1931, 1934 and 1938, President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, Indian Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931, Council of State, 1932-33, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1934-35, Bengal Legislative Council, 1937-38. Address 87, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom), B.A. (Cantab), K.T., C.I.E., I.C.S., Addl Secretary to the Govt of India, Defence Dept since July 1941. b 20 Nov 1888 m Miss Tungatai Mudholkar Educ Deccan College, Poona, and Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt, C.P., Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles, Dir Genl of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934-1941, Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 and the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937. Address Delhi and Simla, "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4.

BHAGWAT, DR VINAYAK KESHAV, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Manch), A.I.C. (England), A.M.C.T., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay. b November 8, 1896, m Banubai, Joshi Educ Natan Marathi Vidyalaya and Fergusson College, Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, College of Technology, Manchester, Moos Gold Medalist, Springer Research Scholar. Life-Member, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona, Secretary, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, 1936-37, Senior Grade Commission in U.T.C., promoted Captain, 1940, Dist Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Assn. Publications Several research papers and popular articles in Marathi on scientific subjects and a few text-books in Chemistry. Address Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.

BHAIDAS MAGANLAL, Mr, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange and a leading Stock and Share Broker b 13th September 1891



Came to Bombay, 1907 Joined the Stock Exchange, 1913 and served in the firm of Purshotam Pranvalabhi He then joined J S. Guzman & Co, which he left in 1920, and started his own business Has been a member of the Defaulters Committee of the Stock Exchange for the last 12 years and now is the President of the same

Laid the foundation stone of the Kalol Kalavni Pracharak Mandal Building and of Gokhali High School Building at Vile Parle in 1938 He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Lad Community. He helped greatly in organising and running the Free Emergency Hospital that was started at Lad Wadi He has given liberally to charity his latest substantial contribution being to a Girls' School at Surat in memory of his aunt Address: Gini Kunj, Hughes Road, Bombay.

BHAIRUN SINGHEJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA MAHARAJ SRI SIR, KCSI, ADC b 15th September 1870 Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer, Appointment Campaign to H H the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896 Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khars, Foreign Member of Council, Political Member, Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner Also acted as President of Council during H H's visits to Europe Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Government General Records and copying and Zenana Depts Bikaner State, and President, Walterkri Local Sabha, Bikaner Is Hon Col of the Sadul Light Infantry First Cousin of H H The Maharajah Publications Bhairubhinnod and Risikbinnod Son and heir Rijkumar Sri Apt Sinhi Sahib Address: Bhaira Vilas, Bikaner

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, RAI BAHADUR, RAJ RATAN, M A, LL B, Dewan, Idar State b Jan 1882 m Shrimati Ved Kunwarji Educ. Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore Practised at Ferozepur till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan, left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, appointed Dewan Idar State 1931 The title of Rai Bahadur was bestowed by Government in 1933 and of Raj Rattan by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in appreciation of long and meritorious services to the State Address: Hummatnagar, Idar State

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKISHNA, M A, Ph D (Hony Calcutta Univ.), F R A S B Bhagwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholar, 1909, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajy

Lecturer, Bombay University, 1903 and 1917, Manindra Chandra Nandy Lecturer, Benares Hindu University, 1925, Sir William Meyer Lecturer, 1938-39, Madras University; Hon Correspondent, Archaeological Department, Government of India, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records' Commission; Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asiatic Society) 1911, Vice-Chairman (1925-27) and Member of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, since 1917; Fellow since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Hon. Member, Calcutta Historical Society, Hon Fellow, Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian Cultural Conference, Calcutta, 1936, President, Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938 Present occupation Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. III (Gupta Inscriptions) b 19th November, 1875 m to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi Educ. at High School and Deccan College, Poona Superintendent, Archaeol Survey, West Circle, 1911-17; Office-in-charge, Archaeol Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917-20, Carmichael Professor, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, from 1917-35, Joint-Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1911-20 and from 1928-33; Founder Editor, "Indian Culture" Publications Reports of Archaeol Survey, West Circle, Carmichael Lectures, 1918 and 1921, Asoka, Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity, Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture; Origin of the Saka Era, Gurjaras, Lakulsa, Guhilots, Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archaeology; edited Pt II of Vol CXLV on India, of the Annals of the American Acad, Pol. Science, Philadelphia, 1929 Address: 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta, India

BHARGAVA, BISHESWARNATH MAKHANLAL, B A, LL B, J P (1934), M B E, Hony. Presidency Magistrate (1935), Secretary, Union Bank of India, Ltd, Bombay b 24th June 1892, Jaipur (Rajputana) Son of late Pandit Makhanlal Hiralal Bhargava, Principal, Maharaja's College and Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State Has 3 sons c. B A. from Jaipur College, LL B from Law College, Allahabad, in 1919 Helped the promoters of the Union Bank of India, Ltd, was appointed Secretary since its inception in October 1919 A trustee of Santa Cruz Educational Society and Joint Hon Secretary thereof Joint Hon. Secretary of Santa Cruz Residents' Association Joint Hon. Secretary, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society since 1941 In August 1940 appointed a member of Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee As its active member to a great extent responsible for collection of Defence loans to the extent of over Rs 2,00,00,000 Vice-President, A R I Sub-Committee, Santa Cruz Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber

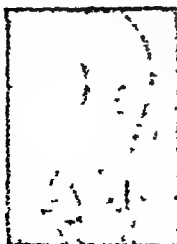


Donated Rs 2,02,000 for the construction of the R M Bhatt Hostel for Students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in memory of his father President, The Nations League of Pen Friends, Bombay Branch Vice-President, The Young Men's Hindu Association Hon. Treasurer, The Children's Aid Society, Bombay and Chembur, The David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, the IXth Indian Olympic Games, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, The Indian Penal Reform League, The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association Member of the Advisory Committees of the J J Group of Hospitals, The G T Hospital and the R M Bhatt High School, Bombay. Visitor, The N M Mental Hospital, Thana Member of the Executive Committees of The Western India Automobile Association, The Social Service League, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, the Bharatiya Vidyā Bhavan, The Hindi Vidyapith and the People's Volunteer Brigade, Bombay Ex-Joint Editor, the "Social Welfare," weekly, and is on various other social educational and public organisations Clubs The Willingdon Club, the Cricket Club of India and Radio Club, Bombay Address - 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

BHAVNAGAR, LIEUT. H H MAHARAJA SIR KRISHNA KUMAR SINGH, KCSI, MAHARAJA or, b 19th May 1912, s father Lt-Col H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, KCSI, July 1910 Educ Harrow, England Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. Address Bhavnagar, Kathiawar

BHIDE, VITHAL SHIVARAM, B A (Bom), B A, LL B (Cantab), Barr-at-Law, ICS, Commissioner, S D, since 15th October, 1941 b 23rd September, 1890 m to Yamutal, d of the late Mr M V Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State Educ Fergusson College, Poona and Fitz William House, Cambridge (In Burma) Assistant Commissioner and Additional Judge, 1915-18, (In Bombay) Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and District Magistrate, 1919-1937, Registrar of Co-operative Societies 1927-29, Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, 1937, Offg Commissioner, S D and N D, Offg Secretary to Government General and Educational Departments, 1938, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department till 14th October 1941 Address Hulme Park, Belgaum

BHINAI, RAJA KALYAN SINGHJI OF BHINAI, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana b 1913 Ascended Gadi 1917 Educ Mayo College, Ajmer, passed Diploma 1931, studied for three



years for higher diploma Invested with powers in 1934 m 3rd daughter of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madhosinghji, K C I E, Sikar, 1932 Has two daughters and one Rajkumar He is the President of Khshtriya Mahasabha, Rajputana Visited England and the Continent 1937 Takes personal interest in the administration of the Estate

Has abolished collection of revenue in advance and forced labour Revenue Rs 1,00,000, Area 122 sq miles Recreations Polo, Squash and Hockey. Residence Bhinai

BHOGILAL I MISTRY, Film Producer and Proprietor, Felicitas Studios, Bombay b. August 1909 Educ at the State High School, Lunavada State Son of Ishvardas Jethabhai of Lunavada, m Miss Mamabai 4 sons and 1 daughter Founded Felicitas Studios in 1932 Member, the Bombay Field Club and the Amateur Cine Society Also Member of the Exhibition Committee, Indian Fresco Paintings, 1939-40 Technical Advisor, Photography, with the Ajanta Productions, the Kumar Movietone and the Debaki Bose Productions from 1932 to 1936 Recreation Archaeology Address - Romy Cinema Building, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4



BHOPAL, HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER-SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAMID-ULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB of, GCSI (1922), GCIE (1929), CSI (1921), CVO (1922) b September 9, 1894, is the Ruler of the second most important Mahomedan State of India m in 1905 Her Highness Mamoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begum Sahiba, succeeded in 1920, mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum Sahiba, GCSI, GCIE, GBE, CI, 3 d the oldest of whom Colonel Surajya-Jah Nawab Gohar e Taj princess Abida Sultan Begum Sahiba, is the heir-apparent Address Bhopal, Central India

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., OBE. (1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., KCIE, CBE, CIE, Economic Adviser to H H The Nawab of Bhopal b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M B, Ch. B (St. Andrews), MBE. Educ Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Under Secy, Govt of Madras 1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commr for India, London, 1920, Ag. High Commr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927, Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records, on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. Address : Bhopal

BHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO, Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, Kolhapur State. On leave *b* 15th June 1903 *m* Annusuyabal, 1920 *Educ* Panchgani, St



Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929 Huzur Chitnis, 1929 Acting Dewan, 1930-1931 Chief Secretary, 1931 Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933 Chief Secretary, 1933-1940 Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and

also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Marathi Literary Conference at which H H the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided. Director, the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd President of the New Education Society and Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur Chairman of Mahomedan Education Society, Kolhapur Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937. Address Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency

BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, Kt, BAOB (1930), C I E (1925), O B E (1919), Chief of Zemindars in Sind *Educ* At Karachi-Sind Madrasah and St Patrick's High School, one of the largest landholders in the Province and is Proprietor of a colony of houses known as Bhutto Colony at Larkana, Leader of the Mohamadan Community in Sind, Elected Chairman of the Provincial Committee to assist Sir John Simon's Statutory Commission, 1928, Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference at London, 1930 and 1934, Minister to Government of Bombay, 1934-36, Adviser to Governor of Sind, 1936-37, Member, Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind *b* 3rd March 1888 Address Secretariat, Bombay

BIKANER, MAHARAJA OF, See *Indian Princes Section*

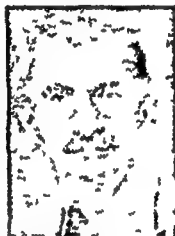
BILGRAMI, SYED AKFFL, SIR AKEEL JUNG BAHADUR, Kt cr 1938, Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, H E H the Nizam's Government, India, in charge of Commerce and Industries Departments *b* Bilgram (Oudh), 2 Oct 1874, *s* of late Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Syed Hosain Bilgrami, once Member, India Council, *m* 1902, three *s* and three *d* *Educ* Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Dn Served H E H the Nizam's Government for 43 years as District Collector, Army Secretary, Minister of Palgahs, Minister for Commerce, Industries and Co-operative Departments, Minister for Public Works Department, Minister for Army, Medical, Aviation and Wireless Depts *Recreations* Tennis and other light out-door games Address Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Dn

BILIMORIA, KHAN BAHADUR A. RUSTOMJI, J P, *b* on 5th August Bilimora *m* Bachubal, *d* of Doss Megusi (1901) *Educ* at Sir C J Zarhosti Madressa, New High Schoc

bay, and Wilson College, Bombay. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Secretary of the City of Bombay Buildings Co, Ltd (1905-1919), and Excelsior Cinema and Theatres Syndicate (1908-1919), Director, Madan Theatres Ltd (1919-1932), Director, Humayan Properties Ltd (1935-1938), Managing Director of Excelsior Theatres, Bombay (1921-1938) Has also acted as Theatrical impresario for following artists in India Pavlova, Heifetz, Sir Harry Lauder, Miss Ruth, St Denis, Dame Clara Butt, Galli Curci, Zimbalist, Kubelik, etc, etc Address Pallonji House, New Charni Road, Bombay 4.

BILIMORIA, HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI, Share and Stock Broker Brother of Khan Bahadur A R Bilimoria, Bombay. *b* 14th Dec. 1884 at Bilimora, *Educ* at New

High School, Bombay Joined the South British Insurance Co, Ltd, in 1904 In 1906 joined Blackie & Son Ltd, Publishers, Bombay, as Assistant Accountant In 1909 was transferred to Madras and in 1911 to Calcutta to reorganize both these branches Joined Batilvalla and Karami, Share Brokers, in 1912 Rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd, as Manager of their Calcutta Branch In 1917 took up work as Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd, Bombay In 1919 bought his card and became a Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association *m* Miss Shirin, daughter of Mr Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay Member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last twelve years Address 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay



BILIMORIA, DR RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B A (1902), M D (1900), J P Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery, awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907, resigned, 1910, Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913, has been Hon Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon Physician of the Hospital, acted as Hon Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned, and as Hon Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine, founded 29 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgani The "Bel Air" Sanatorium celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1938 Was awarded the Kailash-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936 Address Wassiwad Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

July 1877 m. Jerbai, d of Bhucaji N. Dalal (1906). Educ: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-27, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28, Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board, Trustee, N M Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi, is substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Hon Secretary & Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay, is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.), is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member Latent-ions Committee for Asia Address 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

BIRLA, GHANSHYAMDAS, b 1891 Son of Dr Raja Baldevdas Birla, D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd, having one Jute Mill



and five Cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwalior, Okara and Bhiwani, five Sugar Mills, Paper Mills Insurance companies, etc Export and Import business at Bombay and Calcutta, Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly, resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924;

President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929; Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Royal Commission on Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930. Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37, President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. Address: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

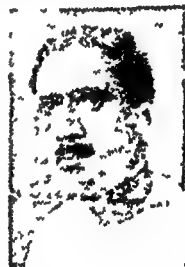
BIRLA, DR RAJA BALDEVSDAS, D Litt, holder of 1st class Kaisar-i-Hind medal and other distinctions, b in 1863 at Pilani, Jaipur State Father of the well-known Birla Bros. (Messrs. Jugulkishore Birla, Rameshwardas Birla, Ghanashyamdass Birla, Brajmohan Birla) Responsible for many educational institutions, charitable hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes, Dharmshalas and rest houses, ghats, temples and towers, etc, etc, all over India Compiler of three big philosophical volumes Leading a retired life Address Birla House, Lalghat, Benares



BIRLA, RAMESHWARDAS, Merchant and Zemin dar, b 1892 Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas, D Litt Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd, and Managing Agent of one Jute Mill and five Cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwalior, Okara and Bhiwani, five Sugar Mills, Paper Mill, Insurance companies, etc. Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country. Director of various companies. Address. 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay



BIYANI, HON'BLE BRIJLAL NANDLAL, Member, Council of State He left College during the non-co-operation movement while a student of the final law class, took part in the Congress satyagraha movement in 1930 32 & 40 and suffered imprisonment thrice Member of the A.I.C.C., President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee for the last seven years Represented the Berar Commerce Constituency in Central Provinces Legislative Council in 1926 as a Swarajist President of the Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee in the last elections, Secretary, Congress Party in the Council of State, Member, Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Nagpur University, takes keen interest in social reform and was for many years Secretary and once President of the Social Conference of the Maheshwari community, is President of the All-India Marwari Workers' Conference, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Nagpur, founder of the Berar Chamber of Commerce b December 1896 Address. Rajasthan Bhuvan, Akola.



BLACKWELL, JOHN HUMPHREY, C.B.E. (1937), M.C. and bar, 1918. Mentioned in Despatches, 1917. Appointed Justice of the Peace,

Karachi and Tatta Districts, December, 1940 Manager, Burmah-Shell Ltd, Karachi, b 25th April 1895 m. to Jessie Pauline Luard Pears Educ Bedford School Served European War (France), Bedfordshire Regiment, 1914-18, Bedf and Herts Regiment, India, 1919-20, Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd, 1920, M L A (Central), 1935, Trustee, Karachi Port Trust, 1941-43, Chairman, European Association (Sind Branch), 1941-42. Address. No. 6, Ghuzri Road, Karachi

BLACKWELL, SIR (GEO.) PATRICK, Kt (1938). The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell, M B E (Mil Div. 1919), High Court Judge, Bombay Acted as Chief Justice in 1935, 1937, 1938, 1941 and 1942 b 8 November 1881 m to Marguerite Frances (Kaiser-i-hind Gold Medal), eldest d of the late J A Tillicard, M V O Educ Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School, Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ College, London, 1901, Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford, 1901, 1st class Classical Honour Moderations, 1903, 2nd Class Litt Hum, 1905, B A, 1905, Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904, President, Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903 Called to Bar at Inner Temple, 1907, and went the Northern Circuit, Lieut. T. F Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war, contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib), December 1923, appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926 Clubs Devonshire, London, Yacht Club, Bournemouth, Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Golf Club Address "Rylstone", Pedder Road, Bombay

BLANDY, SIR EDMOND NICOLAS, B A (Oxon) Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, Kt (1942), CSI (1939), ICS Chairman, Public Services Commission Bengal b 31st July, 1886 m Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall), Educ Clifton and Balliol Assnt Magte and Collr, Dacca, 1910, Sub-Div Officer, Munshiganj, Administration Committee, 1913, Under-Secretary, Finance Dept, Govt of Bengal, 1914, in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc, and Jt Secretary, Publicity Board, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919, Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, 1921, Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal, 1922, Magte and Collr, Bakarganj, 1924 to 1927, Magte and Collr, 24 Parganas, 1928 Deputy Commissioner, Drjceeling, 1928, Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930 Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933, C I E, 1933, Off Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1934-35, 7 months, ditto, 1936, 4 months, 1937-38, Special duty Finance Dept, Govt of Bengal, 1938-39 in addition President, Chauki-

dari Enquiry Committee, 1939 March to October Chief Secretary to Govt of Bengal, till 1942 Address Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta

BOAG, SIR GEORGE TOWNSEND, M A (Cambridge), C I E (1928) OSI (1930), K C I E (1941), ICS, Adviser to the Governor of Madras b November 12, 1884 Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907) Passed into the ICS in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. Address. Madras Club, Madras

BOBILLI, RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA ROW BAHADUR, K C I E, Sri Ravi, Rajah of Bobbili b 20 Feb 1901 Educ Bobbili, privately Ascended Gadi in 1920 Member, Council of State, 1925-27. Member, Council of Governor of Madras from Jan 1930, the Chancellor, Andhra University, from 1931, 1932-37 Recreations Polo Address Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dist

BOMBAY, R C ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1937; Most Rev Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S J, b Le Havre, France, 1893. Address Archbishop's House, Bombay

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev Richard Dyke

BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JTHANGIR BOVONJI, Kt, Cy 1934, B A, LL B (Bombay Univ), J P, Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate, Chairman, Advisory Committee of J J Group of Hospitals, Bombay, Member, Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society s of Bomanji Rastamji and Maneckbai Bomonji Bomon-Behram Educ Fort High School, and St Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919 Entered public life, 1919 Elected first Mayor of Bombay, 1931, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years, and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees, won great distinction by inaugurating, and serving as President of the Permanent Conciliation Committee to prevent Communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay, and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the Good-will movement of India, Director of Several Joint Stock Companies, past President, Society of Honorary (Bombay) Address Merwan Orient Ripon Nepean Sea Road, Bombay Phone 42206

BOSE, SURHAS CHANDRA, b 1897, Educ in Calcutta and Cambridge Entered ICS, but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement, was Manager of the Jorhat Calcutta, 1922-24, served as Chief Executive,

BROAD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES NOEL, FRANK, K.C.B. (1941); D. S. O. 1917; G. O. C.-in-C.; Eastern Command, India, from 2nd April 1940. *b.* 29 December 1882; *s.* of Major C. H. Broad, 5th Fusiliers, and Ann Paul. *m.* 1915, Lillian Mary, *d.* of College; Pembroke College, Cambridge. Entered R. A. 1905; Staff College, 1914; Captain, 1914; Major, 1916; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1919; Colonel, 1923; Maj.-Gen., 1936 Lieut.-General, 1940; served S. African War, 1902; European War, 1914-18 (1914 Star, Legion of Honour, Belgian Croix du Guerre), Col. Comdt. Royal Tank Corps, since 1939; Major-General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command, 1937-1939; G. O. C.-in-C., Aldershot Command, 1939-40. *Address:* Naini Tal.

BROOMFIELD, The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT, STONEHOUSE, Kt. (1941), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1 Dec. 1882. *m.* Mabel Louisa *nee* Linton. *Educ.:* City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905; Judge, High Court, November 1929. *Address:* Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BROWN, PERCY, M.B.E., (1941). Associate, Royal College of Art, London; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, India. Secretary to the Trustees, and Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. *b.* 1871; *m.* to Muriel Talbot, K.C.I.E.; *Educ.:* King Edward VI College of Art, London. First Royal Exhibitioner, S. Kensington, 1892; National Silver Medalist, 1894; Excavating in Upper Egypt for Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894-96; Indian Educational Service, 1899; Principal, Mayo School of art and Curator, Museum, Lahore, 1899-1909; Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, and Curator, Art Section, Indian Museum, 1909-1927; Designed and executed Indian Coinage reverse, 1911. *Publications:* *Picturesque Nepal* (1912); *Tours in Sikkim* (1917); *Indian Painting* (1918); *Indian Painting under the Mughals* (1924); *Indian Architecture* (in the press); numerous articles, papers, etc., on Indian Art and allied subjects. *Address:* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

BROWN, WILLIAM SCOTT, C.S.I., (1942), G.I.E. (1936), son of the late William Brown of Kelso; *b.* 1890; *m.* 1932, Evelyn Jessie, *d.* of Adam Longmore of Auchterless, Aberdeen-shire. *Educ.:* Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and at Aberdeen Univ. (M.A., 1st class entered I.C.S. 1914 as an Asst. Coll. and Magte.; Sub-Coll. 1916, Under-Secy., Home Land Revenue and Settlement 1924-27; Coll., and Dist. Magte., 1928-34, and Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Dept., 1935-37; Secy. to Govt. of Madras, Finance Dept. from 1939; served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1918-19. *Address:* Cranleigh, Adyar, Madras. *Clubs:* Madras and Ootacamund Clubs.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuter's Agent with the Government of India; now Adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India and of the Kalka-Simla Electric Coy. *b.* 1862; *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ.:* St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India, 1917-28. *Publication:* "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address:* Simla and Delhi.

BUELL, T. V. b. 1866, *m.* 1891, *e.* Jaffna College. Graduated 1886 first in his class. Forefathers—Direct descendants of the old Jaffna Chola Kings. Vice-Principal, H. H. School, Sir J. S. H. School, 1910-1923. Manager and Principal, H. H. School, 1923-1937.



First national to work out the Devolution Scheme of the American Board making Bombay H. School a self-directing and self-supporting one in 1932 by surrendering an yearly grant of Rs. 20,640 and endowing it with Rs. 32,000 when retired. President, Vice-President & Treasurer, Local I.C.A. for many years. Vice-President, Member of the All-India Council of Indian Christians & Treasurer for 20 years. A representative of the I.C.A. for interview with Lord Chelmsford and Montague about India Act of 1917. Served in all Conferences and Associations for welfare of Indian Christians. President and Treasurer, American M. Mission Centenary celebrations and Treasurer Centenary years for which he raised Rs. 16,000. Member of the Bible Soc. Comm. for many years. Raised large sums of money in America and Bombay to support hundreds of orphans and poor Christians for 13 years in the three hostels of the Bombay H. School. Life Elder, Hume Church Bombay, J.P., Bombay, since 1925. Hon. Pres. Magistrate with single sitting power since 1926. Served many times on riot duties. Received Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1933. Trustee, Byculla H. School since 1936. President, of the General Board of Directors, Member of the General Councils of the Marathi & Ceylon Missions.

BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA OF. *See Princes section.*

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E., *cr.* 1924, K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1911, K.C.I.E., *cr.* 1909, I.O.M., *cr.* 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D., Camb. and Edin., 1926. *b.* 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharajahdiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge

Accountant-General, United Provinces, 1922; Accountant-General, Punjab, 1923. Officiating Controller of Civil Accounts, 1927; retired, 1929; re-employed in the service of the Gwalior State, 1930; Finance Minister, Gwalior Government, 1935. Director, Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Chairman and Director, Gwalior and Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., Gwalior State Trust and Gwalior Potteries. Clubs: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Punjab Club, and Alijat Club, Morar. Address: Kalpi Road, Morar, Central India.

CARTER, MALCOLM OGILVY, B.A. (Oxon.), Secy. to the Governor of Bengal. b. 2nd July 1898; m. Gwyneth Elaine Platts; Educ. Edinburgh Academy, Broford School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served in the R.F.A., 1917-1919; joined I.C.S., 1921; served in different dists., 1921-28; Settlement Officer, Malda and Rangpur, 1928-34; Secy., Magt., of Revenue, 1934-35; District, Midnapore and 24 Parganas, 1935-38; Director of Land Records, June-Nov. 1938; Secy., Bengal Land Revenue Commission, April 1940-April 1940; Dir., Land Records, April 1940-July 1940; Secy. to the Governor from July 1940. Address: 8, Government Place (N.), Calcutta.

IAINANI, SATRAMDAS KHURCHAND, M.B. B.S., B.Hy., Manager, The People's Insurance Co., Ltd., for Bombay Presidency, Central India and Hyderabad (Deccan). Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mamad Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Director of the Yeola Electric Supply Co., Ltd. b. at Hyderabad, Sind, on 12th February 1899. c. in D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Worked as Fellow in Masina Hospital and J. J. Hospital and as and J. Grant Medical College. Was medical officer in Charge, Fatchchand Rawaldas Charitable Dispensary, Bombay for three years. Manager of the People's Insurance Co., Ltd., for the Bombay Branch for 10 years and for some time as chief medical officer for this Company. Residential Address: Ebrahim Manor, 42, Marine Drive, Bombay. Business Address: People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.



CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A. (Punjab), b. 1892. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Finals in 1914; took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; General Editor, "Coterie", London, 1919; quarterly devoted to Art and Literature; Asstt. Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-1931. Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London,

1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931; Member, First Round Table Conference, but did not attend; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931, on Tariff issue; President, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and telegraphmen; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937. Publications: "Coolie" or the Story of Capital and Labour in India. Address: Lahore (Punjab).

CHANDAVARKAR, SIR VITHAL NARAYAN, B.A. (Cantab.); Maths. Trip. Pt. I. (1909); Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II. (1912); Kt. (1941), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; M. L. A. (Central); Dy. Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay; eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. b. 26 Nov. 1887. m. Vatsalabai, 3rd d. of Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini of Karwar (N. Kanara). Educ.: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October, 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1939; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Finance Committee 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935; Chairman in 1936, 1940 and 1941; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Member, Export Advisory Council; Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935. Address: 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.

CHANDULAL SHIVLAL SETH, a Share Broker of Bombay. b. 18th June 1888, his father was a Dewan in Mahikantha Agency. c. at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Started the Chandra Weaving Works, Ahmedabad, 1920. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange and bought his Card in 1932. Donated Rs. 13,000 for building a Pilgrims' Shelter at Satrunja Hills, Palitana; gave a substantial amount to the Ahmedabad Panjra-pole, Lady Northcote Orphanage, Bombay and Deaf & Mute School, Ahmedabad. etc. and paid a large sum of money for erecting wall and villages and has spent over a lakh of rupees in charity. Address: Chandra Nivas Central Road, Bombay.



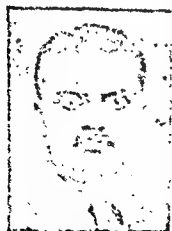
CHARANJIT SINGH, THE Secretaries. Chief of the Punjab; Member, Queen's Road, State; Fellow, R. G. S.; Alpts, Bombay. Society of Arts; member, M.A. (Aberdeen), royal family; W. ALLAN, M.A. (Aberdeen), Principal, Scottish College, Calcutta. b. 23rd May, 1887; Educ.: College, Calcutta.

ment College, Lahore. Attended Coronation of King George V. by special invitation; Guest of Govt. at the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City, Punjab. *Clubs*: Marlborough, Royal Automobile; Jullunder, Punjab; Chelmsford Reform; Annandale Golf, Simla.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIPAHGAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DRO. BAHADUR. *b.* Dec. 1903, s. 1920. *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. *Address*: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925), Member of India Council, 1931-36. Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1942. *b.* 24 Nov. 1874, *m.* (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge; First in list Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Revenue Sec. and Chief Sec., U.P. Govt., 1917-19; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927); President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member, Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1940-1941; President, Permanent Central Opium Board. *Publications*: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909); Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address*: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. C/o Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

CHATTERJI, NANDALAL, B.L., Vice-President, (Acting President), The Metropolitan Banking Association, Calcutta. Manager, Dass Bank Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* August 1901. Son of Kunjalal Chatterji, Acting Dewan, Churaman Zaminder, Dinajpur. Son-in-law of Dwijapada Banerjee, M.A., Principal, Rector, Trustee, Daulatpur College, Khulna. *c.*: University Law College, Calcutta. One s. and three d. Served the Central Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, for seventeen years. Has taken prominent part in modifying



working system in the Metropolitan Clearing House, Calcutta. Has contributed in various local newspapers, and periodicals articles on

banking. *Address*: 91, Dr. Daudar Rahaman Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH. *b.* 2nd April 1898. *m.* to Abbia Soans. *Educ.* at Hyderabad, Dn., Poet and Playwright, Radio Artist. Did dramatic work for several years, took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India. Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England, America and other countries, also giving poetry recitals. Enacted his play "Tukaram" in London at the Little Theatre, Accliphi Terrace in 1928. Studied stagecraft and theatre work in Russia, England, Germany and Italy. *Poetry*: The Feast of Youth, The Magic Tree, Perfume of Earth, Wizard's Mask, Out of the Deep Dark Mould, Ancient Wings, Grey Clouds and White Showers, Strange Journey. *Under publication*: forty volumes of new verse, the first of which will be "The Dark Well" and "Red Flower" (revolutionary verse). *Drama*: The Sleepers Awakened, Abu Hassan Returned from Abroad, The Coffin, Five Verse Plays, Five Prose Plays. Poems and Plays. *Address*: "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

CHAUDHARI, JAGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 28 June 1862. *m.* Sarasibala Devi. 3rd d. of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896; Organising Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Promoted swadeshi movement; opposed Partition of Bengal; Member, Legislative Assembly India, 1921, 1923; Member, Repressive Laws Committee; resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification; For some time Fellow of the Calcutta University; Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd., member, Ex. Committee, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council; President, Jagahbandhu Institute, Calcutta. President, Indian Association, Calcutta. *Publications*: Calcutta—Weekly Notes. *Address*: 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRANI SAROLA DEVI, B.A., *b.* 9th Sept. 1872. Calcutta. *d.* of Mr. J. Ghosal, the first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Swarnakumari Devi, the pioneer woman novelist, Brother Sir Josna Ghosal, C.I.E., maternal grandfather Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, Uncle poet Rabindranath Tagore. *m.* Pandit Rambhaji Datta Choudhri, the Arya Samaj and Congress leader of Punjab; only son Dipak Choudhri, barrister-at-law. She graduated with honours at the age of 15 from Pathana-



College, Calcutta. The first Padmavati Gold Medalist of Calcutta University. Poet, patriot, musician, composer and social and political worker. Founder of 'Virashtami Festival' and 'Heroes of Bengal Series' in literature. Organiser youth movement in Bengal; specially responsible for the physical regeneration and volunteer organisations in Bengal generally known as the 'Mother of Volunteers'; organised the first batch of the Bengal Red Cross Corps for the Russo-Japanese War. Took active part in the recruiting campaign in Bengal during 1914 War. Opened the Lukshmi Bhandar the first swadeshi stores for women in 1902. Edited 'Bharati' the Premier Bengali Magazine for more than a decade. Also edited the largest urdu weekly 'Hindusthan' in the Punjab. Founder of the Indian Women's Association usually known as the Bharatstri Mahamandal. Joined the Non-co-operation movement, toured with Mahatma Gandhi organising the country. Member of the A.I.C.C. for long. President, All-India Social Reform Conference, Calcutta Session, Bengal Literary Conferences, Lucknow, Beerlhum and other places. President, All-India Hindu Mahasaba, Rangoon, and Berar Hindu Conference, etc. Fellow, Karve's Indian Women University. Publications: Verses, Songs, Short Stories, addresses and speeches, specialising on Indian culture and philosophy. Address: 20, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN, RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E. b. 1882. m. Shrimati Sushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur District. Educ.: St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914 to 23; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President, All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; Hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Co-Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council 1926-1927; practised as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President, All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1928. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies. Elected Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1926. Appointed member, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W.F.P. in 1937; member, Provincial Soldiers' Board, Punjab, 1918-1940. One son P.C.S., now Captain in 44th Cavalry, the other I. P. Address: Lahore.

CHETTIAR, KUMARARAJA SIR METHIAH ANNAMALAI METHIA CHETTIAR of Chettinad, B.A., Kt. (1911), son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt.,

LL.D.; Member, National Defence Council. b. 1905; Educ.: Graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, 1924; a Trustee of the Pachaiyappa's Charities (Madras from 1928); Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (Madras, 1929); Member, Madras Legislative Council, elected unanimously by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930-37); Member, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee (1931); President, Corporation of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1932; first Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933; again Mayor of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1934 for 1934-35; was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934 and 1935; was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., the Madras Telephone Co., Ltd., the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India, Madras; was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, in 1936-37; elected as Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937; was Minister for Local Self-Government in the new constitution; Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937. Club: Cosmopolitan. Address: Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., B.L., b. 17 Oct. 1892. Educ.: Madras Christian College. Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1920; Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923; Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva in Sept. 1938. Dewan of Cochin, 1938-41. Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42. Address: "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHHATARI, COLONEL NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1928), M.B.E. (1918), Hon. LL.D. (Aligarh), (1933); b. 12th December 1888, m. to d. of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Reforms Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council.

1920-25; First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23; Minister of Industries Agriculture, U.P., 1923-25; Home Member, U.P., 1926-1933; Ag. Governor, U.P., June 1928-August 1928; Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; Officiated for two months as Education Member, H. E. The Viceroy's Executive Council, 1932; Appointed Ag. Governor of United Provinces, April—November 1933; Appointed Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in India, 1935; Chief Minister, United Provinces, 1937; Appointed Member, Indian National Defence Council, 1941; Apptd. President, H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council, August 1941. *Address*: Dilkusha Manzil, Hyderabad, Deccan.

CHHOTU RAM, RAO BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHURI, Kt., cr. 1937; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Minister for Development to Government of Punjab. *Address*: Lahore, Punjab.

CHINOY, AKBAR NOORMAHOMED, Managing Director, Bandra Bus Company, Ltd. and Manager, Bombay Garage, Santa Cruz Branch and Honorary Secretary, Bombay Suburban



Defence Loan Committee. *b.* on 16th April 1915. *Educ.*: at St. Mary's High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1939, to Miss Hamida, daughter of Mr. D. Karmali of Bombay; has one daughter. Leaving College went to America for training in the automobile industry. Received from the General Motors Institute of Technology, Flint, Michigan, diplomas for Service training for the export division, Service of Chevrolet and Buick Cars. Received another diploma from Frigidaire Corporation, Dayton, Ohio Division of General Motors Corporation for the course in Household and Commercial Refrigeration. Took courses in business policy and general business administration at the General Motors Export Office in New York. Went to Scotland and studied the manufacture of tyres at the India Tyre Factory at Inchinnan. Returned to India in 1936 and joined Messrs. F. M. Chinoi & Co., Ltd. as the Manager of the Bombay Garage, Santa Cruz Branch. Managing Director of the Bandra Bus Company, Ltd 1937, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee, Member of Civic Guards Committee, serving since 22nd December 1938 on the Children's Aid Society Committee, Bombay Suburban Sub-Committee, on Bandra and Santa Cruz Citizens' Emergency Committees since February 1942. *Address*: The Bombay Garage, Suburban Branch, Santa Cruz.

CHINOY, NURMAHOMED MEHERALLY, J.P. *b.* 15th July 1888. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College. *m.* Shirin, *d.* of Ahmed C. Mulji, *3 s.* 1 *d.* President, Federation of Motor Transport Associations; President, Society

of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, 1941-42. President, Western India Automobile Association, 1939-40; Chairman, Motor Manufacturers & Importers Association; *M e m b e r*, *B o m b a y* *M u n i c i p a l* *C o r p o r a t i o n*, 1926-1929; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1935; Chairman, *B o m b a y* *B r a n c h*, *I n d i a n* *R o a d s* *&* *T r a n s p o r t* *D e v e l o p m e n t* *A s s o c i a t i o n*, *L t d.*, 1934-1938; Member, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1937; Led Deputation of Motor Trade interests to the Government of India in 1936; Member of Committee, Cricket Club of India and Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Director, F. M. Chinoi & Co., Ltd.; The Central Bank of India Ltd.; The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; The Delhi Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.; The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Cawnpore Tannery Ltd.; The Bombay Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd.; The Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad), Ltd.; The Deccan Motor Service Ltd.; and other concerns. Divisional Commander Motorised Civic Guards, Bombay City. Divisional Warden for A. R. P. Bombay District No 4. Is greatly interested in Roads and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rail Conference, 1933. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports, Cricket Club of India, Orient, Royal Western India Turf, Islam Gymkhana and Calcutta Club. *Recreation*: Golf. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay.



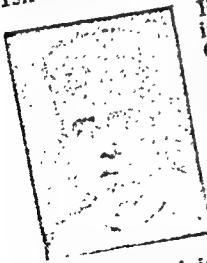
CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, Kt. *cr.* 1936; Member, Council of State; President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938; Chairman of F. M. Chinoi & Co., Ltd., Bombay; *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882. *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18; Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Jails Committee, since 1924; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life Member Indian Red Cross Society, 1921; Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7. *T. A.* Friendship, Bombay. *T. (Residence)* 41740, (Office) 35024/5.

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERALLY, Kt. (1939). Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay; was Chairman, Standing

Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd. b. 16th February 1885; m. Sherbanoo, one s., four d. Educ.: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College; among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39, raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency; Director Reserve Bank of India (Local Board), Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., and other Companies. Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. Recreation: Horse Road, Address: Dilabhar, Carmichael Bombay.

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, (Diwan Bahadur) Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. b. 17 May 1877. Educ.: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916; acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Member of the Crown Representation Board appointed by the Crown Representative, as nominee of Morvi, in Cutch-Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41. Address: 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra.

CHOONILAL GIRDARLAL, Coal Merchant. b. August 18, 1884, s. of Girdharlal Mathuradas of Cambay. m. Vidyagouri. d. of Girdharlal Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928. 2 sons. e. at Cambay High School. Began life as an assistant in Choonilal Harilal & Co., Coal Merchants, Bombay, in 1903. Became partner in this firm in 1915. Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Choonilal Girdharlal & Co. Amalgamated the above two firms into Choonilal Manilal Ltd., in 1934, and later founded Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd., jointly with Seth Ramdev Podar, Dhanji Devsey and N.V. Khandwala. Started and is now the Chairman of the Kolharia Harilal Co., Ltd., and Estrella Batteries Ltd. Managing Director and Chairman of Choonilal Manilal Ltd., and President: Cambay Education Society and Co-operative Bank, Director, Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd. Clubs: C. C. I., Hindu Gymkhana and P. M. Swimming Pools and Boat-Club. Is a recipient of King George V. Silver Jubilee Medal. Address: Shanti Sadan, Malad.



CHOPRA, Bt. COL. SIR RAM NATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.); Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. b. August 17, 1882. m. Miss Permishwari, Educ.: Punjab Univ. Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1908 and remained in military Service till 1921; appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921; Director, School of Trop. Med. in 1935; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1930-31. Was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs-Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Institute of Sciences of India; served in the Great War, 1914-1919. Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1935-41. Publications: *Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice*; *Indigenous Drugs of India*; *A Hand-book of Tropical Therapeutics*. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHOTA NAGPUR, Bishop of, since 1936; Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall; b. 25 Dec. 1891; s. of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; unmarried. Educ.: Bedford School; St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College-Cheshnut. 1st Cl. Class. Tripos pt. I, 1913, pt. II, 1914; 1st Cl. Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915; B.A. 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916; M.A. 1918; deacon, 1917; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25; S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36. Publication: The Seven Root Sind, 1930, Recreation: Idle conversation. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.R.

CHOTHIA: SHAPURJI MANCHERSHAW, B.A. LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1913. e. New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Practised for seven years in Bombay and later joined Messrs. H. M. Mehta Co. Director, Gackwar Mills, Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., Navsari Mills, Ltd., Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Lonavla-Khandala Elec. Supply Co., Ltd., The Nadiad Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Managing Trustee of Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar, founded by his grand-father, Bomanji Shapurji Chothia. b. 6th March 1885. m. 1921 Miss Meherbai Maneckshaw Pochkhanawala, Senior Partner, d. of M. N. Pochkhanawala, son and one daughter. Is a well-known Triangular and Quadrangular Matches for a number of years, a good hand at Tennis and holds several Cups for Outdoor Sports. Clubs: Wellington Sports, Bar Gymkhana, Ripon, C. C. of India. Address: 127, Queen's Road, Bombay.



CHOWDHURY, SIR CHHAJURAM, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1927). Landowner and Jute Merchant. *b.* 1865. *m.* Laxmi Debi. *Educ.*: Rewari High School. Started career as clerk in Hoare Miller & Co., became a hessian broker in the Gunny Market; later went into business as an independent dealer and exporter of jute goods; Director of several Companies; purchased Zemindary of Shaikpura, Mout, Jamni and Kagsar in the Punjab; ex-member, Punjab Leg. Council. *Address*: 21, Belvedere Road, Calcutta.

CHOWDHURY, HAMIDUL HUQ, B.Sc., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, High Court; Fellow, Calcutta University. *b.* April 1903; *m.* Mrs. Halima Banu; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. *Address*: 34, Baniapukur Road, Calcutta.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J.P. H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* 3rd March, 1890, *m.* Jocelyn, *d.* of late J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N. Z., three daughters. *Educ.*: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 38th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asstt. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee 1921. Accompanied Govt. of India Trade Delegation to Afghanistan 1934, as nominee of H. M. Government. *Address*: Goolistan, Colaba, Bombay.

CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924) Kt., 1938, I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission, retired. *b.* 24 Dec. 1877. *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods, 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901; served Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1919-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30. *Address*: Campbell House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay or c/o The National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

CLOW, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ANDREW GOUR-LAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., K.C.S.I. (1941), Kt. (1939), C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service. Governor of Assam, *b.* 29th

April 1890. *m.* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925. *Educ.*: Merchiston; St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U.P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931

and -1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary (ditto), 1931-35; Secretary (ditto); 1936-38; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31; Communications Member, Government of India, 1939-42. *Publications*: The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry (1928), etc. *Address*: Government House, Shillong.

COATES, ERIC THOMAS, C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S. Financial Adviser, Military Finance. *b.* Oct. 1, 1897, *m.* Edith Vandyke. *Educ.*: Heath Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in the Great War 1916-1920; Joined I.C.S. 1921; Served in Bengal 1921-1928; In various posts under Finance Dept., Govt. of India from 1928 to date. *Address*: 4, York Road, New Delhi.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1941); I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. *b.* 3rd November 1888. *m.* Joyce, *d.* of G. Turville Brown, Esq. *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932, 1934. Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind, 1935; Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936-37; Revenue Commissioner, Sind, 1937. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1940; Adviser 1942. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

CONRAN-SMITH, ERIC CONRAN, C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S.; Home Secretary, Government of India. *b.* 3 Dec. 1890; *s.* of late Herbert Blomfield Smith, M.I.C.E.; *m.* 1922, Gladys, *d.* of H. R. Dunk; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Dulwich College; Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1915; served with T. F. Batt. Devonshire Regt. in India and Palestine; Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921; Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928; Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, 1931; Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934. Jt. Secretary, Home Dept., Government of India, 1938. Jt. Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat (Public), 1938. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla. *Club*: United University.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAJPAL DORAJI, F. J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; recd. of Coronation Silver Medal, 1937; L. erintendent, Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Bombay. Educ.: Wilson



Who's Who in India.

Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts to the Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, Australia and United States of America; and Educational tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937 throughout principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. *Publications*: Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address*: Seagreen, Marine Drive, Bombay.

COOPER, SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI, KT. Bach. (1937). b. January 2, 1878. Member, Legislative Council representing Satara Dist., Bombay Presidency, since the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919-1937. Held the offices of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, November 1933-June 1934. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, June 1934-March 1937. Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister, Bombay Province from 1st April to 10th July, 1937 on which date the Congress Party accepted Office. He was President of the Satara District Local Board and Municipality for a number of years and worked for the welfare of the rural masses. He took a prominent part in the Scout Movement and is District Scout Commissioner, Satara District. Was Chairman of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund. *Address*: Huntworth, Satara.



COOPER, JAL MANEKJI, F.R.G.S., Associate British Philatelic Association Ltd., Member: Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc., Editor and Publisher of the "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer, Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories, etc., *Publication*: "Indian Rocket Mails." b. 29th March 1905; m. Tehmi, d. of Hormusji Cawasji. One daughter. *Address*: Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel: 31971.



COSSIMBAZAR. THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SENSCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal). Zemindar. Minister, Government of Bengal (Communication, Irrigation and Works), Ex-President of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society, and the Bengal

National Chamber of Commerce. He is also the President of the Murshidabad Association and Life-member of Viswa-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924. b. 1897. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, M.A. 1920. m. second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917. *Address*: Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

COUSINS, EDMUND RICHARD JOHN RATOLIFFE, B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1938), J.P., Adviser to H. E. The Governor, Bihar. b. April 22, 1888; m. Henrietta Mary Colebrooke Yewdall (nee Marshall). *Educ.*: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Joined the I.C.S., 1911; Mgte. and Coll. 1925; Commissioner of a Division 1937. *Address*: Patna.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, b. Belfast, Ireland, July 22, 1873. *Educ.*: various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Education). Private Sec., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Literary Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar, Madras, 1922-28; Professor of English Poetry, Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Organizer of Indian Art Gallery, Mysore, 1924, and of the Sri Chitralayam (Asian art gallery), Trivandrum, and Ranga Vilasom Palace Museum, Trivandrum, 1935; Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore. Lecturer on Indian art and culture in India, Japan, Europe and America; a Co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc. *Publications*: Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition, and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940); Twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc.; summarised in "A Study in Synthesis," 1934. *Address*: "Essendene," Trivandrum, Travancore, and "Ghat View," Kotagiri, Nilgiris, South India.

COWASJI JEANGIR, SIR, see Jehangir. COYAJEE, SIR JEANGIR COOVERJEE, KT. (1928). b. 11 Sept. 1875; s. of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Caius College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, Andhra University; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. *Publications*: The Indian Fiscal Problem; Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency

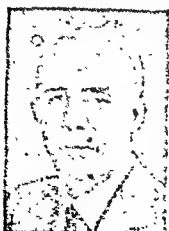
System. "India and the League of Nations." "The Economic Depression." "Studies in the Shahnameh." Address: Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

CRAIK, THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, G.C.I.E. (1941); K.C.S.I. (1932), *suc.* brother as 3rd Baronet, (1929). Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative. *b.* 1876; *m.* E. H. D'O Baker-Carr (*d.* 1930); *Educ.*: Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1899; Served in the Punjab in various capacities till 1919; From 1919 to 1922 employed in Home Dept., Govt. of India as Dy. and Ag. Sec. Chief Decy. to Punjab Govt., 1922 to 1927; Financial Commissioner, 1927 to 1930; Member, Executive Council, Punjab, 1930-34; Home Member, Governor General's Executive Council, 1934 to 1938; Governor of the Punjab, 1938 to 1941; Retired from I.C.S., 1941; Appointed Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative, Oct. 1941. Address: New Delhi.

CROFTON, RICHARD MARSH, C.I.E. (1941), B.A., Senior Moderator, History and Classics T.C.D., 1913, I.C.S. Director-General of Revenue, Hyderabad, Dn. Son of Capt. D. Crofton, R.N., *d.l.* *b.* 6th April, 1891; *m.* O. A. Stewart Cox; *Educ.*: Kelly College, and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1914; served in Central Provinces on Military Duty, 1917-1919; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Settlement Officer, 1925-27; Offg. Finance and Revenue Secretary, 1927-28; Excise Commissioner, Central India, 1931-1934; D.G.R., Hyderabad from 1935; Officiating Revenue and Police Member, 1937 and again in 1938-39. Commissioner, C. P., 1941; Address: Begumpet, Dn.

CROSTHWAITE, SIR HUGH STUART, Kt. (1941), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1926), I.C.S. (ret'd.). *b.* 20th October, 1879; *m.* Miss Dorothy Joubert de la Ferte. *Educ.*: Rugby and New College, Oxford. District Magistrate, Secretary to Local Government and Commissioner in the U. P. Acting Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Member, Federal Public Service Commission. Chairman, Central Interview Board, G. H. Q. Address: I. D. G. Club, New Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM, H. E. Sir GEORGE, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I. (1937), K.C.I.E. (1935),



O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor, N. W. F. P. *b.* 23 March 1888. *m.* K. M. Adair. *Educ.*: Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. Hon'ble

Member, N.W.F.P., 1932-36; Governor, N.W.F.P. 2-3-1937. Address: Government House, Peshawar.

DABOO, RAJ RATNA DINSHAW RUTTANJI, B.A., Zemindar, a veteran public worker, and a big landed proprietor. *b.* 25th September 1836. Daboo family, well-known for public spirit and philanthropy, have founded the Daboo Parsee General Hospital, the Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious Institutions. Took his Degree from Elphinstone College in 1906, and joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works Contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr. Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, Retired Civil Surgeon, Bombay Presidency. Elected Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-1925, and nominated by Government since 1940. Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari Municipality since 1914. Was the first elected President from 1923 to 1925. Again elected President, 1934-1936. Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari District Local Board since 1917. Was Vice-President for 7 years, was elected first non-official President in 1939. Has been a Director of the District Co-operative Bank since 1922 for 19 years, and its first non-official elected President for 17 years since 1924 onwards. Founded the District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and has been its President since. Worked as Member on the Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and several other Committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic Address by the public of Navsari for his selfless services for the people, in 1925. Was awarded the titles of "Rajya Bhushan" and a Silver Medal in 1927, and "Rajya Ratna" with a Gold Medal and "Poshak" by the Baroda Government in 1936 for meritorious service. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. Address: Loonsi-Kul, Navsari (Baroda State).



DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); K.C.S.I. (1936); LL.D. (Nagpur University) 1940. President, Council of State since 1933; *b.* Bombay, 30th July 1865. 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P.;



m. 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O. B. E., has two daughters: Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Governor, State, Cen- 1891; P. Industries

culta, 1911; Member lative Council, 1.

a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937. Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by the Government of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. *Publications*: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Clubs*: Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address*: Nagpur, C.P.

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, KT., I.C.S., (Retd.), Director and Partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited; Director, Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., The Andra-Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., etc. *b.* 24th April, 1884. *m.* to Manackbai Jamshetji Ardeshir Wadia. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Biliapur; Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum; Deputy Ratanagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Acting Secretary, Government of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. *Address*: C/o Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

DALAL, MERWANJEE BOMANJEE, b. 12th October 1901. B. J. J. School, Bombay. Matriculated Bombay London School of Economics and Political Science, 1918. Entered 1919. Son of the late Mr. Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the Stock Broking firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of the two active partners of the firm previous to its dissolution by mutual consent of the partners. He is now running a similar business in his own name. *Address*: 45/47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, THE HONOURABLE MANOCKJI NADIESHAW, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London); Leader, Independent Party, Council of State; Member, Committee on Petitions, Council of State; Member, Executive Committee, Empire Parliamentary Association; Member, Consultative Committee, Supply Dept. Govt. of India; Member of the Court, University of Delhi; Member, Executive Committee, All-India Tuberculosis Association;

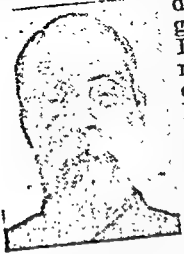
Member, Central Advisory Council, Railway Board, Govt. of India, 1939-40; Member, Local Advisory Committee, B. B. & C. I. Rly., 1939-40; Member of Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay 1939; Secretary, Engineering Industries Sub-Committee, National Planning Commission, 1939; Justice of the Peace, Bombay; Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor; *b.* 7th January 1905; *m.* Perinbai, daughter of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhiwandiwala. *Educ.*: Institute of Civil Engineers, London. Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawksley Prize 1931 (London), Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, (London), Fellow, Incorporated Association of Architects, (London), Fellow Incorporated Association of Surveyors, (London). *Publications*: "Whither Minorities," "Value of Gold", etc.

DALAL, DR. SIR RATANJI DINSHAW, KT., (1942), C.I.E. (1936), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., L.M. & S. *Educ.*: Khan Bahadur R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, Gokuldas Tejpal School, Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Coll., and University College, London. - King's Coronation Medal (1937); King's Silver Jubilee Medal (1935); Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1923); Resident Medical Officer, Finsbury Dispensary, London, 1896-97; Secretary of State's Doctor for Plague Duty in India, 18th November 1897; Dy. Sanitary Commr., Southern Registration Dt., Bombay, 14th June 1913; Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, Southern Registration Dt., Bombay, October 1921; Dir. - Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 23rd October 1923, retired Oct. 1925. Member, Indian Central Leg. Assem. from 1930 to 1942. *Publications*: Author of *Manual of Vaccination*. *Address*: 14, The Fort, Belgaum, M. & S. M. Railway, Bombay Presidency. *Clubs*: Belgaum English Club, Belgaum Parsi Club, and Mahableshwar Club.

DALIP NARAYAN SINGH, RAI BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C. Bihar, Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1883 in a renowned Barnwal Vaisya family in Monghyr. Son of Babu Jamuna Prasad and Grandson of Babu Ganga Prasad who is known for his Dan. His great grandfather Babu Lalji Shah built Kasthar-nighat on the bank of the Monghyr Ganges. Worked in Legislative council for 9 years. Built Zanana Hospital, Dharamsala and has donated over 5 lacs towards public causes and institutions. Donated Rs. 1,10,500 towards prosecution of the present war. Managing Proprietor: Radiant Chemical Co., A social reformer of Hindu sect. Commands respect among his caste men in all India.



DATTA, HEMENDRANATH; b. 1874 in Kastul, Dist. Mymensingh, Bengal; Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; joined Brahma Samaj in 1896; took up Social Career in 1897; m. Sarajubala Devi, d. of Ramdurlav Majumdar of Nowgong, Bengal; three sons—Dhirendranath, Rabindranath, Shuddhindranath; and one daughter. Founded H. Datta & Sons, Ltd. in 1929; Managing Agents for Ramdurlavpur Tea Co., Ltd.; Dooars Assam Union Tea Co. Ltd.; Chargola Valley Tea Estates, Ltd.; Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.; Bengal Canning and Condiment Works, Ltd. Controls: Calcutta Commercial Bank, Ltd.; Dominion Insurance Co. Ltd.; "Matribhumi" monthly magazine; "Matribhumi" Printing Press; "Krishak" daily newspaper; Janaseva Chemical Works; India Colour and Chemical Works; Murshidabad Silk Works; Roy Brothers; Assam Bengal Match and Timber Works and National Drug Co. Philanthropic Institutions; Ram Mohan Roy Seminary, Patna; Dacca Anath Asram; Dacca Widow's Home; Janaseva Mandal, Dhamoa, Bengal. Address: 15, Clive Street, Calcutta.



DATTA, N., B.A., G.D.A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. b. 14th July, 1892, in the district of Barisal, Bengal; graduated from the Dacca College in 1912; joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917; was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June, 1933. He was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for sometime as General Manager in 1936; later on promoted as Secretary in 1937; Director, Bengal Central Bank, Ltd. Deputy President, Indian Life Insurance Offices Association. Address: 38, Hindusthan Park or Hindusthan Buildings, Calcutta.



DATTA, NARENDRA CHANDRA, B.L., M.L.C., (Bengal) founder—Managing Director—"The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd." Member, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board; Chairman, Board of Directors, New Standard Bank Ltd.; Chairman, Insurance of India, Ltd.; Managing Agent: Mantala Tea Co., Ltd.; Ex-Secretary: Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-M.L.C., Tripura State; Ex-Chairman, Comilla Municipality; Founder, promoter and Director of many other Joint Stock Companies besides the above. b. 1878 of a Baidya family, at Kutchha, Tippera. While a student bent to



trade and commerce started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce. Started The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd. 1914; Mr. Butta Kristo Datta, B.Com., his eldest son, is the Managing Director of New Standard Bank Ltd. Address: Comilla.

DAVAR, PROF. SOHRAB R., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., J.P. Principal, Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. b. June 16, 1879; m. Shirin Davar, J.P. Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London. Advocate (O.S.) H. M. High Court, Bombay; First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935; President, Bombay Shareholders' Association; Vice-President, Parsi Central Association & Political League; Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee; Delegate to World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress, London, from Corporation of Bombay, 1932. Hon. Registrar for India of the Incorporated Sales Managers Association (Eng.), Corporation of Certified Secretaries (Lond.), and other British Professional Boards. Examiner to Universities; Clubs: Willingdon, Ripon and Cricket Club of India. Lately a Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay; author of standard text books on legal and economic subjects. Address: Residence.—Ruby Mansion, Napaeon Sea Road, Bombay; Chamber and College.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., b. 19th August 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar. Married to Shrimati Prabhakunver, daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a banker of Upleta. Two sons, three daughters. Joined the service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education, then joined the service of Nawanganagar State. There he organised a new insurance department. After the death of the late Maharaja retired from the State, went to England and opened a business in London (closed on account of war). He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes. He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey. Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London. Presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Louxor to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. Recreation: Reading and Farming. Clubs: Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A.A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay, Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot. Address: Prabha Kunj, Rajkot; 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.



DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). *b.* 1875. *Educ.*: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Editor, *Al Haq*, for three years. Organizer, first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902, and local Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, held at Karachi, 1907; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League 1907, President, The Provincial Muslim Educational Conference, held at Poona; President, First Educational Conference, Konkan, held at Ratnagiri. Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-12); Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Minister for Agriculture, Bombay (1924-27). President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-36; Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, 1936. Leader of the Opposition during the period of Congress Government, 1937-1939. *Publications*: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure) *Address*: Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1937. b. 1875. *Educ.*: At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901, he studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, and editor of the *Father Mathew Record*. He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1926 he became Assistant General of the Order; he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937, when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla; he succeeded the Most Rev. Anselm Kenealy who recently retired. At the appointment of the present Archbishop, the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla, the two seats of the Government of India. *Address*: The Cathedral House, New Delhi.

DENNEHY, HAROLD GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E. (1937). Chief Secretary, Government of Assam. *b.* December 18, 1890; *m.* Constance Isolda Alexander *d.* of late Col. Harvey Alexander, D.S.O. and Mrs. Alexander Dorset. *Educ.*: Clifton and Emmanuel; Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Indian Civil Service, Assam; On special duty with the Government of India, September 1926 to March 1927; Secretary, Transferred Depts., Govt. of Assam, June 1929 to March 1937. *Address*: Lumpyngad, Shillong, Assam.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1934. *b.* 1886. *m.* 1915 Dorothea Alice, *d.* of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn. *Educ.*: Blackburn Grammar School, Salford; Sussex

College, Cambridge; 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1911 (Cert. of Honour); K. C. 1928; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C.); Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon. Major, R.A.; Bench, Gray's Inn, 1931; Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. Trustee, Victoria Memorial; Chairman, Board of Governors, Mayo Hospital, Calcutta; Member of the Governing Body of La Martiniere, Calcutta; Chairman, Calcutta Blind School; Ex-officio Fellow, Calcutta University. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. Member, Congress Working Committee; Congress Party Leader and Leader of Opposition in Central Assembly; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; *b.* 13 October 1877. *m.* Ichhaben. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Some time Professor of History and Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay; Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt. during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry; joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932; was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine; re-arrested on 1st December 1940 and detained in Yeravda Central Prison under the Defence of India Rules for taking part in Congress Satyagraha movement. *Address*: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A., b. 29th February 1896; *m.* Gajrabai, *d.* of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai. *Educ.*: Bal Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934. (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, from 1931 to 1937; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address*: Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

DESAI, UMAKANT SHREE 2 BANABUR
(1942). Chairman, F. L. A.
Assurance Society Ltd. 1001

and Share Broker. b. 2nd May 1886; z. Wilson College, Bombay, B.A. (English Literature and Sanskrit) 1906; M.A. (Chemistry) 1908. m. Jerbanoo B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., 1917. Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Jubbulpore (1909-10), Manager, Bank of Morvi Ltd., 1924-25. Member and Director, Bombay Stock Exchange. Chemist, Carew & Co., Calcutta and Asansol, 1917. Member, Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents Association, Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee. Sometime Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Madras. President, Bombay Suburban Education Society, Khar; President, Wakola Welfare League, Wakola, Santa Cruz. Clubs: C. C. I. Address: Al-Kahira, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L.M.&S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A., Consulting Surgeon and Physician. b. 4th Jan. 1884. m. Annapurnabai, d. of Deshmukh of Wun. Educ.: Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital; Hon. Major at Lady Hart dinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. Publications: Some papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. Address: Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.) Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Political Member, Dewas State (Junior). b. December 1893. Educ.: Fergusson College, Poona. M.A. (Hons.) Edinburgh. Vans Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar, 1925. President, Shivaji Education Society since 1937; Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables. Elected to C. P. Council in 1930; Minister (Education and Agriculture), 1930-33. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37. Publication: "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." Address: Dewas (Junior), C.I.

DESHMUKH, MR. RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (C.P.), Member, National Defence Council and Additional Finance Minister to Gwalior. Prominent Maratha public man of Berar, 1916, Graduated at Cambridge and called to the Bar. 1917, President, Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920 to 1930, M.L.C., Nagpur Council except for 1926; 1926, M.L.A., 1925, First elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council. Resigned his Seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A.I.C.C. 1925, President, Maharashtra Conference, Satara. 1927-28, appointed Minister. 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C.P., also member, A.I.C.C. 1929, Formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, Resigned Ministry because ordered by Responsivist party to do so. 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay; 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur; 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; 1938, Resigned with Dr. Khare; 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (J.B.) State and Secretary C. I. and other States group. 1941, Elected to Chamber of Princes Minister's Committee. Address: Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar) & Gwalior.



DEVADOSS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAH, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932). Retd. Judge, Madras High Court. b. 18 Dec. 1868. m. Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss. Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah; Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Presidency College, Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevely District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. Member, Council of State, since 1930. Address: Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

DEVARAO SHIVARAM, Selling Agent of the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bangalore, Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Modern Mills, Ltd., Bangalore b. 10-7-1890. Educ.: London Mission High School, Bangalore; Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Vice-President, Rotary Club, Bangalore, 1941-42. Director, Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.; President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1926 and in 1938-39; President, Ramakrishna Students' Home; President, Deena Seva Sangh, President, Rotary Club, Bangalore, for 1942-43. Address: "Abshot," 4, Bellary Road, Bangalore.



DHADDA, (S.R.) SIDDHA RAJ, M.A. (Ald.), LL.B., (1931), Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association; Secretary, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Secretary, Indian Insurance Companies Association, etc. *b.* February 1909. Son of Munshi Gulabchand Dhadda, M.A. of Jaipur (Rajputana), Ex-Dewan of Jhabua (C.I.)



Educ.: at Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Canning College, Lucknow University and the University, Allahabad. Sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore. Member, Bengal Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh; Regularly contributing to various English and Hindi periodicals. *Address*: Security House, 102-A, Olive Street, Calcutta.

College, Lucknow University and the University, Allahabad. Sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore. Member, Bengal Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh; Regularly contributing to various English and Hindi periodicals. *Address*: Security House, 102-A, Olive Street, Calcutta.

DHANPAT RAI, DEWAN, JAGIRDAR, Chief of Eminabad, Dist. Gujranwala, *b.* 1888. *e.*: at the Government College, Lahore. Descendant of Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jowala Sahai, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family. Dewan Dhanpat Rai was deputed by the Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government, 1908-1911. Appointed an Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner at Ferozepur, 1909-1910; Wazir Wazarat, Kashmir State, 1908-1930; Governor, Jammu Province, 1930-31. Rendered notable services during the last War by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Red Cross Society, and supplying recruits. A leading Jagirdar of the State. H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir conferred the title of "Tazimi Sardar" on him. "Hereditary Tazim", conferred by His Highness, 1938. He has six sons named Iqbal Nath, Suraj Parkash, Prithvi Raj, Jaswant Rai, Balwant Rai and Izzat Rai. The eldest is B.A., B.Sc. (London), Bar-at-Law, and is now in the Kashmir Civil Service, the second is managing the Estate, the third is a Subaltern in the Maharatta Light Infantry, stood first in All-India Competitive Army Entrance Examination in 1937, is now a Staff Officer serving Overseas, the fourth passed with distinction the Chiefs College Diploma Examination in 1935, and is now B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., The fifth educated at the Prince of Wales, R.I.M. College is now in the Indian Air Force and the youngest is at the Doon School, Dehra Dun. *Address*: Jammu, Srinagar (Kashmir).



DHARAMDAS SAMALDAS PURBHODAS, Share, Stock, Exchange and Finance Broker, *b.* 22nd Oct. 1895. *Educ.*: at the New High School, Bombay, Under-Graduate. *m.* Kamalavati, *d.* of late Seth Jivandas Pitamber, J.P., on 15th Dec. 1916. Joined the firm of his grandfather Seth Purbhodas Jivandas Kothari in 1916. Director, The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, 1937-1939. Member: Advisory Board of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Managing Council of Harkisondas Narrotamdas Hospital, the Advisory Committee of the Yamunabai Nair Hospital, and National Medical College. Is a Trustee and Secretary of Purbhodas Jeevandas Kothari and Moolchand Vassonji Modh Vanik Boarding School, Dadar. Is on the Managing Committee of Waghji Laxmidas and Govindji Jetha Modh Boarding School, Rajkot. Is the Trustee of Lllavati Hindu Sanatorium, Devnali, Jekore Nivas, Bombay, and Kalidas Pragji Sanatorium, Borivli. *Hobby*: Reading religious literature. *Clubs*: C. C. I., and Hindu Gymkhana. *Address*: Stock Exchange New Premises, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: "Sea View," 57, Worli Estate, Bombay.



DHAWAN, RAI BAHADUR PURSHOTTAM LAL, B.A., 1901, M.A., 1902, MacLagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in M.A. (Punjab Univ.). Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College, winning Council of India Prize, 1906. Rai Bahadur, 1929, C.I.E., Jan. 1939. Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee. *b.* 1st October 1883. *Educ.*: at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, *m.* to Shrimati Dayavati, *d.* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.B.E., of Lahore, S.D.O. Construction, E.B. Ry., Gauhati, 1906-1909; O. & R. Ry., 1909-1916; N. W. Ry., 1916-1922; C. E. Prof. Roorkee, 1922-23; N. W. Ry., 1923-24; Dy. C. E. N., N. W. Ry., 1924-1931; Divisional Supdt., N. W. Ry., 1931-1934; Senior Govt. Inspector, Bombay, 1934; Chief Engineer, N. W. Ry., 1935; Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935-40; Member, Pacific Locomotive Committee, 1933-39. *Clubs*: "Cosmopolitan", Lahore. *Address*: 3, Race Course Road, Lahore.

DIAS, ANTONIO ROSARIO, Merchant & Landlord, *b.* 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa; naturalised British subject. *m.* Miss Petronilla Alves; 5 sons and 1 daughter. Founder of the firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Bombay. President, Tailors' Association for 10 years; member, Communal and Charitable Institutions. Creator of seamless suit which won Gold-Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay.



Toured Europe in 1934; Granted audience by Pope Pius XI & visited the Holy Land same year. During last war was R.I.N. contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts. *Residence*: A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay. Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana. *Office*: Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DINAJPUR, THE HON'BLE CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A. *b.* Dec. 28, 1894, *s.* of late Maharaja Sir Gijra Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. *m.* 1916. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. President, All-India Kayestha Conference representing five million Kayesthas; late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur; late Member, Bengal Leg. Council and Council of State; Vice-President, British Indian Association; Secretary, Bengal Landholders' Association; Member, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association, London, Bombay Natural History Society, Calcutta Literary Society, Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Bengal Flying Club, Road and Transport Development Association. *Publications*: "Maharaja's Speeches in Council". *Address*: Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur; 95, Russa Road, Calcutta.

DINA NATH, WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH, RAI BAHADUR, COLONEL, DEWAN, C. I. E., Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore. *b.* 13th March, 1885. *Educ.*:



Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Asst. Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State (1920-23); Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt. (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State (1924-25); Chief Secretary and Chief

Minister, Mandi State (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy (1930-33); Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept. (1933-36); Fellow of the Punjab University (1934-35); Retired from Patiala State, 1st January 1937; Minister-in-Waiting, Holkar State, February 1937, Finance Minister and then Prime Minister, 1939; A Member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, 1941; C. I. E., 1942. *Address*: Indore, C. I.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and President, Industrial Court, Bombay. *m.* Jolly Beha. J.P., and Hon. Magistrate. *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government

Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. *Publication*: "Psychology" (in Gujarati language). *Address*: "Sans Souci," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DOAK, JAMES MCHAFFIE, C.A. (Glasgow), Managing Director, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Partner, A. & F. Harvey; *b.* 1904; *m.* Miss Helen Gaylord in 1931; 2 *s.* Joined Madura Mills, 1928; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Standing Sub-Committee of Cotton Textiles Panel (Yarn & Sewing thread); Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., The Comorin Investment & Trading Co., Ltd., Harveys, Ltd., The Indian Mills Supply Co., Ltd. and Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, European Association, Madras; Founder-President, Madura Rotary Club; keenly interested in housing and welfare conditions of workers; an authority on industrial and commercial affairs, has contributed largely towards industrial progress and expansion; *Recreations*: big-game hunting, golf and tennis. *Address*: Pasumalai Hills, Madura.

DOCTOR, BHIOAJI EDULJI, A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), A.I.I.A., M.R. San. I. (Lon.), Chartered Architect. *b.* December 1901. *Educ.*:

Architectural course completed in Bombay.

Awarded Bombay Art

Society's Silver Medal for

Architectural merit. Proceeded

to England in 1929

for higher studies. Returned

qualified and specialized in 1934. Did research

work in various subjects; intricate

and ambitious schemes handled. Practised

as Doctor Mhatre & Desai; Doctor & Mhatre,

and now on his own since

1941. Honorary Architect—Parsi Uran

Colony; *m.* in 1933 Miss Juliette Degaillez

of Lausanne—Switzerland. One daughter.

Address: "Dhan-Nur," Sir Phirozshaw Mehta

Road, Fort, Bombay.

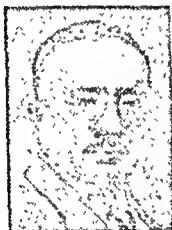


DONALDSON, JOHN COOTE, B.A., C.I.E. (1939), M.C. (1919), I.C.S. *Jt. Secy. to the Governor-General (Public).* *b.* May 24, 1895; *m.* Barbara Maud Kendall. *Educ.*: Felsted School, Dublin University. Military Service 1915-18; (Lt., Machine Gun Corps) I.C.S., 1920; *Secy. to the Governor, U.P., 1937-40.* *Address*: New Delhi; Simla.

DORMAN-SMITH, H. E. SIR REGINALD HUGH, P.C., 1939; Kt. cr. 1937; Governor of Burma since 1941. *b.* 1899; *s.* of Major E. P. Dorman-Smith, Bellamont Forest, Co. Cavan; *m.* 1921, Doreen Agnes Edith, *d.* of Sir John Watson, 2nd Bt. of Earnock; two *d.* *Educ.*: Harrow; R. M. C. Sandhurst, 15th Sikhs (I.A.) and 5th Batt. Queen's Royal Regt. (T.A.); County Alderman, 1931-35 and J.P. for Surrey; President, National Farmers Union, 1936-37; M.P. (U. Petersfield Division of Hants, 1935-40; H. M. Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries, 1939-40. *Clubs*: White's, Carlton. *Address*: New Delhi.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; **RT. REV. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH**, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug. 1874. *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College. One of the founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications*: 'India and the Christian Movement,' 'Christ in the Indian Villages,' 'Christian Giving' and 'Holy Matrimony' and 'Sabbath or Sunday?'. *Address*: Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

DOSSANI, KHAN BAHADUR (GULANHOOSAIN ALLIDINA DOSSANI). b. in Bombay 1898. Came to Calcutta 1916. m. in Bombay



1920. Has one son and two daughters. Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Sabé Palace, Calcutta. Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation, Partner, Dossani & Co. (Government and Military Contractors). Partner, Dossani Bros. (Chief Agents: Messrs. Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.). Director, Adamji

Jute Mills Ltd. Calcutta Rotary Club. Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Executive Committee Member, Mohamedan Sporting Club, Lake Club. Member, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India. Three Hundred Club. Treasurer, Calcutta Historical Society. *Address*: 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

DOW, H. E. Sir HUGH, K.C.S.I. (1940), C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1932), Governor of Sind. b. 8th May 1880, m. Ann, d. of J. Sheffield. One s. one d. *Educ.*: Aske's Hatcham School, University College, London. Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay 1921. Acting Secretary, Finance Dept., 1923; Financial Adviser to P.W.D. 1926; Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33. Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director General of Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40. *Address*: Government House, Karachi.



DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Sir Digby Livingstone, Kt. cr. 1937; C.S.I. (1933); C.I.E. (1927); late I.C.S.; late Chairman, U. P. Public Services Commission. 8th s. of late W. Drake-Brockman, Supdt. Engr. P. W. D. (U.P.); m. Gladys Kate, d. of late Major-General S. M. Renny, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.A.; one s. one d. *Educ.*: Dulwich College; Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar); Litt. Hum. 1st Class, 1900; I.C.S., 1900; arrived India, 1901; Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muttra, Gorakhpur, Etawah, Agra; Assistant Settlement Officer, Banda, 1905-08; Settlement Officer, Allahabad, 1912-15; Saharanpur, 1917-20; Revenue Member, Regency and State Council, Jodhpur State, 1920-29; Commr., Fyzabad Divn., 1929-32; Bareilly, 1932-33; Member, Board of Revenue, U.P., 1933-36; retired, 1936. *Publications*: District Gazetteers of Muttra, Etawah, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun; Final Settlement Reports, Allahabad and Saharanpur. *Recreations*: Tennis, golf, etc. *Address*: c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, W. 1; Bombay.

DUDHORIA, NABAKUMAR SING, g. s. OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZINGANJ. Zemindar and Banker. b. 1904, m. sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. *Educ.* privately. Honorary Magistrate, Special Director, Aryastan Insurance Co., Calcutta; Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; Member, British Indian Association; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Association; Marwari Association; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Muhammadan Sporting Club; Kallighat Sports Association; Patron—Bengal Music Association; Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; President, Friends' Union Club, Berhampore, Bengal; Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club. *Address*: Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.



DUGGAN, Sir JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir O. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 8 April 1861, m. Miss Parakh. *Educ.*: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications*: A number of papers on ophthalmic research and of great scientific value.

contributions to various periodicals. Address: The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNDAS, AMBROSE DUNDAS FLUX, B.A., C.I.E. (1936). Resident in Waziristan (1941). *b.* April 14, 1899; *m.* Mary Forrest, *d.* of Rev. Canon Bracewell of Sheffield. *Educ.*: Harrow, R.M.A. Woolwich and Christ Church, Oxford. 2nd Lieut. Royal Artillery, September 1918; Entered I.C.S. 1922; Political Agent, North Waziristan 1928-31; *D. C.* Peshawar, 1934-36. Chief Secy. to Govt., N.W.F.P. 1937-41. Address: Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P.

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., F.N.I., I.E.S. (retd.); Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Chemical Service; Principal, Government College, Lahore, 1936-1939; Prof. Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924; (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic). *b.* 23 Sept. 1885. *m.* Freda Gladys Burgoyne, elder *d.* of F. W. Burgoyne-Wallace (1920). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-1914; Khalsa College, Lahore, 1917-1939; Government College, Lahore, 1917; Cordite Indian Munitions Board, 1918-1921; Vice-Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921; President, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Member, Naturally Occurring Salts Committee; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; Member, Drugs Act Advisory Board and Drugs Supply Committee. Publications: papers in Chemical journals. Address: Central Revenues Control Laboratory, Agricultural Research Institute, P. O. New Delhi.

DURGADAS MEHRA, SETH, Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay. *b.* in October 1912. Son of the late Seth Lala Jaigopal of Amritsar. *m.* Miss Parkashvati, *d.* of Seth Lala Tirathram of Amritsar. Educated at the P.B.N. High School, joined his father's firm Omprakash Durgadas in 1929. Became partner in the same firm in 1933. Has travelled extensively in Japan, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, China, Ceylon and India. Clubs: the Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Presidency Radio Club. Address: 468, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.



EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor. *b.* 2 September 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R. A. F. Address: C/o Eastley Lam & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHAY (3rd) Baronet J.P.; b. 13th April, 1903; succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, Matunga, Bombay; President of the Muslim Committee, Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936 and 1941; presided over the Gujarati Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936 and Provincial Muslim League Conference in 1941; Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1937; Salare-e-Suba; Bombay Provincial Muslim National Guards. Address: "Belvedere," Warden Road, Bombay.

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions. *b.* March 25th 1875. *m.* Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School, Handsworth, Birmingham, Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. Publications: *The Life and Teaching of Tukaram*, article on Tukaram in Vol. XII of Hastings' *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*; several other English and Marathi books, Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series. Address: United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.

ENGINEER: MAJOR (DR.) SORAB KAKHOSHUR, F.R.C.P.E., L.M. & S., F.O.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), Associated Officer, 1940, Associated Serving Brother, 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John (1929), with Bar, 1934, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936, Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919. *b.* 28th April 1882. *e.* at Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin; The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. First Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology



in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36, Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital for over 23 years. Hon. Major I.M.S. since 1919. Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21. President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, 1934-40. Committee Member, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay. Is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications*: Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus and Civil and Military Practice; treatment of Diarrhoeas; Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address*: 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

ESMAIL, ABDULKARIM PANJU, Senior Partner of the firm E. A. Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay. Founded these firms in 1914. *b.* at Zanzibar (British East Africa). 1 daughter.



Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar, Joint Hon. Secretary, the Anjuman-i-Faiz i-Panjetani, for the last 6 years, Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Asharia Jamat, Bombay. *Address*: Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Bombay.

FARIDKOT, CAPTAIN H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRABANS, RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. *of. b.* 1916, *s.* in 1918 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. *Address*: Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* June 15, 1890. *Educ.*: Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address*: Dharwar.

FATEHSINHJI, RAJKUMAR OF LIMBDI. *b.* 7th October 1900. *Educ.*: at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Peterhouse, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London. Took two honours degree: B.A., LL.B., at Cambridge in 1922 and called to the Bar, 1924. *m.* Rajkumari Nirmalkumari, *d.* of Col. Rajkumar Prithirajsinhji of Rajpipla. Two sons. Appointed Dewan, Limbdi State, September 1924. Accompanied H.H. of Palampur as Special Secretary to League of Nations in 1928. Since becoming Dewan has introduced many reforms both administrative and social within the State. Has revised and codified all State laws, has abolished child-marriages and wasteful caste customs. Has introduced wholly elected Municipality in the town of Limbdi and wholly elected Panchayats in all unalienated villages of the State. Has also taken prominent part in converting the Rajkumar College at Rajkot into a Public School on



English Public School lines. Elected member of all India State Ministers Committee from Western India States Group in 1940. *Address*: Limbdi.

FIELD, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt., C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935. *b.* 19 November 1881. *m.* 1st 1910 Muriel Hay, *d.* of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay. 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, *d.* of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi, 1s. *Educ.*: Tonbridge School, R.M.C., Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1900—1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1935. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

FISHER, LT.-COL. GERALD THOMAS, C.I.E. (1938), Resident for Central India. *b.* 27th August, 1887. *m.* to Ruth Alice *d.* of Brig.-General Sir Edward Le Marchant, Bart., C.B., C.B.E. *Educ.*: Bradfield and Lincoln College, Oxford. 1/3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, 1900; Indian Political Service 1915; served North-West Frontier, Central India, Baluchistan, Persia, Aden, Kathiawar, Hyderabad; Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, 1935-1937; Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares, 1937-1940; Resident for Central India 1940. *Address*: Indore Residency, C. I.

FITZE, SIR KENNETH, K.C.I.E. (1941), B.A. Oxon., C.I.E. (1932). Political Secretary to H.E. The Crown Representative, *b.* Jan. 6, 1887; *m.* Helena *d.* of F. J. Bairsto. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1911; employed in Political Dept. since 1915; held the post of Resident for Central India, 1935-40. *Address*: Political Dept., Delhi; and Meadvale House, Redhill, Surrey.

FITZHERBERT, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT, K.C.I.E. (1941), C.B. (1937); C.M.G. (1919); Royal Navy. *b.* 10 August 1885; son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon; *m.* Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col. L. H. Hanbury. Joined H. M. S. Britannia, 1900; Lieutenant, 1907; Commander, 1917; Captain, 1924; Rear-Admiral, 1936; served Battle of Jutland (despatches); Flag-Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16; commanded Signal School, Portsmouth, 1932-34; H. M. S. Devonshire, 1934-36; Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy, 1937. Promoted Vice-Admiral, 1939; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Russian Order of St. Anne. *Address*: Admiral's House, Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, LT.-COL., ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1939); B.A., (Hons.), Cantab. C.I.E. (1941), J. P. Master, Security Printing, India and Controller of Stamps. *b.* 17 August 1893. *m.* 1926, Nancy, *d.* of Rev. John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Graywood, Surrey. 1 s. 3 d. *Educ.*: Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22; Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich,

1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927-29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934. *Publications:* Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France; Work of Military Engineers in Indian Mints. *Address:* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FORRESTER, CHARLES, A. H.-W.C.; F.I.C., Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.; Principal, Government of India School of Mines, Dhanbad, India, since 1936; b. 6th March 1895; *u.s.* of late William Fordie Forrester, H.M. Sasine Office, Edinburgh; m. 1933, Joyce Annie, *o.d.* of H. P. Gripton, Harlow; one s. one d. *Educ.:* Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, 1919-26; Professor of Chemistry and Assaying, Indian School of Mines, 1926; Fellow of the Institute of Fuel; Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers; Director of Research, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee; specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology. *Publications:* contributions to Trans. of Mining and Geological Institute of India (Bronze, Silver and Gold medals, Govt. of India Prize twice) & Proc. of Nat. Inst. of Sciences of India, and to The Journal of the Inst. of Fuel. *Recreations:* Tennis, motoring, music. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E.I. Rly. Club: Bengal United Service, Calcutta.

FORSTER, SIR MARTIN ONSLOW, Kt., 1933; Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1905); b. 1872. m. 1925, Elena, d. of the late William Hall Haynes, Cadiz, Spain and widow of Horace Parodi, Gibraltar. *Educ.:* Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; A Director of British Dyes, Ltd., 1915-18; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. *Publications:* Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society. *Address:* Mysore City.

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.San.I., F.N.I. b. 1868, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. *Educ.:* Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation. Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow. First visited India in 1905 on special duty for

Government of Bengal. From 1916 to 1924, Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist, Dramatist and Novelist. b. 19 Dec. 1880. m. Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Ratiya Begum of Janjira. *Educ.:* School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Toth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers' Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. Pictures acquired for permanent collection by National Public Galleries, amongst them are, the Tate Gallery, London, The Luxemburg in Paris, City Art Gallery, Manchester, The Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, etc. Painted 1st dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi in 1926-27 and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B.' For several years Art Adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. Exhibited his entire works by invitation, at the Manchester City Art Gallery, 1930. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Has written several dramas. Two were produced in London, "Daughter of Ind," at the Arts theatre during Coronation week, and again in July and August 1937. The "Invented Gods" was produced at the Embassy Theatre, London, in 1938. *Publications:* "Gilded India," "Invented Gods," "Daughter of Ind," and History of the Bene-Israelites of India. *Address:* Villa Atiya, Warden Road, Bombay.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ABHIVATHAMA BALACHARTYA, M.A., M.B.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shaligram, Ap. of Satara. *Educ.:* Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Captain and is Second-in-Command, 1st (Bombay) Bn. U.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C.

Volunteer Corps. *Publications*: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students, which include Kalidasa's *Ritusamhara*; Kalidasa's *Sakuntala*; Bana's *Harsacarita*; Dandin's *Dasakumara Carita*; Bhatta Narayana's *Venisamhara*, Annambhatta's *Tarka Samgraha*, Bhasa's *Svapnavasavadatta*; Mammata's *Kavyaprakasa*, etc. *Address*: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

GANDHI, BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province. *b.* October 1888; *m.* Shrimati Baldevi, *d.* of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan, *Educ.*: C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate", Mianwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922, convicted in 1930, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, was President, Bar Association, Mianwali, for a long time; Resigned from the cabinet in Nov. 1939, in obedience to the orders of the Congress High Command. *Address*: Dera Ismail Khan.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., offg. Controller of Supplies, Govt. of India, Calcutta. *b.* 5th November, 1901. *Educ.*: Bombay and Benares Hindu University. *m.* 1926, Rambhagauri, G. A. Joined Bombay Labour Office as Statistical Assistant, 1926; Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association; Secretary, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, 1932-36; Secretary, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30; Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37; Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement, Ltd., and Rohitas Industries Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40; Manager, Kalyanji Mavji & Co., Colliery Proprietors, 1940-41; Member, U.P. and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee, 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee, 1940. *Publications*: Various papers to Economic Conferences; An Annual each year in October on the Indian Sugar Industry, and the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. *Address*: 30, Puddupukur Road, Calcutta.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869. *Educ.*: at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced

to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1924. Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 6th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. Undertook a "Fast unto death" at Rajkot in 1939 to induce the Thakore Sahib to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention, agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, whose judgment went in his favour. Inaugurated in Oct. 1940 a campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience. *Publications*: "Indian Home Rule," "Universal Dawn," "Young India," "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati), "Autobiography" 2 Vols., "Self-Indulgence vs. Self-control", "Guide to Health"; also "Harijan" in English, Gujarati and Hindi. *Address*: Sevagram, near Wardha.

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930); I.A. & A.S., Retired; *b.* 9 May 1877. *m.* to Bhagyabharée Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; appointed acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association; Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab); Fellow, Punjab University. *Address*: New Delhi, Simla, Sangrur (Jind State).

GANGULEE, NAGENDRA NATH, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E. (1929). Author and lecturer. *b.* November 2, 1889; *m.* to *p.d.* of Rabindranath Tagore. *Educ.*: at University of Calcutta, of Illinois (U.S.A.), and of London. Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921-1931); member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928); Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931); Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, League of Nations (1934-1939). *Publications*: Problems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular), 1917; War and Agriculture (1919); Researches on Leguminous plants (1926); Problems of Rural life (1928); Notes on Constitutional Reform (1930); India: What Now? (1932); Christ Triumphant (1934); The Indian Peasant and his environment (1935); The making of

Federal India (1936); Health and Nutrition in India (1939); What to eat and Why (1940). Several vernacular books for juvenile readers. Add: The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

GANS, OSCAR, M.D. (Freiburg), M.D. (Rome), skin specialist b. 6th February 1888, m. Bertha A. F. Schweers, 1914, 2 children: Bruno and Gertrud. Educ.: The Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Freiburg. Graduated with honours, 1912. Research work in Pathology and Dermatology, 1912-14. During Great War in Military Med. Service. 1919 lecturer, 1924 associate professor of Dermatology in the University of Heidelberg. 1926 invited to lecture in U.S.A., i.e., Mayo Clinic, Rochester (Minn). 1930 nominated professor of dermatology and syphilology, Principal of the University Hospital for skin and ven. diseases in the University of Frankfurt-on-Main. Disposed 1934. In India since 1934. Publications: 82 scientific papers on medicine, particularly dermatology. His book "Histologie der Hautkrankheiten", 2 vol., Berlin 1925 and 1928, brought him international reputation. Honorary or correspondent member of 12 European and American medical societies, i.e., The American Dermatological Association. Address: S. Wodehouse Road, Bombay.



GARWARE, B. D., Governing Director of Garware Motors Ltd., and Garware Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay. Is also Director of Garware Motors (London) Ltd., London; Bombay Neon Sign Company Ltd., and the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. b. at Tasgaon, District Satara, on 21st December 1905. After completing education at Sangli, started an automobile business styled as the Deccan Motor Agency in 1921 which is now incorporated into Garware Motors Limited. Keen sportsman, having particular enthusiasm in cricket. Clubs: Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., Bombay. Address: Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.



GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly KANHAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly; Barrister-at-Law. b. 28th August 1899, m. Husnara Aziz Ahmed. Converted to Islam in 1933. Educ.: Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director (1923-35). President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930-33; Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahrar Party, 1934; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature, 1935. Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (1939). Publications: Leone (1921); Uncle Sham, 29th Ed. (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed. (1930); The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). This England (1937); Rebel Minister, 1938. Address: Lahore.

GARBETT, SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922), C.I.E. (1917); Officer, St. John of Jerusalem (1938). b. 22 May 1881, m. Marjorie Josephine. Educ.: King Williams College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum. B.A. (1st Class Hons.): Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Asst. Secy., India Office; Member, Secretariat Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; Senior Secretary, Revenue Board, 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935. Chairman, Punjab Govt., Forest Commission, 1937. Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1937. Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority (in addition to other duties), 1940. Retired, Dec. 1941: appointed Chairman Central Interview Board (G.H.Q.). Address: C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Lahore.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J.P., James Finlay & Co., Limited. b. 11th July 1886, m. Jean Balkie Gunn, d. of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. Educ.: George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; served on the Committee, the Millowners' Association, 1919-1937. Deputy Chairman 1924, Chairman 1926; Director, The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., 1924-25, Chairman 1926-1937; Director, East Indian Cotton Association, Limited, 1923-24, 1929-1931; served on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee, 1924-1937; Trustee-Bombay Port Trust, 1927-1937; Chairman, Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., 1931-1939; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Director, The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; The

Who's Who in India.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co.,
Ltd.; The Western India Match Co., Ltd.
Address: Sethna House, Carmichael Road,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

GENTLE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK
WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court,
Madras, 1936 to 1941; High Court, Calcutta,
since 1941 b. 12th July 1892, elder son of
Sir William Gentle of Thetford, Norfolk.
Educ.: at Queen's College, Cambridge, m.
1927, Ursula Willmer d. of the late
C. Percival White, M.V.O. and has one
son. Called to the Bar in 1919; South
Eastern Circuit, Recorder of Margate, 1935-
36; Member of General Council of the Bar,
1921-26 and 1935-36. Served European
War, 1914-19, in Sussex Yeomanry, Lt.
transferred to First Life Guard and Flanders,
with that regiment in France and Flanders,
and also attached to Guards Machine Gun
Regiments. Retired in 1919, Captain.
Recreations: Shooting and Fishing. Clubs:
Carlton; Madras Club, Madras and Bengal
Club, Calcutta. Address: Eastwick Cottage,
Great Bookham, Surrey; High Court of
Judicature, Calcutta.

GERRARD, CHARLES ROBERT, J.P., A.R.C.A.,
R.B.A., R.O.I., F.R.S.A.; painter; Director,
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Member of
Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum,
Bombay; s. of John Thomas Gerrard, Lan-
caster; m. Doris Warne. Educ: Antwerp.
Early training Lancaster School of Art; Royal
College of Art, London, 1915-20; A.R.C.A.;
studied art in France, Belgium and Italy;
Exhibitor R.A.; one-man exhibition, London,
1927, 1929 and 1931; work exhibited in New
York, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Van-
couver; painting purchased for the Birming-
ham City Art Gallery; two works purchased
for the private collection of Lord Ivor Spencer
Churchill, one man show, French Gallery,
London, 1933. Portrait of Mrs. Mollison
(Amy Johnson) purchased by Lord Wake-
field and presented to Hull Art Gallery.
Art Society Publications. Paintings re-
produced in colour for the Studio and Colour
Magazine. Recreation: Travel. Address:
School of Art Bungalow, Bombay, India.

GHIA, MAGANIL CHUNHAL, M.L.A.
Bombay b. November 6, 1885. Started
business in 1905 in machinery, stores, dyes
and piecegoods. Has been to Europe several
times and to Japan also. He
is Chairman of Shri Amrita
Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad since
Jadish Mills Ltd. Baroda.
Started in 1922 Healths and
Reeds Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.
Member Indian Merchants'
Chamber since 1925 and
is on its Committee since
1931, was the Chairman
Vice President in 1940 and
represents it on the Bombay Provincial War
Supply Advisory Committee Elected President
of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1941
Address 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.



GHOSAL, SIR JOSNA, Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1929),
C.I.E. (1918), K-i-H Gold Medal (1912).
b. June 13, 1871; Educ.: Metropolitan &
St. Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta. University
College, Oxford. Passed into the I.C.S.,
Bombay Presidency, 1895; Retired as
Ag. Executive Member of Council, 1930;
Since then Member, Council of State, and
Government Whip. Address: 3, Sunny
Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GHOSE, ASWINIKUMAR, Federal Court Advocate,
Joint Secretary, Bengal Mahajan Sabha,
b. June 12, 1889, m. 1913, 3 d. 1 son alive.

c. Calcutta University &
London University College,
former Prof. Ripon &
Serampore Colleges & Exa-
miner, Calcutta University;
Vakil, Calcutta High Court,
1917, sworn advocate, O. S.
1927, enrolled Federal Court,
1941; of foundation edi-
torial staff, *Serrant*; some-
time chief asst. editor,
Modern Review and *Prabasi*;
& asst. editor, *Bengalee*;
Editor, *Bengali Weekly*, *Vichitra*; elected
member, Bengal Provincial Congress Com-
mittee, 1917. Member of its Executive Com-
mittee, 1922-23. Asst. Secretary, Secretary,
Co-operation Party, Bengal 1926. Secretary,
Bengal Franchise Committee which gave
evidence before Lohian Committee, Joint
before Provincial Franchise Committee, Joint
Enquiry Committee, gave evidence to Parliament,
Select Committee of both Houses of India's
status in an Indo-British Commonwealth;
1933 in London urging equality of India's
Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha,
1933-35, Secretary, Bengal Hindu Political
Conferences on White Paper and Joint Select
Committee Report, 1935 & 36, founder, Vice-
President, Bengal Hindu Sabha, Vice-President,
Hindu Nationalist Party, running general
elections, 1936; witness, Hind Commission,
appointed member of Board of Econo-
mics Enquiry by Govt. of Bengal, 1938;
reappointed 1940 member of its three sub-
committees. Publications: Contributions on
literary and political subjects in periodicals
and abstracts of certain law books. Perma-
nent Address: Niphung, P. O. (D) Rang-
pur.



GHOSE, SRI AKHINDBO b. Bengal, 15 Aug.
1879. Educ. Cambridge. Publications
The Life Divine, 2 Vols. Essays on the Gita,
2nd edition. Ideal of Human Unity, National
Education, War and Social Determination, 2nd
edition. War and Progress, 2nd edition,
superman, 2nd edition. Evolution, Thoughts
and glimpses, Kathopanishad, text and
translation, Ishopanishad, text, translation
and commentary, 2nd edition. Renaissance in
India, The Ideal of the Karmayogin; Yoga
and its Objects, Uttara Parva Speech; The Age
of Kalidasa; The Mother, The Riddle of this
World, Lights on Yoga, Reviews, Tilak-
Nerachitus; Views and Ahimsa (Poem);
Banking—Dayananda, Prabhu (Poem);
2nd edition; Raji

Love and Death (Poem); Songs to Myrtilla (Poems), 2nd edition; The Century of Life (a free translation in verse of Bhartrihari's Niti-Sataka); Six Poems; Poems, Arabinder Patra, 5th edition; Dharma O Jatiyata, 2nd edition, Gitar Bhumika; Kara Kahini; Pondicherir Patra. Address: Pondicherry.

GHOSE, HEMENDRA PRASAD, Author and Journalist. Editor Basumati, Calcutta; s. of Girindra Prasad Ghose; b. 24 Sept. 1876, m. Monorama. Educ.: Calcutta Presidency College; B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London; was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917; representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918. Publications: "Press and Press Laws in India," etc. Address: 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

GHOSE, SIR SARAT KUMAR, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Kt.; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. b. 3rd July 1879. m. Belle, d. of Mr. De. M.A., I.C.S. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed 1929, Knighted, 1938. Retd., 1939. Address: 226/2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

GHOSH, SHUSIL CHANDRA, Managing Proprietor: Universal Trading Co., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta. Managing Director: South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., New Gobindapur Coal Co., Ltd., Hiron & Co., Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines. b. in Calcutta on 15th February, 1888. Director: Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Rishra. Twice elected as the Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940). Appointed by the Government of India as Employer's Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva.



(1931). Served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Elected on the Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927). Elected on the Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33). Elected on the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34). Elected on the Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board). Elected on the Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33). Elected on the E. I. Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, 29, 30, 31). Elected on the Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal. Elected on the Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal). Elected on the Asansol Mines Board of Health. Address: 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.

GHUZZNAVI, Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hossein Khan, Kt. (1936), Landlord and Merchant. b. Nov. 11, 1876; s. of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuzznavi, m. in 1896 Mariam Khatoun (decd); no children. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Member of the Indian

Legislative Assembly since 1926. Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; Member Consultative Committee in India (1933); Railway Standing Finance Committee; Central Advisory Committee of Railway; Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Member, Court, University of Dacca and Aligarh; Fellow of the Calcutta University; Member Governing Body, Islamia College and City College Council, Calcutta; President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta; Member Royal Asiatic Society; Trustee, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Chairman, Calcutta Port Haj Committee; Member, Governing Body, I.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-1940); Sheriff of Calcutta 1934-35; Member, Agricultural Society, Calcutta; Member, Horticultural Society; Member of Advisory Export Advisory Council; Member, Industrial Committee for Supply; Member, Research Utilization Committee; Chairman, Indian National Maritime Union; Member, Bengal Defence Loan Committee; Member, Evacuees' Reception Committee; Sub-Committee; The Muslim Evacuees Sub-Committee; Vice-President, Civil Recruitment Committee; Clubs: Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, New Delhi Gymkhana Club and New Delhi Aero Club. Proprietor, Messrs. A. H. Ghuznavi & Co., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta; Chairman, Messrs. H. J. Borton & Co., Ltd., 59, Mark Lane, London. Residence: 18, Canal Street, Intally P.O. Calcutta; Country House, Santikunja, Tangail (Dt. Mymensingh), Bengal.

GIBSON, SIR EDMUND CURREY, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1941), C.I.E. (1933), Resident, Western India States. b. 6th July, 1886. Educ.: Merchant Taylors' School; St. John's College, Oxford; University College, London. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces), 1910; Indian Political Service from 1917. Address: The Residency, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

GIDNEY, SIR CLAUDE HENRY, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1937), K.C.I.E. (1942), Resident at Hyderabad since October 1938. b. 23rd November, 1887. m. Muriel Katharine d. of Lt.-Colonel H. F. Shairp, O.B.E., I.A. (retd.). Educ.: Haileybury College, Oxford, and London University. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1911; and Political service of the Government of India, 1914; Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province, 1928-32; Member, Executive Council of the Governor of N.-W. F. Province, 1932-33 and 1936-1937. Address: Hyderabad, Dn.; C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

GILDER, DR. MANOHERSHA DHANJIBHAI DORABI, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Formerly Minister of Health, Govt. of Bombay, b. November, 1882. m. to Miss Hirabai Ardeshr Contractor, L.M. & S. Educ.: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital; Hon. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine,

Who's Who in India.

Seth G. S. Medical College. Publications:
The Human Electrocardiogram (with Sir
Thomas Lewis). The Pulse in Aortic Disease.
Address: 67 F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, Kt. (1927).
B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-
at-Law; Adviser to Steel Corporation of
Bengal; Director, Steel Corporation of
Bengal; Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.;
British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London);
Member, London Board, Indian Iron and
Steel Co., Ltd. b. Nov. 1875, m. Frenny
Bezonji. Educ.: Govt. High School and
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall,
Cambridge; Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate.
Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt.
Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative
Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920;
President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation,
1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly,
1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board,
1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July
1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1931;
Member, Round Table Conference, 1932; World Economic
Ottawa Conference, 1932; President, Indian Air
Conference, 1933; President, Indian Air
Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941.
Address: 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GLANCY, H. E. SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K.C.S.I.
cr. 1940.; K.C.I.E., cr. 1935; C.S.I., 1933;
C.I.E., 1924; Governor of the Punjab, b. 31st
December 1882; s. of Col. T. Glancy, R.E., m.
1914, Grace Steele; one son.
E.: Clifton, Monmouth;
Exeter College, Oxford.



Entered Indian Civil Service,
1905; served in the Punjab
as Assistant Commissioner
and Political Assistant;
temporary Under-Secretary
to Government of India,
Foreign Department, March
1913 to November 1913; As-
sistant Resident, Mewar, May,
1914; 1st Assistant to the
Governor-General in Rajputana,
March, 1915; 1st Assistant to Resident in
Kashmir, December 1918; Deputy Secretary
to Government of India, Political Depart-
ment, October 1921 and again April 1927,
employed under Kashmir Durbar from Nov-
ember 1921; Officiating Political Secretary
to Government of India, June 1929; Officiat-
ing Agent to Governor-General. Punjab
States, April 1929; in foreign service as
President, Council of State, Jaipur, October
1929; Officiating Resident and A.G.G.,
Punjab States, April 1932, Officiating Poli-
tical Secretary to Government of India,
Foreign and Political Department July 1932
and again July 1933; confirmed November
1933; Resident and A.G.G. in Central
India, June 1933. Member, Council of State,
variously from July 1933; Secretary, Chamber
of Princes, October 1934; Political Adviser to
H. E. the Crown Representative, 1938.

Club: East India and Sports.
Punjab Governor's Camp, India. Address:

GNANADICKAM, THE RT. REV. MGR. A.
Vicar-General, Honorary Registrar of Co-
operative Societies. Recipient of a gold
medal from His Majesty's Government,
Director of Religious Communities, Manager
of St. Joseph's Girls' High School, and of
Elementary Schools. Member, Kumbakonam
Municipality and Advisory Committee of
the Excise Dept. b. 1883. Educ.: Petite
Seminaire College, Pondicherry. Parish Priest
of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in
succession. The Manager of St. Mary's
Industrial School and Orphanage: Censor
deputatus of Catholic Publications. As
Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and
cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk; had a
few of them trained as teachers and organised
many Co-operative Societies among them.
As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore
District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality
he rendered great service to the poor. An
educationist, he built two high schools and
several Elementary schools, and was member
of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam,
First Grade College. He built several churches
and convents. On the death of Rt. Rev.
Mgr. M. A. Xavier, the Bishop made him
Vicar-General. Address: Bishop's House,
Kumbakonam, S.I.

GODBOLE, KESHAY VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB
(1934), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Phaltan State.
b. 21st September (1889). m. 18th March
(1910) to Miss Thakur, d. of the late Rao
Bahadur G. V. Joglekar. Educ.: at the

New English School and
Fergusson College, Poona.
Entered Phaltan State
Service on 27th Oct. 1921,
as First Class Sub-Judge,
then Settlement Officer,
Huzur Chitnis, Registrar,
Co-operative Societies and
High Court Judge. Ap-
pointed Dewan, 6th Feb.
(1929); Attended the 2nd
and 3rd Round Table
Conferences and, represented the States of
Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Jamkhandi, Jath,
Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and
Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg. before
a committee presided over by Mr. R. A.
Butler, the then Under-Secretary of State
for India, and also gave evidence on their
behalf before the Joint Parliamentary
Committee in 1933; was awarded King George
VI Silver Jubilee Medal and King George
VI Coronation Medal. Is regarded as pos-
sessing very intimate knowledge of matters
concerning smaller States especially in the
Deccan. Publication: Maharashtra, Phal-
tanal. Address: Phaltan (Dist. Solapur).



GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Zamindar. Hindu Marwari, son of Ramchander Goenka deceased. b. 1883. Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the year 1905. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass, sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs. Ralli Brothers Ltd., and Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., One of the proprietors Khaira Raj Estate. Chairman, Board of Directors: Hukumchand Jute Mills, Ltd.; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.; New India Investment Corporation, Ltd.; Kamala Mills Ltd.; Calcutta Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. Director: Imperial Bank of India (Central Board); Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.; Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.; Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.; Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.; Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd.; Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.; President, Board of Directors: Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933); Vice-President: Imperial Bank, 1932 and 1934; Fellow, Calcutta University; Trustee, Calcutta Pinjrapole Society; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40; Trustee, Calcutta Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Trustee, Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School and Vidyasagar Institute, Shree Vishudhanand Hospital and Shree Vishudhanand School and Bagla Marwari Hindu Hospital; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; President, Marwari Association, 1928-30; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33; Municipal Councillor, 1923-26; Made Rai Bahadur, 1925. C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Bachelor, 1934. Address: "Goenka House", 145, Mukhtaram Babu Street, Calcutta.



dana. Educ.: Wesley College, Colombo. Asstt. Auditor for Railways, August 22, 1921; Asstt. Colonial Auditor, February 27, 1925; Chairman, Compensation Committee, Katukurunda Railway Accident, 1928; Colonial Auditor, June 25, 1931; Auditor General, July 7, 1931; Ceylon Government Delegate to the International Railway Congress, January 1933; Chairman, Retrenchment Commission, 1933. Civil Defence Commissioner, January 1, 1942. Address: 'Evaldon', Castle Street, Colombo.

GOR, NANDVADAN JHAVERILAL, B.A., LL.B., Chairman and Managing Director, Presidency Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Graduated from Baroda College, Baroda. m. to Miss Sarladevi Trivedi. 1 son 2 daughters.



Chairman, Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd. and Provincial Investment Co., Ltd.; Director, Kokan Industries, Ltd.; Samsta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Property and Loans, Ltd.; Proprietor, Gor & Co. President, Provident Insurance Companies' Association; Member, Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Govt. of India; Chairman, Indian Industries Fair, Ltd.; Member, Indian Merchants Chamber; Founder Member, Association of Indian Industries; Member, Passenger and Traffic Relief Association; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization. Pioneer in establishing Bangles, Pins and Screws Industries in India. Hon Secretary, Indian Life Offices' Association. Address: Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOENKA, KESHAV PRASAD, Mill-owner, Merchant and Zemindar. b. 1912. Son of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E. Partner, Messrs. Ramdutt Ramkissendass. Educ.: at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Member of the Committee of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Jute Mills Association, Benzal Economic Enquiry Committee (1933-41), Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1933-41). Director: Auckland Jute Co., Ltd.; Clive Mills Co., Ltd.; Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.; U.P. Sugar Co., Ltd.; Upper Ganges Sugar, Ltd.; Raneegunge Coal Association, Ltd.; Indian Malleable Castings, Ltd. Calcutta Investment Co., Ltd. Kamala Mills, Ltd. Club: Calcutta Club. Address: Goenka House, 145, Mukhtaram Babu Street, Calcutta.



GORDHANDAS JADHAVJI SETH, Banker, Merchant and a Cutchi Lohana Landlord. Pro- prietor, Doongarsey Gangji & Co., Bombay.

b. December 1914, son of the late Seth Jadhavji Doongarsey, Cutch. e. at the Esplanade High School, Bombay. Entered business at the early age of 22. Director, the National Savings Bank, Ltd., the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., the Canara Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., the Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Noble Steel Products Co., Ltd., Member, the Indian Merchants' Chamber. m. the daughter of Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas. One son. Trustee, Cutch Lohana Anjar Boarding School, Cutch and the Cutch Educational Society, Cutch and the Cutch Lohana Nivas Griha, Bombay. Donated the Lalji Doongarsey & Jadhavji Doongarsey Women's Hostel Building to Nowroji Wadia College, Poona, in memory of his late father and uncle. Clubs: C.C.I., and the Orient. Residence: 33, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Office: 84, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.



GONETILLEKE, OLIVER ERNEST, C.M.G., Auditor General, Ceylon. b. 20th October, 1892; m. Esther Beatrice Jayawar-

GOSALIA, SIR HARILAL NIMCHAND, Kt. (1938); Diwan, Bahadur (1933); M.A., LL.B. Prime Minister, Kotah (Rajputana). *b.* September 5, 1877; *m.* Jadavbehen, *Educ.*: Alfred High School, Rajkot, Elphinstone College and Law College, Bombay. Started life as a Vakil in Ahmedabad; was Honorary Asst. Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, Sub-Judge in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and transferred to Political Service under the Bombay Government in 1907; served as Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar, Accounts and Finance Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, Assistant Political Agent, Palampur, Civil Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar; services lent by the Government of India to Barwani State in 1930; as President of the Council of Administration on account of the minority of His Highness the Rana in which post he remained till he went over to Kotah service; Appointed. Prime Minister, Kotah State in January 1942; prominent social reformer and pioneer of female education in Kathiawar. Represented the States of Central India at the All-India Conference on Medical School Education in India held in Delhi in November, 1938. *Address*: Kotah (Rajputana) and Rajkot (Kathiawar).

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon.), Zemindar. Indian Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 1898. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. *Address*: The Raj Barea, Serampore; Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta; Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, Sir BASIL JOHN, Kt., C.M.G. (1929), C.I.E. (1921), I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim. *b.* 1883. *m.* (late) Lorraine Macdonald (Kebbell). *Educ.*: Winchester; New College, Oxford. *Address*: The Residency, Gangtok, Sikkim.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov. 1872. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Saugor; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed, 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1936-8); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition, 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Hon. Member of the Anthengum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. *Publications*: Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (6th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (4th Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls Story

of the Indian Revolution; Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address*: C/o Registrar, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C. b. 20th February 1878; Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs. Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Presented a statue of late H. M. King George V to Madras city; a founder of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; one of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd.; Director, Madras Telephone Company; was a Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years; was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank of Hindusthan Ltd., Madras; Director and Vice-President, Madras City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee, and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Member, Board of Studies, University of Madras. *Address*: 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras. Telephone No. 2151; Telegraphic *Address*: C/o Diamond.



GRAHAM, VERY REV. JOHN ANDERSON, C.I.E., 1911; V.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1935); Silver Jubilee Medal; M.A. (Edin.), D.D. (Edin.) and LL.D. (Aberdeen); Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32; Missionary of the Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889; Hon. Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children; *b.* 8th Sept. 1861; *s.* of David Graham, formerly of H. M. Customs, London, latterly of Cardross, N. B.; *m.* 1889, Kate McConachie (*d.* 1919), Edinburgh, (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist, 1916); two *s.* four *d.* *Educ.*: Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School; Edinburgh University. Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh, 1877-82; graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. *Publications*: On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands; Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches; The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child; Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion. *Address*: Kalimpong, Bengal.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL (Hony. Colonel) LEONARD BISHOP, C.I.E. (1936), T.D. (1922), Bt. Major (1919), Secretary, United Service Club, Simla; Commanding the Simla Rifles, (A.F.I.); *m.* to Eileen Staveley Shackle. *Educ.*: Felsted School, 1894-1900. Architect, 1900-14; Territorial Army, 1909-1922; Army Service, 1914-1922; Auxiliary Force, India, since 1923; Secretary, United Service Club, Simla, since 1922; Agent to Council of Regency, Nabha State, since 1924. *Address*: United Service Club, Simla.

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I., (Retd.) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *b.* 7th Dec. 1885. *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ.*: Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications*: Various papers on Indian Biology and Archaeology mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address*: Association Hill, Kodalkanal.

GRAY, SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE, Kt. (1940); J.P. (1918); Manager, Bank of India, Ltd. Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers. *b.* 1884, *m.* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. *Educ.*: Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908; Sheriff of Bombay, 1937. *Address*: 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GREENFIELD, HENRY CHALLEN, C.S.I., 1941; C.I.E., 1934; B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. Adviser to the Governor of C.P. and Berar. *b.* 8th Dec., 1885; *m.* Helen Macmillan. *Educ.*: Lancing College, and Pembroke College, Oxon. Entered I.C.S. 1910; served in the Central Provs. as asstt. Commr.; under-sec. to chief commr., July to Sept., 1913; asstt. Commr., Ajmer-Merwara, May, 1915; commr. temp., Ajmer-Merwara, Dec., 1916 to Jan., 1917; 2nd asstt. to A.G.G. in Rajputana, May, 1918; dep. Commr. (provl.), Feb., 1921; confid., Aug., 1923; rev. sec. to Govt., April, 1927, and again, July, 1928; secty. in settlements and land records, etc., depts., Jan., 1929; commr. of settlements and dir., land records, Mar., 1933; Offg. commr., May, 1933; confid. (provl.), July, 1934; subst., May, 1936; temp. member, Gov.'s Exec. Council, Central Provs., during March., 1937. *Address*: Nagpur, C.P., India.

GREGORY, SIR THEODORE EMANUEL, Kt. (1942), D.Sc. (Econ.), London. Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, *b.* Sept. 10, 1890; *Educ.*: London School of Economics. Prof. of Social Economics, Manchester, 1930-32. Prof. of Economics, London University, 1926-37. *Publications*: Various Works on Tariffs, Monetary Policy and Banking and Currency History. *Address*: New Delhi.

GRIFFIN, ARTHUR CECIL, O.B.E., (Mil. Dn., 1910), B.E., Gen. Mgr., North Western Rly. *b.* 30th March, 1888; *m.* Beryl Kathleen Dillon Flynn, *d.* late J. D. Flynn, C.I.E. *Educ.*: Privately and Liverpool Univ. Came to India 1911 and posted as Asst. Engineer, N. W. Rly. Employed on survey and construction and open line works until 1914. Being commissioned in the Royal Reserve Engineers, recalled to military duty in 1914. War Service until 1919. Employed at War Office in connection with Peace Conference Paris, with transportation Commission 1919-20. Services lent to Iraq as Dy. of Rly's and later

Dir. of Rlys. Returned to India in Nov. 1925. Executive Engineer, and on special duty in connection with Railway working of Karachi Port Trust. Deputy Agent, N. W. Rly.; and later Div. Supdt. Secy. Railway Board, May, 1938 and Gen. Mgr. N.-W. Railway, since June, 1940. *Address*: 2, Mayo Gardens, Lahore.

GRUER, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HAROLD GEORGE, M.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* 6th May, 1886. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's Coll. Aberdeen, Aberdeen Univ., and Christ Church, Oxford; apptd. after examination of 1909; arrived in India, 26th Nov., 1910, and served in the Central Provs., as asstt. commr.; addl. sr. sub-judge. July to Oct., 1915; sub-Judge, June, 1917; on mil. service (I.A.R.P.), Nov., 1917 to March, 1919; Offg. dist. and sess. judge, Feb., 1923; confid., Nov., 1925; offg. addl. judl. commr., June, 1934; and again, Sept. 1935; Judge, High Court, Nagpur, Jan. 1936. *Address*: Palm Road, Nagpur, C.P.

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAL First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930. Eldest daughter by the present Begum Saheba married to Prince Abdul Hamid Khan, Manavadar State and the younger to H. H. The Nawabsaheb of Kurwai State. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929. Was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address*: The Palace, Wal, District Satara.

GULLILAND, MAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Royal Western India Turf Club., Ltd., and Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard, Bombay, *b.* 2nd December 1892. *m.* Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denehy). *Educ.*: Oundil School. Joined F. W. Heggiers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29; Partner, Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. *Address*: 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

GUPTA, THE HON. MR. GHANSHYAMSING, B.Sc., LL.B., Speaker, the Central Provinces Leg. Assembly. *b.* 1886; *m.* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta. *Educ.*: Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad. President, M. C. Drug; Chairman, Dt. Cl. Drug; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug; Member, C. P. Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. Legislative Council (1928-29); Member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar, 1920-37;

President, International Aryan League, 1937; Publication: Bharat Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal-of-national education). Address: Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, LALA RAM GOPAL, Son of the Late Lala Biharilalji of Messrs. Biharilal Ram Charan. b. 1919. m. 1937. Managing



Mahal, Cawnpore.

GUPTA, LALA RAM RATAN, Son of the Late Lala Biharilalji, Proprietor of Messrs. Biharilal Ram Charan, Cawnpore; b. 1906.

m. 1919. For several years Vice-President of the Local Congress Committee, was imprisoned during the 1931 civil disobedience movement. On his return from jail went for a world tour. In 1935, started Sri Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Cawnpore, of which he is the Managing Director; went to Europe for second time in 1938. Has now acquired the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Asansol, and is its Managing Director. Managing Agent of Messrs. India Supplies, Northern India Trading Co., and Biharilal Ram Charan, etc. President of the Merchants' Chamber, U.P., for two years and member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Executive. Connected with several public institutions, has given lakhs of rupees in charities. Publication "Dwitiya Mahayuddha ke Purwa ka Sansar"—a Voluminous work on World Travel; Recreation: Riding, driving and travel. Address: Bibari Niwas, Chatai Mahal, Cawnpore.



GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1935), Magistrate and Collector, Bengal. b. 29th July 1895. m. to Frieda (nee Rogge). Educ.: St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed I.C.S. Examination, 1917; joined service, 1918; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, 1925; Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37; Collector of Customs, 1937; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939; Collector of Customs, Karachi, 1940. Publications: Annual Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg. Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. Address: C/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta. National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

GUZDER, NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Parsee Zoroastrian. b. 6th May 1871. m. Goolbanu a niece of Sir J. Kothare Kurrachi has 6 daughters: 2 sons. senior Partner: Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Landing and Shipping contractors. Has widely travelled several times to China, Japan, America and Europe. Freemason of 36 years standing, a Past Master in 1930, appointed Hon. Sub. Grand Master, A.S.P.I. He was the only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres Via Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days. First 5,000 miles non stop in 66 hours. Office Address: Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF. See Indian Princes' Section.

GWYER, THE HON. SIR MAURICE LINFORD, M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935), Chief Justice of India and President of Federal Court, since Oct. 1, 1937; Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, since 1938. b. 25th April 1878; m. Ailsa Helen Marion Burdett, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Educ.: Westminster; Christ Church, Oxford (hon. Student, 1937); Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (Hon. Benchers, 1937); K. C., 1930; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-26; H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37. Address: Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi.

HABIB-UL-LAH SANIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, K.T. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.G.I.E. (1924), LL.D. b. Sept. 22, 1869. m. Sadathun Nisa Begum. Educ.: Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commn. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India. Nov. 1923, March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras 1920-1924. Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1923-1930. Leader of the India Migration to South

Africa, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929). Dewan of Travancore, 1934-36. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

IAJI WAJIRUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.B.E. (1936), Director of Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi. Treasurer, Red Crescent Fund, 1910-12. During Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Elected to Municipal Board, 1916 to 1922. Elected Cantonment Committee, 1926 to 1930. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1920, 1923 and 1930 and remained in office for 10 years. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; in 1930 Special First class powers conferred and in 1935 same powers for life awarded. Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India, 1922; President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. Chairman, All-India Muslim, Conference, 1936; President, Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Anjuman, United Provinces, Meerut since 1930; Member, U.P. Provincial War Council. Address: Kashmiri Gate, Delhi. Phone: 5341.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., 1923; C.I.E., LL.D., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur. Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and Guardian to the Heir-Apparent. b. 20th February 1878; s. of Ps. Har Narain Haksar; g.s. of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one s. three d. Educ.: Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-1937; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Publications: (with H. M. Bull) *Madho Rao Scindia*, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) *Federal India*, 1930. Address: Jammu Tawi, Srinagar.

HALDAR, HIRALAL, M.A. (1887). Ph.D. (1910). b. 30th April, 1865. m. Subala Datta. Educ.: General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Teacher, City Collegiate School, Sovabazar, 1888-90; Professor of Philosophy and English, Raj Chandra College, Barisal, 1890-92; Professor, Philosophy and English Literature, Berhampur College, Bengal, 1892-1911; Professor of Philosophy, City College, and University Lecturer in Philosophy, 1911-14; University Lecturer in Philosophy, 1914-21; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta, 1921-31; George V Professor of Philosophy, 1931-33; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, 1933-34; Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, 1913-23, 1926-38. Publications: *Neo-Hegelianism*; *Two Essays on General Philosophy and Ethics*; *Psychical Research and Man's Survival of*

Bodily Death; various articles on philosophical subjects. Address: P. 49, Manicktalla, Calcutta.

HALL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK, Kt. cr. (1938); C.S.I. (1937); C.I.E. (1931); O.B.E. (1919); Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission. b. 1882; s. of late John Hall of Hull. m. 1908, Lucy Elizabeth, d. of Rev. John Tate, Thessalon, Canada; one s.; one d. Educ.: Hymers College, Hull; Clare College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Collector and District Magistrate; Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Commissioner of Labour; Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras. Retired from I.C.S., 1940. Address: Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras. Clubs: East India and Sports; Madras.

HALLETT, H. E. SIR MAURICE GARNIER, K.C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces, Dec. 6, 1939. b. 28th Oct. 1883. m. G. C. M. Veasey. Educ.: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932-36; Governor of Bihar, 1937-39. Address: Governor's Camp, U.P.



HAMIED, A. KHAWAJA, DR., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C., F.O.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the



staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry. He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1930, and is at present a member of the Court. His latest industrial enterprise is the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., briefly known as "CIPLA," of which he is the Technical Expert and also Managing Director. He is a Member of the Drug Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Industrial Research Board. b. October 31, 1898. Address: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Deputy Director, Public Instruction, Bombay Province. Formerly Secretary Federal Public Service Commission, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 3 Aug. 1891. *m.* Hilda Annie Shipp. *Educ.*: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. *Address*: Poona.

HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. *b.* 4th July 1886; *m.* Suzanne Migneau. *Educ.*: King's School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Indian Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge (1925); Offg. Legal Remembrancer (1923); Judicial Secretary to Government (1928); Acting Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P. (1936). *Address*: Allahabad.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., A.-D.-C., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Late Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Col. Commandant, Bombay Contingent, 1937. A.D.C. to H. M. The King-Emperor. *b.* April 20, 1886; *m.* Dorothy Dymoke, *d.* of late H. Dymoke of Scrivelsby Hall, Lincolnshire. *Educ.*: Warwick School, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, M.A., Dip. Ed., J.P., Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay. *b.* 1 May, 1890. *Educ.*: Trinity Coll., Dublin. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late Sir Townsend Fenwick, K.C.M.G., Appt. to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, 1920-23 and Principal, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training Coll., Bombay, 1930-39; Secy., Federal Public Service Commission, 1939-40; Principal, Secondary Training Coll., Bombay, 1940-42; Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1942. *Address*: Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay.

HANUT SINGH, RAO RAJA—RAO BAHADUR (1937); Lt.-Colonel (Jodhpur State Forces, (1941). Major (1934); Captain (18th K.E.O., (1921). Personal Military Secretary to His



Highness, Jodhpur. *b.* 1900. *s.* of His late Highness General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur. *m.* 1921, *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhosinghji Bahadur of Jaipur. First wife died, 1931. *m.* again (1934) *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja of Sirmoor Nahan. Has 3 sons. Holds Jagir. Served European War, 1914-18. Private Secretary to His Late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, 1917-22. Comptroller of Household to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1923-25. Nigrani Officer, Stables, 1925-33. Comptroller of Stables to H. H., 1933-41.

Also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness. Is one of the two 9 handicap Polo Players in India; A player of international repute; considered as an authority on Polo. Played for Jodhpur, Jaipur and several other Indian and English teams and has won innumerable trophies in India and England. Medals—Coronation 1911, 1914-15 Star, General Service, French War, Victory 1918, Jubilee 1935, Coronation 1937. *Recreations*: Polo, shooting, pigsticking, rackets. *Address*: Sarkar's Bungalow, Ratanada, Jodhpur.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR; BAR-AT-LAW, Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; large landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); *b.* September



1905; *e.* F.C. College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England); *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh, I.S.E. of New Delhi; one *s.* five *d.*; has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice; President, Khalsa Jatha (Association) British Isles (1926-27), Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga; Member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36); Member, Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37); Member, District Board Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Ferries, and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board:—Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37); elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-34, Member Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34), Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34), in 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Court of Delhi University, practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932; Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State since 1936. (In-charge of the Departments of Law & Justice, Jail, Municipalities and P. W. D., held charge of Education and Medical, (1930-40); He is also President, Claims and Advances Committees. State Scout Commissioner since 1938. *Recreations*: riding, gardening and Tennis. *Address*: Malerkotla.

HAR BILAS SAEDA, DIWAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S.; *b.* 3 June 1867. apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-

Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923; Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; Member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party, in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". Publications: Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga, etc. Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. Address: Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

HARES, WALTER PULLIN, B.A. (Durham), 1st class Camb. Prelim, 1903. C. M. S. Missionary. b. 12th April, 1877. m. to Marion Pullin. Educ. at King's Lynn, Durham University. Principal and Warden of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, 1912-1913; Missionary in charge, Narowal, 1906-1911 and 1913-1916; Missionary in charge, Gojra, 1910-1939; Hon. Canon of Lahore; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore; 1916; Staff Major of Civil Liaison Organisation, General Headquarters, 1940. Publications: An English-Punjabi Dictionary; A compilation of 900 Punjabi Proverbs and 6000 Idiomatic Sentences in Roman Punjabi; A History of the Christian Church of the First Six Centuries, in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition.); The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission; The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India (2nd edition), etc. Address: 32, Mozang Road, Lahore.

HARTLEY, GEN. SIR ALAN FLEMING, K.C.S.I., 1941; C.B., 1936; D.S.O., 1917; Q.M.G. in India, b. 1882; s. of late Reginald Hartley, M. D.; m. 1914, Philippa, d. of late P. H. Osborne, Curruodooly, N.S.W. Educ.: Charterhouse; R. M. C. Sandhurst. Joined 68th Durham Light Infantry, 1901; transferred, 11th Bengal Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1905. Served S. Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal with three clasps); European War, 1914-18, in France, Belgium, the Balkans and Iraq (despatches thrice, D.S.O., 1914 star, two medals); N. W. Frontier of India, 1930 (despatches). G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q. India, 1921-23; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1925-26; Commandant, Probyn's Horse, 1927-30; Imperial Defence College, 1931; Commander, 4th (Secun-derabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1932-33; Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A.H.Q., India, 1933-36; Major-General, 1936; Commander Waziristan District, 1937-38; Rawalpindi District, 1939-40; Quartermaster-General in India. Since 1940, with a brief period as Commander-in-Chief. Address: Delhi. Clubs: Cavalry, United Service.

HASAN, SAYED NAJMUL. Born: 24th February

1911. Educated in Patna. Graduated in 1933. m. 1926. 6 sons and 1 daughter. Travelled extensively in Europe, England, Egypt, Iraq and Iran. Elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937. Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Patna City Municipality, 1938. Director, The Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Limited, Patna. Hasan & Sons, Government Contractors, Joint Secretary Bihar Provincial War Committee. Member, Industrial Research Utilization Committee. Hobbies—Motoring and Bridge. Clubs—Calcutta Club, Overseas League, London, New Patna Club. Address: Sultan Palace, Patna.



Proprietor of N.

HAY, LT.-COL. WILLIAM RUPERT, C.I.E., 1934; Indian Army; Indian Political Service; Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H. M.'s Consul-General, Bushire, since 1941. b. 16 Dec. 1893. s. of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker. m. 1925, Sybil Ethel, d. of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading; three s., two d. Educ.: Bradfield; University College, Oxford. Served European War in Mesopotamia; entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1920; Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28; Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31; Political Agent, Malakand, 1931-33; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933-36; Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India in the External Affairs Department, 1936-40. Resident in Kurdis 1940-41. Publications: Two Years in Kurdis tan, 1921; few articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals. Recreations: Tennis and shooting. Address: British Consulate-General, Bushir Iran.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court. b. Oct. 1888. Educ.: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Was first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30; Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd. and the Northern India Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; M.L.A. (Punjab) and Hon. Minister for Education. Address: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Mail, b. March 7, 1887. m. Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. Educ.: London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of The Madras Times, 1912; Asst. Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921; becoming Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India;

Publications: "10,000 Miles in Africa."
Address: Sunny-side, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HENDERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALAN GERALD RUSSELL, M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd class Hons. Moderation, 1906; 2nd class Lit. Hons., 1908. Judge, Calcutta High Court, b. March 22, 1886; *m.* Joan Margaret Takle. *Educ.*: Westminster School; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1910; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1922; Legal Remembrancer & Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1932; Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1933. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid, corresponding member, Institute Italian Per il medio Ed. Estremo Oriente, Rome. b. September 11, 1888. *Educ.*: Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.). Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona; Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications*: History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. 1; Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle; The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro People; Mohenjo Daro and Sumer; The Origin of Indian Philosophy and Asceticism; More about Mohenjo Daro; The Cradle of the Aryans; The Aryans in their Home Land, etc., etc. *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HERBERT, H. E. SIR JOHN ARTHUR, G.C.I.E., cr. 1939; D.L., J.P., Governor of Bengal since 1939; b. 1895; s. of late Sir Arthur



Herbert, G.C.V.O., and Helen Louise Gammell, Providence, R.I., of Coldbrook, Abergavenny, Mon.; married, 1924, Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, d. of 6th Earl of Chester; one s. *Educ.*: Wellington; Harvard, U.S.A. Served Great War Royal Horse Guards, 1916-18; A.D.C. to Viceroy, 1926-28. M.P. Monmouth, 1934-39. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary, Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936. Assistant Whip, 1937. Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal, 1939. *Address*: Government House, Calcutta.

HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., Minister, Govt. of Sind. b. January 1879. *Educ.*: Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay. Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public

life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad, Sind, Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad, Sind, District Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession, was a Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1928 to 1934. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly. President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly and Ex-Chief Minister Government of Sind. *Address*: Seafield Road, Karachi.

HIGHAM, BERNARD, C.I.E. (1935), Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (retired), M.B.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. b. 14th December 1880. *m.* to Florence, eldest daughter of the late Richard Parsons of Ootacamund, South India, *decd.* 1941; *Educ.*: Wilson's Grammar School, London; St. Thomas's Hospital, London; Cln. Asst., Skin Dept., 1904; House Physician (1904-05); Casualty Officer, (1905); Indian Medical Service, 1906-35; N.W. Frontier, 1908, Medal & Clasp; European War, 1915, Star, Victory & General Service Medals; Chemical Analyser to Govt. of Bombay, 1920-35; Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, 1922-26. *Address*: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay 11.

HODSON, HENRY VINCENT, Reforms Commissioner, Secretariat of Gov. Gen. b. 12 May 1906; *cr.* s. of Professor T.C. Hodson, I.C.S. (*retd.*); *m.* 1933, Margaret Elizabeth Honey, Sydney; *twos.* *Educ.*: Gresham's School; Balliol College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1928-1935; Staff of Economic Advisory Council, 1930-31; Assistant Editor, later Editor, of the Round Table, 1931-41. *Publications*: Economics of a Changing World, 1933; Slump and Recovery, 1929-37, 38; (Editor) The British Commonwealth and the Future, 1939; (part) The Empire in the World, 1937; sections in annual Survey of International Affairs; many articles in reviews, etc. *Address*: New Delhi, Simla.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY TRISTRAM, Kt. (1936); C.I.E. (1929); M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd class (1910); Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1925); In charge of C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta. b. Feb. 12, 1875; *m.* Florence Ettul Tunbridge. *Educ.*: Loretto School and Edin. Univ. Came to C.M.S. Hospital, Quetta, May 1909; Civil Surgeon, Sibi, 1914; Hyderabad, 1915-17; C.M.O., Baluchistan and Civil Surgeon, Quetta, 1917-18. *Publications*: Joint Author of Text-book on Cataract; Articles in the Indian Medical Gazette, etc. *Address*: C.M.S. Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan.

HOOD, SIR HUGH MEGGISON, K.C.I.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1939), C.I.E. (1934). *b.* June 5, 1885; *s.* of Christopher Hood; *m.* 1916, Alice Fenton Millar; one *s.* *Educ.*: Middlesborough High School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1909; War Service, 1916-19; Collector, 1923; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1923-24 and 1926-29; Chairman, Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Financial Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1931; Collector, 1935; Home Secretary, 1936; Ag. Chief Secretary 1938; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1939. *Address*: Madras, S. India.

HOPE, HIS EXCELLENCY CAPTAIN THE HON. SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES, G.C.I.E., M.C., cr. 1939. Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940. *b.* 7th May 1897; *e.s.* of Baron Rankeillour, *q.v.*



m. 1919, Grizel, *y.d.* of late Brig.-Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour, 1st Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; four *d.* *Educ.*: Oratory School, Sandhurst. Joined Coldstream Guards, 1914; served in France, 1915-19 (M.C., Croix de Guerre, despatches, severely wounded); served in Turkey, 1922-23; M.P. (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, 1924-29; M.P., (U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Assistant Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37; Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May-October, 1937; Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1937-39. *Recreations*: hunting, shooting, cricket. *Clubs*: Turf, Guards, Buck's, Carlton. *Address*: Government House, Madras.

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel." *b.* 1873. *Educ.*: Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House. 48 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life. Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India. Political Leader in India, now in a position of detachment. President, Journalists' Association of India. *Address*: Bombay.

HORSLEY, THE RIGHT REVEREND CECIL DOUGLAS, M.A. (1931) (Cantab.), B.A. (1927), Bishop of Colombo. *b.* 26th July, 1903. *Educ.*: Brighton College, Queen's College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge, Asst. Curate, Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, 1929-33; Asst. Curate, St. Saviour's, Ealing, London, 1933-34; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, 1934-38; Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey, 1st November 1938. Senior Chaplain, Ceylon Defence Force. *Address*: Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT, C.I.E. (1928), Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. *b.* 11th October, 1885; *m.* Mabel St. Aubyn Wemyss Horton. *Educ.*: King Edward VI School, Birmingham. Joined Indian Police, United Province, November 1906 as Assistant Superintendent; special famine duty, 1908; special duty, Delhi Darbar, 1911; Supdt. of Police, Jhansi, 1913, Cawnpore, 1915; I.A.R.O., 1918; Capt., 1st/31st Infantry (Police Battalion). Assistant to D.I.G., C.I.D., 1923-25; special duty, Lucknow, Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1926-27; special duty, intelligence bureau, Government of India, Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-30; Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., 1933; Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, 1935-1940; Inspector-General and Member-in-Charge of Police, Holkar State, 1941-42. *Address*: Indore, C.I.

HORWILL, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE LIONEL CLIFFORD, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. (1st Hons. Maths.), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Madras, b. 19th September 1890. *m.* to Vera Merrick Walker, M.B. Ch. B. (Ed.). *Educ.*: Plymouth Technical School; Royal College of Science; University College, London; and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in October 1915; served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-1919; Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-1924; appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed 1929; Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-38; Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18th, 1940. *Address*: The Grange, Adyar, Madras.

HUQ, HON'BLE MR. ABUL KASEM FUZLUL, Prime Minister, Bengal; Member, National Defence Council. *b.* October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal). *Educ.* at home and Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894, M.A., 1895 in Mathematics, B.L. 1897. *m.* 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur. 1 *s.* and several *ds.* of whom one survives. Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900; Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903-4. Editor, *Balak*, 1901-6; *Jt. Editor, Bharat-Surhid*, 1900-03; *Dy. Magt. Collector*, 1906. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12. Resigned Government Service due to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1913, elected member (Jt. electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20; elected Member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920-35, Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37. Education Minister, 1924; Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16; President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All-India League Session, Delhi, 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918; President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Midnapore, 1920; Signatory to the famous League-Congress Pact, Lucknow, 1916; Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Founder, Leader and President, Krishak Proja Party since 1927. Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36; elected member, Reformed Provincial Assembly. *Address*: 88-2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.

Who's Who in India.

HUQUE, HONOURABLE SIR MOHAMED AZIZ-UL-Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt., High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom; b. 1892; m. Keniz Khatun; *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Minister of Education, Bengal, 1934-1937; Speaker, Bengal Leg. Assem., 1937-1942; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Calcutta, 1938-1942; Member, Indian Franchise Cttee., Bengal Banking Enquiry Cttee., Bengal Jute Enquiry Cttee., Public Accounts Cttee., Kamal Yar Jung Education Cttee. *Publications*: *Man Behind The Plough, A Plea for Separate Electorate in Bengal, History and Problems of Muslim Education.* Address: India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.

HUSAIN, DR. IQBAL, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Persian, Patna College. b. 22 November 1905. *Educ.*: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna; University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research scholar, first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36. Member, Board of Studies in Persian of Patna University, 1936-41; Member, Bihar and Orissa Madras Examination Board. Examiner in Persian upto the M.A. standard in various Universities of Northern India. *Publications*: "The Early Persian Poets of India" and the "Tuhfa-Sami." Address: Patna College, Bankipore Patna.

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED: NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (1890); B.L. (1889); LL.D. (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922); Peshi Minister, i.e., Minister in waiting upon H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935. b. 11 Aug. 1863. m. Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907. Has 4 s. 3 d. *Educ.*: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885; High Court Vakil (1890); Advocate (1928); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. *Publications*: "Notes on Islam," "Philosophy of Faqirs", articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Member of the Hon'ble Sarfikhass Committee, 1904-1936. Retired, 1937. Address: Amin Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDARI, MUHAMMAD SALEH AKBAR, (son of Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E., (1935), India's Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council. b. 12th October 1894. m. to Sigrid, daughter of W. Westling. Pitea, Sweden. *Educ.*: at Bombay University; Balliol College, Oxford. District Officer, Madras Presidency, 1920-23; Under-Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras, 1923; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1927-29; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-31; Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session, 1931; Advisor to Delegation

from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session, 1932-34; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1934-38; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, 1938. Address: 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi; Greenwood Court, Simla.

ICHALKARANJI SHRIMANT NARATAN RAO BABASAHEB, GHORPADE of Ichalkaranji, b. in 1870. Adopted to the Gadi in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892. *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone and Law College, Bombay. As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability. During the 50 years of his illustrious rule, chief among them been introduced in the State, chief among them being free Primary Education, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift, encouragement to power-looms and other industries and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts. He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. Address: Ichalkaranji (Deccan).

IMAM, SYED NAQUI, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Barrister, Deputy President, Bihar Leg. Council (1937-1940). b. 30th August 1902. *Educ.*: Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton Park Public School, Reading Manchester University and Cambridge University. Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Bihar Leg. Saving Society; member of Bihar Leg. Council and Deputy President; Secretary; A.I.L.T.A. (Bihar and Orissa); travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt; performed the Haj in 1935: Appointed District Judge in 1940. Address: Monghyr (Bihar).

INDORE (See Indian Princes' Section).

INDORE: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SAI-BHAGYAVATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR, is the grand-daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P., and of the late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramchandra.

Educated privately, and married to His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913. Has been thrice to Europe. Her Highness was managing the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Departments of the State in 1923-24. The Ahilya Sevashadan of Indore, the Rajwade Historical Institute and the Ramdas Research Institution of Dhulia, the Maharastra Sahitya Parishad, the Vedic Research Society, the Dharmako-shi Karyalaya and the All-India History of Indian Philology, the village uplift carried on the Indoor State and several others speak volumes of the richness of the charities and ideals of Her Highness. Address: Lalbakh Palace, Indore.



Hon. Jt. Secretary and Treasurer, Muslim League Emergency Committee, Bombay; Member, Managing Committee, All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Clubs : Tokyo Lawn Tennis, Bombay Radio. Recreations : Tennis, Cricket, Riding, Swimming. Address : Jamal Building, 211/17, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, 3.

ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A. (Allahabad), Advocate, Allahabad High Court. b. 26 Aug. 1874, m. Srimati Mukhrani Devi. Educ.: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad; member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, and of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29; was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; was Hon. Secretary, U.P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee; was President, U.P. Political and Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; ex-President, Allahabad Swadeshi League and President, Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. Address: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U.P.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI, M.A.,
LL.B. b. May 1867. m. Bhagirathibai.
Educ.: Wilson College, Elphinstone College,
and Government Law School. Served in
Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue
Member. Started the Maratha Educational
Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya
Shodak movement in 1911, and has been
in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Pre-
sidency from its inception. Represented
the claims of the Maratha and allied
communities before the joint Parliamentary
Committee in England in 1919; was
nominated member of the Legislative Council
in 1922 and 1923; Minister of Education,
1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-
1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in
the Bombay Presidency; President of the
Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected
Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34;
Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31;
Director of several Limited Concerns.
Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur and Kohinoor
Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Department,
Bombay.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, SM., Kt., J.P.,
Merchant and Landlord, Hon. Presidency
Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay (1924-25),
and President of his own community, Kapole
Bania Caste. b. in 1872.
Educ.: St. Xavier's High
School, Bombay. Member,
Bombay Municipal Cor-
poration since many years.
Is on the Directorate of
several well-known
Companies:—The Port
Canning and Land
Improvement Co., Ltd.,
The Sassoon and Alliance
Silk Mill Co., Ltd., The
S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., The
New Union Mills Ltd.,
Khandala, Lonavala Electric Supply and
The Panvel Taluka Electric Supply and
Development Co., The Nasik-Deolali Electric
Supply Co., Ltd., The Oxy-Chloride
India Products Ltd., The National Studios
Ltd., The Electric Undertakings Ltd. He is
President of the Managing Council of Sir
Hastendras Narayandas Hospital, is a Trustee
of Pandey-Bhawan Sanatorium for women and
children at Nasik. Trustee and a Member
of the Managing Committee of the Lady
Sarduloba Hindu Orphanage and Member of
the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Associa-
tion. Served on the Committee of the Hon.
Presidency Magistrates for a number of years
and was its President (1927-28) and on the
Board of David Sassoon Industrial School,
Bombay. Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on
behalf of the Bombay Corporation and Port Trust for
several years. Knighted 23rd June 1936.
Address: Garden View, 19, Hughes Road,
Bombay.

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Who's Who in India:

JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B.A., LL.D.; Bar-at-Law, Practising as an Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Society of France; Research Scholar in Economics, London School of Economics (1926-28). Formerly Member of U.P. Civil Service. Worked as Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nazul Officer, Nazul Survey Officer, Election Officer, Income-Tax Officer, Recruiting Officer and Provincial Publicity Officer in U.P.; Deputed as special Publicity Officer to Behar and Quetta Earthquakes; was Deputy Director, Public Information, Government of India for five years; Additional Director and Officiating Director for 14 months. Member, Provincial Muslim Education Committee, U.P.; Member, U.P. and All-India Muslim League Councils; Member, U.P. War Board & Publicity Committee and President of U.P. Cantonments Association. Khan Bahadur; Recipient of King's Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Publications: History and Status of Landlords and Tenants; Constitutional Series; Flashlights on Islam, etc., etc. Address: Fatma Estate, Allahabad.



JAIN, RAJENDRA KUMAR, Director-in-Charge, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. b. 1902, comes of a leading Jain Family of Bijnor (U.P.), having extensive Zemindari business. Benares Hindu University. Immediately after leaving college, he took to business in export and import trade, banking and Government contracts. Has gained experience in the management and control of big industrial concerns, specially of sugar, cement, glass and chemicals. Is interested in agriculture and horticulture. He is the owner of the Jain Farm, Bijnor and of the Bahbalpur Farm—the two leading farms in U.P., employing up-to-date methods for the cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton and wheat. He has associated himself with a number of public activities and has been helping the cause of social reform, education and technical training in all possible ways. He was a prominent figure in the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. Vice-Chairman of the Local Boards for 12 years and Managing Director of the Co-operative Bank. For 10 years he was the Hon. publisher of the Jain paper, "The Veer" and served the cause of the community and Jain literature through the All India Jain Parishad Publishing house as its Hon. Secretary. Worked as Secretary of All India Jain Association and of Aggarwal Mahasabha. Director, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore. Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lesco Chemicals, Furrukhabad Electric Supply Co., Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., S. K. G. Sugar Mills Ltd., Anuluck Sewing Machine Co. Ltd., Lesco Enamelling Co. Ltd., etc. He also holds the following positions: President, Insurance Society, Lahore, Hindustan Scouts Association, Lahore, Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Sangh, Lahore, Vice-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. Hobbies: Gardening, flower and fruit culture. Address: Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore.



JAGANNATH PRASAD, B.A., B.L., Zemindar, Banker and Pleader. b. 5th July 1904; son of Rai Bahadur Ramji Prasad; m. 1921, two sons and three daughters. Educ.: Patna High School, Central Hindu College, (Benares Hindu University), Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, and Patna Law College; joined Sitamarhi Bar. 1929. Was Hon. Treasurer of the Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank for a number of years; Member, Managing Committee, Shree Sanatan Dharma Pustakalaya, Sitamarhi, for about 10 years its Auditor for about 4 years and its Assistant Secretary since 3 years. Assistant Editor of the monthly magazine "Bahut". Member, Sub-Divisional War Committee, Publicity Sub-Committee, and Price Control Committee, Sitamarhi. Assistant Secretary Sub-Divisional Agricultural Advisory Committee and Sub-Divisional Library Association Sitamarhi. Deeply interested in journalism. Recreations: Photography and Bridge. Address: Sitamarhi, B. N. W. Rly.



JAIN, SHANTIPRASAD, B.Sc., b. 1912 Najibabad in the U.P. Studied Jain scriptures and theology under the guidance of competent tutors. Educ.: Benares Hindu University, m. April 1931 Shrimati Rama, the only child of Seth Rankrishna Dalmia, Joint Managing Director and helped the expansion of industries at Dalmianagar. He conceived the possibilities of cement and paper industries in Bihar and a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant were put up at Dalmianagar mainly through his efforts. Was elected Director, Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen



student of sociology, economics and finance. Has two sons, Ashok and Alok, and a daughter. *Alka. Hobbies:* collection of statistics, Riding, Tennis. *Address:* Dalmanagar (Bihar).

JAIPUR. MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS SARMAH-I-RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGH, RAHADUE. G.C.I.E. (1935), Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana), 39th Ruler of Jaipur, and head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, b. 21st August, 1911. Adopted son of Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, whom he succeeded on 7th Sept. 1922; assumed full ruling powers on 14th March, 1931. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Appd. Hon. Lieut., Indian Army, on 25th April, 1931; promoted Hon. Captain 1st Jan., 1934, and Hon. Major on 24th Sept., 1940; Commissioned in H.M.'s Life Guards (1939) and promoted Captain on 8th May, 1941; Permanent salute 17 guns, local salute 16. Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards, Jaipur. Member, Chamber of Princes, in his own right; member, National Defence Council in India; hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and member, Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer; Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi, Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer, Aero Club of India and Burmah and Jaipur Flying Club; noted polo player; formerly capt. of Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 12th Jan., 1924; secondly d. of His Highness Sir Sumar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 24th April, 1932, and thirdly d. of His Highness Jazadil Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 9th May, 1940; 3 s., 1 d. *Hobbies:* Polo, Tennis and Shooting. *Address:* Jaipur, Rajputana, India.

JAIPURIA, -ITH MINGHIRAM. Mill-owner. Member of Householder and Zemindar, b. 1909. Son of Late Anandram Jaipuria, Deceased. Belongs to the famous Jaipuria Family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur). One of the Pioneer Textile Dealers in India; Director and Managing Director of Nine Industrial Concerns; owns the Cotton Mill, Sugar Mill, Silk Weaving Factory, Paper Mill, Gunpowder Mill, Oil Mill, Dal Mill. President, Marwar Chamber of Commerce, Jaipur, 1940-41, 1941-42. Director, Indian Sugar



Corporation Ltd., responsible for the founding of numerous industrial and educational institutions in various parts of the country and also by His Highness Nawalgarh Maharaja of Jaipur. Hobbies: polo and sports. Addressing and judgment in arbitration

on Sugar, piecegoods and other Commercial disputes. Staunch advocate of Social reforms. *Address:* Jaipuria House, 51, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST, KT., M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold (1920); b. 1891. m. Eleanor de Leopold (1920). War service, 1914-20. May Thackrah (1919). General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-29; visited Persia re. Welfare British employees, A.P.O.C., 1924; and Java re. Establishment of Students' Hostels, 1927; Political Secretary, United Planters Association of Southern India, 1929; Member, Madras Legislative Council; 1929; Member, Madras Senate Madras Madras Corporation; Senate Madras University; Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, 1932; Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1932. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Railway Finance Committees from 1934; and Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs, and first Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. Joined Tata Sons, Ltd., in 1941. Knighted 1941. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

JAMKHANDI: Raja of, See Indian Princes Section.

JAMKHANDI, SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAYATI LILAVATIRAJSAHEB PATWARDHAN, the RANISAHAB of Jamkhandi. She is the consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasahab of Jamkhandi. She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Moreswar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chudasaheb of Bavada. b. in 1910. m. the Rajasahab in 1924 and has a son and a daughter. *Educ.:* Privately. On more than one occasion she was in sole charge of the administration of the State. And also acted as Regent during the Rajasahab's absence in England and the Continent. She has been managing the Khasgi Department with much success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasahab in the management of the affairs of the State. She is a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in the New Year's Honours List of 1941. She has taken a lead in the matter of collecting Funds in aid of Her Excellency Lady Lindithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, and Red Cross Work and is actively helping the Rajasahab in his attempts to aid the War Efforts in the State. *Address:* "Ramchandra Prasad", Ramnirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan).



JAMMU AND KASHMIR: M.-GENERAL H. H. SHREE MAHARAJA HARISINGHJI BAHADUR, INDIR MAHENDAR, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Indi-his, Maharaja of. G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.I.E. (1929), K.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.V.O.

(1922); Hony. A.D.C. (extra) to H. I. M. the King Emperor, (1936); Hon. LL.D., Punjab; Salute 21 Guns. Son of late General Raja Amarsinghji. b. 1895; s. in 1925 his uncle, Lt.-Genl. H.H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur; Educ.: at Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Heir-Apparent: Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji, b. at Cannes (S. France), 9 Mar. 1931. Address: Jammu Tawi and Srinagar (Kashmir).

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJEE, Merchant. b. 7th January—1886. Educ. at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914-1934; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind; Chairman, Buyer's and Shipper's Chamber; President, Karachi Health Association; President, Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association and Deepchand Tejbhandas Ojha Sanatorium; President, Poor Patients Society; President, Jiv Daya Mandal; Vice-President, Leper Asylum; Secretary, Idarieu Poor Welfare Association; Secretary, School for the Blind; Chairman, Local Self-Government Committee, Sind; President, Board of Indian Systems of Medicine, Sind. Publications: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. Address: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANJIRA: H. H. LADY KULSUM BEGUM DOWAGER BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira. b. 6th January 1897. m. in 1913. Has only one son, H. H. the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Knows Urdu, English and Marathi, which is the court language of the State, is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments. During the Regency period of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably. Address: Janjira—Murud.

JANJIRA: H. H. RABIA SULTANA JEHAN BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira. She is the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Jaora. m. to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Janjira in November 1933. Has three daughters. Educ.: Privately. Knows English, Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts. Address: Janjira—Murud.

JARIWALA, LALLUBHAI CHAKRAM, Consulting Chemist, Managing Director and Technical Adviser, Estrela Batteries Limited, Bombay. b. 31st December, 1900. e. at St. Xavier's and Sydenham Colleges, Bombay, University of Vienna (Austria), University of Frankfurt-on-Main (Germany). Took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfurt. First Indian to start successfully large scale manufacture of Dry and Inert Cells and Batteries, several Pyro-technic articles and drugs in India. Has made



several trips to Europe and Africa and has

travelled extensively in almost all European countries for study of conditions in certain industries and on business. Address: Ramchandra Lane, Malad, Bombay, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.).

JATAR, KASHINATH SHRIRAM, C.I.E. (1926) Government Pensioner. b. 6th August, 1871 m. Umabai Jatar; Educ.: Deccan College Poona. Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad; Superintendent, Residency Bazaar Hyderabad, Dn.; Dy. Commissioner, Berar; Inspector-General of Registration, C.P.; Income-Tax Commissioner, C. P. & Berar; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, C.P.; Official Member, Legislative Assembly, Delhi; retired in 1926. Address: 388, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

JATAR, LT.-COLONEL NILKANTH SHRIRAM, C.I.E., (1938), L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (England), B.Sc., Inspector-General of Prisons, C. P. & Berar. b. 26th May, 1887; m. to Durgabai (died 1922). 2nd Vimala, d. of Mr. B. S. Dixit of Saugor, C.P. (died 1941). Educ.: Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College London. Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918; awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches; was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the siege of Kut; served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1910-1920, and was awarded bar to his D.S.O.; joined Jail Department, C. P. & Berar, 1922; Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934. Address: Nagpur, C. P.

JAYLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, Dr., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912 b. 28th Oct. 1880. m. Miss Mogre. Educ. Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1922; Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. Address: Mayor Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAYAKAR, THE RT. HON'BLE MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London. Educ.: at Bombay University; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was leader of the Socialists in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition after that. Entered 1st representative member of the

the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930. March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1939. Resigned in March, 1942. *Publications*: Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address*: Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEEJEEBHAY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 6th Bart. J.P. *b.* 10th May, 1909, s. of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I. Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. *Educ.*: Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1933). Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934; re-elected 1935, retaining the seat till 1939; J.P., 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December, 1935; Appointed Dist. Sevt. Commr., Bombay City, Sept., 1934, and Provincially Sevt. Commr., Bombay Presidency, Jan. 1937, which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden-Powell dispute; Commander, Bombay Civic Guards, Northern Div., 1940. *Public Activities*: Chairman: Board of Trustees, Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals, founded by the late Baronet), the District Benevolent Societies Trusts. The Parsee Panchayat and other Properties. Sir J. J. School of Art, D. J. College, Anandajee Wadia Mater. School, Benjibhai Wadia and Motilal Wadia Hospital, Royal Western India Turf Club, etc. Director of a number of Joint and Companies, etc. *Address*: Willingdon, Regent Club, Club of India, etc. *Address*: Garden Castle, Bombay, Fountain Hall, Bombay.

JHANGIR, CORASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1929), O.B.E., M.B.A. Member National Defence Council. 1. February 1939; in Hirabai, Kalsari-Hall 1934. Member, M.B.E. *Educ.*: St. Nicholas College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1923; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1928; Member of the Executive Council, Member of the Legislative Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-1923 and 1924-1925. Elected Member, Executive Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1924; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Ministry and Privy Council Conference, 1932; Delegate, League Parliamentary Conference, London, 1933, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representative of the Organisation, London, 1937. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 28, 1944. *Address*: Marlborough and

St. James', London. Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address*: Ready-money House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JENKINS, WILLIAM JOHN, C.I.E. (1939), M.A., B.Sc. (Agric. Edin.), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. *b.* 27th October 1892, m. Lillian Kathleen Margaret Wilson. *Educ.*: George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec. 1920; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1926; Officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927; Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1936. *Publication*: Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. *Address*: Office of Director of Agriculture, B. P., Poona.

JHA, PROF. AMARANATH, M.A., F.R.S.L., Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. *b.* Feb. 25, 1897; m. Satyabhama Devi (*d.* 1936). *Educ.*: Govt. High School and Muir College, Allahabad. Prof. of English, Muir College 1917; Univ. Prof. of English, 1930, Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1930; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941; addressed Convocations at Patna, Allahabad and Mysore; President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940; member of League of Nations Committee on the Training of Youth, 1934; President, U. P. Lawn Tennis Association; Vice-President, All-India Lawn Tennis Association; Vice-President, All-India Art Association; President, Allahabad Gymkhana; President, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. *Publications*: *Selections from Lord Morley (Macmillans, 1920)*; *Selected Essays of Frederick Harrison (Macmillans 1923)*; *Hamlet (1926)*; *Merchant of Venice (1930)*; *Literary Studies (1930)*; *Shakespearean Comedy (1931)*; *Realms of Gold (Oxford, 1935)*; *Occasional Essays and addresses (1940)*; *Literary Studies, second series (in the press)*. *Address*: "Maya", George Town, Allahabad.

JHAJHARIA, HARI KRISHNA, Merchant and Zemindar *b.* 1912, partner of Messrs. Baldeo Dass Dungsaridas, Shree Jhajharia and Company Ltd., Late Managing Director of Shri Gauri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd., Spoke-man of Small Jute Mills Working Time Agreement 1938, Member, Advisory Board appointed by Government of Bengal under Jute Ordinance 1938, Vice President and Secretary, A. I. Sanatan Dharma Marwari Yuvak Sammelan Committee, Member, All India Varnashram Swarajya Saugh, Member, Advisory Committee, Commercial Museum, Calcutta, Secretary and Vice President of various educational, Social and Charitable Institutions, Secy., Temple Defence Committee, Secy., Calcutta Yarn Merchants Association (Since 1940), Secy., Marwari



Association, Calcutta, since 1940, Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal, (Since 1940). *Publications*: South Indian Pilgrimage Tour. *Address*: Jhajharia House, 174B, Cross St., Calcutta.

JHAVERI, KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL, DIWAN BAHADUR (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P. Sometime Officiating Judge, High Court, (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928 Dec.); Judicial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929). *b.* December 1868. *m.* 1886. *Educ.*: Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay. B.A. (First Class Honours: English and Persian) (1888). Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist; Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence, Dakshina Fellowship, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian. Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905). Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905). Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages. Has travelled extensively. Connected with about thirty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay. *Address*: Pitale Mansion, Kande-wadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.



JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANDIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *b.* 1879; *s.* 1887. *Address*: Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law, b. 25th Dec. 1876. *m. d.* of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (*d.*) *Educ.*: Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League. Member, Central Legislative Assembly. Author of *Pakistan* scheme, which advocates the separation of Muslim India from Hindu India. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JIVATLAL PUTTARSHI DALAL, Director, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, b. 1886. First ventured as a Bullion broker. In 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar. He is a citizen of Radhanpur and to some extent acted as an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Sahab, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him. Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd. for 17 years and Chairman at present; Member of the East India Cotton Association; Vice-Chairman. *Address*: Metro. Auto Ltd., Bangalore; Managing



Agent, The Indian Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad; Chairman, The Broach Electric and Dev. Corp. Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co. Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Marsland Price & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *Address*: Bullion Exchange Buildings, Bombay 2.

JOGENDRA SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR SIR, Kt. (1929), Apptd. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Education, Health and Lands), Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District, Minister of Agriculture, 1926 to April 1937. b. 25 May 1877. *m.* Winifred May Donoghue, Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikh Educl. Confee.; served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Army Indianisation Committee; Member of Council of State; Prime Minister of Patiala and now Member of H. E. The Viceroy's Executive Council. Editor of *East and West*. *Publications*: "Kamla"; Nurjahan; Nasrin, Life of B. M. Malabari; Kamla Abdulla Ansari; "Thus spoke Guru Nanak Sikh Ceremonies." *Address*: Aira Holme, Simla E.



JOLLY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON GRAY, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), C.I.E. (1919); V.H.S. (1935), K. H. P. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1941); Director-General, Indian Medical Service, b. 6th April 1886, *m.* Doreen Marion Stamper. *Educ.*: Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University. First Commission, I.M.S., 1st August 1908, Great War, 1914-18, East Africa; mentioned in despatches and awarded C.I.E.; M.O.H., New Delhi, 1921; Asst. Director of Public Health, Burma, 1922; Director, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, 1927; Director of Public Health, Burma, 1928-1933; Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1933-35; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, 1935-36; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1937-1939; Appointed Director-General, I.M.S., November 1939. *Publications*: Numerous contributions to the medical press. *Address*: Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

JONES, CYRIL EDGAR, M.A. (Cantab.), G.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1937), Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, b. 29th December 1891; *m.* to Irene Lilian Hill (1925). *Educ.* Jesus College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1914, Madras Presidency; Military Duty in India, 1917-1919; Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, 1934-1939; Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, April 1939. *Address*: 1, York Place, New Delhi.

General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1940. Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



KABALEE, PURSHOTTAM MEGHAI, b. 8th April 1906. m. Narayenee Deoji Shivadas, three daughters. Merchant, Landlord.



Aerial Survey—Germany.
 Luft Build, Indian Gliding
 Founder. First to get Gliding Licences in
 Association; Air Services of
 India. Technical Director, Indian Gliding Association.
 India; Chairman, Indian Gliding Club Ltd., Cricket
 Member, Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Indian Merchants'
 Club of India, Ltd., Indian Chamber of
 Chamber; Maharashtra Chamber of
 Commerce, etc. Address: Brabourne
 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Chamber ; etc. **AMMAD**
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KADRI, SIR MAHBUBIAN IMAMBEX, B.A.,
LL.B., Khan Saheb (1916), Khan Bahadur
(1918), O.B.E. (1924), Kt. (1934), Retired Dist.
& Sessions Judge and Landholder. b. 4th
November 1873 ; m. to Kamrunnissabegum
Bukhari. Educ. : Gujarati College, Ahmeda-
bad ; St. Xavier's, Bombay ; Government
Law School, Bombay. Assistant Master,
Bombay Educational Department, 1893-96 ;
Principal, Mahabat Madresa, Junagadh,
1897-1901 ; Tutor to Heli-Apprent, Bombay
1901-1903 ; Sub-Judge, Junagadh,
Presidency, 1903-18 ; Assistant Judge for Riot Cases,
19 ; Member, Special Tribunal for Riot Cases,
1919. Assistant Judge, 1919-24 ; District
Judge, 1924-27 ; Chief Justice, Junagadh,
1927-31 ; Member, Age of Consent Committee,
1929-30 ; Hon. Secretary, War & Relief
Fund, Ahmedabad, 1914-18 ; President,
Anjuman-e-Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Com-
mittee ; Child Protection Society, Ahmedabad,
Dabarnatti Central Jail Moral Instruction
Committee ; Gujarati Muslim Education
Society. Publications : " Rise and Fall of
Muslims in India " ; " Life of Sir Syed
Ahmed Khan " ; " The Conciliators Guide " ;
Address : " Mahbab Manzil, " Delhi Gate,
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WILLIAM W. WILSON, B.A. M.L.A., J.P.
 Formerly, New Larchmont, N.Y.
 Taught in Private Schools for 15 Years

[illegible]

KAJI, DEWAN BHABHUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI,
M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S., F.S.S.,
F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S. (Retd.) Kankar-i-Hind
Medalist: II Class (1930); Chairman, Vasant
Insurance Co., Ltd. Vice-President, Bombay
Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.; Director,
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land
Mortgage Bank, Ltd. Formerly Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Professor of
Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College
of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. b.
In April 1936. m. Miss. Vasantgauri B.
Sheth of Surat. Fellow, Bombay University,
Sardar, Indian Women's University. A Co-
operative leader and writer of All-India re-
putation. All-India Co-operative Institutes'

Association, Hon. Secretary (1929-33) and Vice-President, 1934-37. Founder, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Presided over: Provincial Co-operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935). *Publications*: Exercises in Geometry (1911); Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1928); Primer on Co-operation (1928); Co-operation in Bombay (1930); Co-operation in India (1932); Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934); Principles of General Geography (1938); Great Mystery of Life beyond Death (1938); Lands beyond the Border (1939). *Residence*: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJROLKER, NARAYAN SADOBA, Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co. *b.* 9th July 1896, s. of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Maratha Light Infantry. *Educ.*: at the S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is



keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes; General Secretary, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; Member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board. General Secretary, Independent Nationalist Harijan Party, Bombay, took a prominent part in signing the Poona Pact; Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple; President, Rohidas Education Society. Harijan leader and public worker; Municipal Corporator; Member, Municipal Schools, Improvement Trust and Public Health Committees. *Address*: 112, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KALE, YAMAN GOVIND. Retired Professor Fergusson College. *b.* 1876. *Educ.*: New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll.; Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928; Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra, Poona, etc.; takes active part in co-operative

KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. *b.* 21 March, 1871. *Educ.*: Deccan Coll. *m.* Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1913-16; 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923; Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform, lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-36; Vice-President, Deccan Education Society, Poona; Chairman, Deccan Agric. Association; Vice-President, Deccan Sabha, Poona. *Address*: Ganeshkhind Road, Poona 5.

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., **DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR (Kt. 1937)** *b.* September 1882. *Educ.*: At Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts. Non-official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930. President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920; was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway, for about two years; Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927; President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927 and at Raichur in 1928; was President, Dharwar non-Brahmin League; member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar; appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930 and also in the Interim Ministry of 1937. *Address*: Hubli, Dharwar Dist.

KANHAIYA LAL, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., ex-Judge, High Court, Allahabad. *b.* 17 July 1866. *m.* Shrimati Devi, *d.* of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. *Educ.*: The Muir Central College, Allahabad; joined the U.P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 at Muzaffar; acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge 1911; appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30; Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., 1926-28; Member, Court, Senate and Council, Benares Hindu University since 1923; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927. *Address*: No. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JERISONDAS, B.A., LL.B. (The Hon. Mr. Justice), Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 3rd Nov. 1890. *m.* eldest *d.* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1929, 1931 and 1932. *Address*: 50, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SRI RAJENDRA, NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt. (1933); O.B.E. (1918); RAJA OF *b.* 24 March 1881. *m. d.* of late Raja Lakshishore Maniata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. *Educ.*: Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902. Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1919. Member, Legislative Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at various times; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919; Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt members on Commission, 1925. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, January 1926. Vice-President of the Executive Council, December 1931 to January 1934. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction, 1934. Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa, 1934. *Address*: Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANIKHAR, HARIVAR RAMCHANDRA, M.A., *b.* 22 Aug. 1876. *Educ.*: New English School, at Wadgaon Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member of the Board of Examiners in the D. E. Society's Examinations, 1900-01; was in charge of the English High, New English School in 1905, in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostel, 1906-14; in charge of New Marathi School, 1914-21; his term on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate,

1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928; Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society, Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology Univ. of Bombay for 1933-39. *Address*: 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANTAWALA, MOHAN HARGOVINDAS, M.A. (Cantab.), B.A., Geography Diploma I (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, (Ceylon Civil Service). *b.* 3rd December 1890. *m.* Kashigauri Liladhar Mehta. *Educ.*: Baroda College, Baroda, and Queen's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Ceylon Civil Service 1915 and served there in various capacities, and finally as Secretary to the Commerce Ministry before being appointed as the first Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India. *Publications*: *Ceylon Police Court Law* (Two Editions), *Thesis on the Thesavalamai* (Ceylon Hindu Law), *Sansarno Kansat* (Gujerati Novel). *Address*: "Kantam," Pochkhana-wala Road, Worli, Bombay.

KANWAR SAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C.I.). *Educ.*: Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Government College, Lahore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout School and College career. First Class First Punjab University B.A. (1895); Fuller Exhibitioner and prizeman; Arnold Silver Medalist M.A. (Physics) 1896; First in the University; MacLagan Gold Medalist, M.A. (English) 1897; Asst. Prof., Government College, Lahore. Called to the Bar 1900; Practised as Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921; Nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ.; Elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty Punjab Univ.; Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner (1918); Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir, (1921-1931); Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission, 1931-1933; Elected Trustee, Tribune Trust (1932); Elected Fellow, Punjab Univ., (1935); President, Special Tribunal Mithiri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur, (1935); Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State, (1936). Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State, 1940-1942; Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C.I.). *Publications*: *Papers on Art and Architecture*, *The Qutab Minar of Delhi*; *Essays in Urdu* *Muraqqa-i-Khizal*; *Urdu Drama—Brahmand Natak*. *Address*: Dalauwala, Dabra Dun (U.P.).

KAPUR, KALIDAS, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow. *b.* 11 Aug. 1892. *Educ.:* Govt. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. *B.A.* (1915), *L.T.* (1916) and *M.A.* (1921). Head Master since 1921. Representative of U.P. Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1925-37); President, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1925-26); Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930); Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1931-37); Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd., (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E.A. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., 1940; General Secretary, U.P. S. E. Association, (1934-35); Visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936). Hon. Editor, "Education." *Publications:* Introductory History of India in Hindi and Urdu; Hindi Sar Sangrah in 4 volumes; Sahitya Samiksha; Towards a Better Order; Shiksha Samiksha; Evolution of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu; Kashmir. *Address:* Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

KARANJIA, MR. BEHRAM NAOROSJI, M.L.C., J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal

Corporation and an Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Elected Mayor, 1939. Mr. Karanjia has worked for 27 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds. Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19; Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, when H. B. H. the Prince of Wales visited Bombay; Governor's Sind Relief



Fund, 1930-31; King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association. Mr. Karanjia is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities. Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Ry. and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; Managing Committee of the W. I. A. A.; Excise Advisory Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 and Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants' Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) an Hon. visitor to Jail. Mr. Karanjia deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other dutiable goods

going on through land-frontiers such as Siam-Burma, Baluchistan-Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue. In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett, the then Finance Member of the Government of India. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital; Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School." Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal, Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund; and an active member of several other War Committees. Member of the Managing Committee "Times of India Storm Fund". Second time unanimously elected as a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust by the Indian Merchants' Chamber "Piece-goods Section." *Address:* "Shengre La" 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

KARAULI, H.H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI, K.C.S.I., *b.* 18 June 1866. *s.* 21 August 1927. 1 s., Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal, who has recently been entrusted by H. H. with full powers of administration and 2 *gd. s.* *Address:* Karauli, Rajputana.

KARNATKI, SHRINIVAS NARAYAN, Government Pensioner, Poona. *b.* in 1865. *e.* in London Mission High School, Belgaum, and Wilson College, Bombay. Entered service in 1889 and retired 1920. When in service, contributed articles in English and Marathi to several newspapers and magazines in Bombay. *Publications:* Lives of Dr. Sir R.G. Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad and Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit. Has three daughters, all educated, one holding a degree from the London University. Takes part in public life, being a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. *Address:* 249, Rasta's Peth, Poona.



KARSANDAS DHARAMSEY SOONDERDASS, J.P., Merchant, Landlord and Banker. *b.* on 20th July 1857 at Bombay. Great grandson of the late Seth Moolji Jaitha. *m.* Mrs. Kasturbai *d.* of the late Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal. 1 son. *e.* at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay and privately. *J.P.*, 1923. Entered business at an early age in 1905. Managing Director and Chairman, the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd. (Mumbai Jaitha Cloth Market) and



Director, the Western India Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Vice-President, Gaurakshak Mandal, and Trustee: Bhatia General Hospital, the Bhagirathi Trust, the Balakshak Trust, Seth Gordhandas Soonderdas Charity Trusts and the Mathradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Ex-Director, the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Recreations & Hobbies: Walking and Ivory collecting. Clubs: Willingdon and Orient. Address:—Lakshmi Building, Sir Purokshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

KARVE, DATTATREYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay).
Secretary, Deccan Education Society, Fer-
gusson College, Poona and Asstt. Unit
Commander, Poona Civic Guard. b. 24 Dec.
1898. *Education:* New English School and
Fergusson College, Poona Godben Medalist
1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1922; Professor of
History and Economics, Fergusson College,
Poona, 1923-1935; and since 1940; Principal,
Willingdon College, Dt. Satara, 1935-40;
Lieutenant and for some time acting Ad-
jutant University Training Corps, 1924-28;
 Fellow, University of Bombay, 1935-40.
Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute;
Member, Indian Economic and Political
Science Associations; has frequently contri-
buted to the press on political economic and
statistical matters. *Publications:* Two
Volumes on Principles of Economics and
Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929);
Federation of Study in Comparative Politics
1931; Poverty and Population in India,
1931; 1931 Historical and Economic
Studies 1931, *Essays on the Prophet of*
1932; 1932 *Address:* Fergusson

THE HON. MEMBER FOR THE JAMMU AND
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[illegible]

KATJU, DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Advocate, Allahabad High Court. b. 17th, June 1887; m. Rup Kishori, d. of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur. Educ.: Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore, Mul Central College, Allahabad. Commenced practice in the District Court at Cawnpore (1903-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914; obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919); enrolled as Advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921); member. Council of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-37). Member, Executive Council, Benares Hindu University. Became Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Government of the United Provinces in 1937 and resigned in 1939; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 16th February 1940. Sentenced in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement to 18 months S. I. on Nov. 28, 1940 and released on Nov. 19, 1941. *Publications:* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address:* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KAUL, MAHENDRA KISHAN, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (London). *b.* May 1905. Son of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., *m.* Brij Kumari, *d.* of Mr. T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asst. Supdt. of Stores, 1927. Worked as a Member of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927. Officiald as Supdt. of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1929. Transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt. of Stores, 1933, confirmed 1939. Nominated Member of the Nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railway, 1933. Organized the *Ajmer Red Cross Fete* in aid of H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1935-39. Elected Chairman of the re-nominated elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939. Vice-President of the

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International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928, Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. Address: 8. Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Benzan,
Exchange Place, Calcutta.

KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, Rai Sahib, (1927); Rai Bahadur (1936); C.I.E. (1941); M.L.A. b. 1897; Educ.: Graduated Edwardes College, Peshawar 1919; Member, Municipal Committee and Cantonment Board 1922-37; Hon. Magistrate 1930-37; submitted Memorandum, Bray Enquiry Committee (1922); Chairman, Reception Committee; Frontier Postal & R.M.S. Conference Peshawar (1923); gave evidence before the Age of Consent Committee, the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Royal Statutory Commission (1929); Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Postal & R.M.S. Conference, Peshawar (1929); submitted Memorandum, Round Table Conference (1930); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Education Conference, Lahore (1930); Member, Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931); Member, Frontier Legislative Council (1932-37); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, London (1933); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal Conference, Rastalpur (1934); Chairman, Reception Committee, Frontier Punjab-Sindh 'Hindus' Conference, Peshawar (1934); Member, Frontier Enquiry Committee, and Frontier Franchise Committee, and Member of the Lorhan and Hammond Committee, Finance Minister, Frontier Government (1937); Leader Hindu Sikh National Party in the Frontier Legislative Council; Member, Peshawar District War Committee, War Purposes Committee, Provincial Relief Executive Committee, National Services Commission, Emergency Commission, Non-Party Congress (Sapran) Working Committee, Congress, Nationalist League and All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. Detained in Alwalpur Jail, Bawalpur for defying the ban issued by the Government of Bihar on the sale of the Hindu Maha-sabha (1941) and the Sadat Road, Peshawar.

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graphs of correspondence and original documents, throwing a strong search-light on the anti-democratic methods adopted by the Congress High Command. Address: Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAREGAT, PHEROZE MERWAN, C.I.E. (June 1935), B.A., I.C.S. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. b. 29th May, 1890. m. Miss M. Dadabhoy (20th December 1919); *Educ.*: Bombay and Claro College, Cambridge: Apptd. after exam. of 1913; arrived in India, 9th Dec., 1914, and served in the United Provs. as Asst. Magte. and Collr.; Jt. Magte., June 1922; Offg. Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, June to November 1922; Offg. Mgte. and Collr. April, 1923; confd., Apl., 1931; Offg. Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Dec. 1926; Secty. to Govt. U.P. Dept. of Industries and Educn., Mar., 1932; and again, Sept., 1935; Labour Commr., July, 1938; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agric. Research, April 1939. *Address*: Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

KHEMKA, MADANLAL. Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta. 5. 4th December 1908, partner of Khaitan & Co., Solicitors., Member of the Supply Advisory Committee



Secretary, Baba Kali Kainhiwala, Rikhi-
Panchayat Kshetra, Rikhi-
Kesh Committee, member: International Social
Service League, Bharati Social Service Training
College, Marwari, Association, Marwari Relief
Society, etc., Ex-Secretary: All India Marwari
Federation, Education Department, has repre-
sented the Marwari Port Committee of the
India on the Calcutta Port Committee of the
Export Advisory Council; Director: Straw Pro-
ducts Ltd., Bhopal; Benares Cotton and Silk
Mills Ltd., Shree Biharji Mills Ltd., Patna;
Calcutta Credit Corporation Ltd. Poddar Land
Development Trust Ltd., Calcutta; Eastern
Commercial and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Hobbies: Travelling and Classical music
etc., son of Babu Jamunadas Kheinka who
is a Director of, and owns several business
concerns.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Prime Minister, Government of Bombay.
b 1888; *Educ.* at Wilson College, Varjwandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhowoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow, Enrolled as Vakil 1912, Solicitor 1918. Partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors, Ex-Director, Bombay Mutual

Life Assurance Society, Ltd. Taking active part in politics since 1922. Secretary of the Swaraj Party; Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee; Member, All-India Congress Committee, in 1930; sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine. Again arrested 1932; sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine. Ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh Maharashtra; Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society; Co-Editor, Bombay Law Journal; Chairman, Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram; Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, Prime Minister, 1937-39. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940. Presdt. and Founder Member "Adivasi Seva Mandal" a Society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes.

KHIMJI, BHAWANJI ARJAN, M.L.A. (Bombay). b. July 20, 1902: Senior partner of Messrs. Arjan Khimji & Co. and a Director of the Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.



President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Mucedums Association, Ltd. He represents the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and represented the "Assembly" on the G. I. P. Rly. Local Advisory Committee, Bombay. He has been on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber

since 1932 and represents the "Chamber" in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and represents the "Corporation" on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay. He is Chairman of the Aryan Champion Insurance Co., Ltd. and, besides, is a Trustee of several charitable institutions and Trusts. He is a member of the All-India Congress Committee and a Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He was detained by Government in 1932 under the Emergency Ordinance and again in December 1940 under the Defence of India Act for having taken part in the Satyagraha movement of those times. Address: Western India House, 17, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHIMJI SHAMJI, SHETH, Merchant and Commission Agent; Director, Messrs. Dharsey Nanji & Co. Ltd. Bombay. b. in 1891. e. at St. Xavier's School, Bombay. Vice-President and Treasurer, Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay. Member, Export Advisory Council, Government of India. Member, Port Committee (E.A.C.), Bombay. Member, Pulses and Millets Committee and member, Off-seeds Committee, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Member, Executive Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Community, Pinjrapole and Ch...



Devraj Charitable Dispensary, Ghadhsisa (Kutch). President, Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Boarding House, Dumra (Kutch). Address: Khimji Lane, Ghatkopar (Bombay Suburb).

KHIRASRA: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI SURSINHJI BALSINHJI. The Ruling Chief of Khirasra State in the Western Kathiawar Agency. b. 26th September, 1890: Succeeded: 24th February, 1920.

He received his education in England where he stayed for about three and a half years and has travelled in Europe. He had the privilege of attending the Coronation in England in 1911. He received Military training for about two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps College at Dehradun. Education and Medical relief are given quite free. Married, has five sons. Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji; Kumar Shri Harischandrasinhji; Kumar Shri Kanaksinhji; Kumar Shri Prataphchandrasinhji; Kumar Shri Avichalsinhji. Address: Sur Niwas, Khirasra (Ranmalji), Kathiawar.



KHOKHANI, AMRITLAL L., Senior Partner, Chandulal L. Khokhani & Co., Jewellers. Member, the Bullion Exchange Ltd., The Marwadi



Chamber of Commerce Ltd., and the Grain & Seeds Merchants' Association, Ltd., Bombay. b. 17th January, 1885 at Morvi, Kathiawar. e. at the Morvi High School, Morvi. Came to Bombay, 1903. Joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., 1905, Dallaporta & Patel, 1907. Director, East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay, 1932-33. m. 1910

Miss Surajbai, d. of Mr. Harakchand Dattary of Morvi. One son & one daughter. President and Trustee, the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha, Ghatkopar. Recreation: cricket. Address: Residence: Amrit Bhuwan, Ghatkopar. Office: 501, Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

KHORANA, N.C., B. Com., and Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Managing Director, National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay. Graduated in Commerce from Allahabad University in 1927.

Joined Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and worked until 1933. Manager, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Amritsar and Bombay, 1933-1941. Resigned in April 1941 and founded the National Savings Bank Ltd. Takes active part in social work. Member, Cricket Club of India. Address: 43-45, Apollo Ltd. Street, Bombay and 14, Bulbha House, Churchgate, Deccan.



Telephone No. 22245 and 22246



Conference) in 1932, was invited to present case of Sind as a separate autonomous province before Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms in London in 1933. Was one of the six members of Sind Administrative Committee presided over by Sir Hugh Dow, present Governor of Sind, in 1933-34; was member of Governor's Advisory Committee in 1936. Has been member of Sind Legislative Assembly from April 1937 onwards. Parliamentary Secretary in 1937. P.W.D. Minister for one year, 1940, now leader of Opposition in Sind Legislative Assembly and the Working President of Sind Provincial Muslim League.

KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL AZEEM, B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 17th March 1890; m. Rose Marcar, grandchild of the late Stephen P. Aganoor, British Agent at Ispahan and niece of the late Dr. M. S. P. Aganoor, O.B.E., British Consul at Ispahan. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Lecturer L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institutes, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; "Vice President, All-India Society for prevention of Cruelty to animals 1939." Publications: Miscellaneous articles. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous
Court, Calcutta.

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINATAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-I-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Altmood-ul-Dowla (1930). Vazir-ud-dowla, 1933. Retired, Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore, b. 1877. m. Kamalabai Kibe. Educ.: Duly College Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.). Publications: articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. Address: Saraswatimiketan, Camp, Indore, Central India.

Rao Bahadur, J.P., b. 1877. m. Study

KIMTRAI ASOOMAL, RAO BAHADUR, J.P., b.
October 1884. A leading member of Sindhi
Punjabi community. Elected by Joint
electorate from various wards to Karachi
Municipal Corporation and
served there on Managing
Committee, Garden Com-
mittee, and other Com-
mittees. Special First Class
Magistrate, 1912-34; Life
Member of Ida Rieu Poor
Welfare Association and
Member of Standing Com-
mittee, Life Member and
Hony Treasurer of S.P.C.A.;
Vice-President of Hindu
Orphan Ground Im-
provement Trust; Chairman of Shi-
khu League; Hony. Secretary and Tr-



Hony. Treasurer of Hindu League;
 Vice-President of Ground Improvement Trust;
 Chairman of Sind Hind League; Hony. Secretary and Treas.

sumer of Karachi Branch of Overseas League; Hony. Treasurer and Trustee of H. M. King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund (Sind Branch). Hony. Treasurer, Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association; Hon. Secretary, Sind War Fund for city of Karachi (Hindu Section); Member of The Tuberculosis Association of India; Member of Organising Committee of Sind War Week & Karachi War Week Fete.) Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrinam and Gold Watch. Address: 65, Britto Road, Jamshed. Quarter, Karachi.

KING, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD JOHN, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), I.C.S. Judge, Madras High Court. b. 27 July, 1887. m. Mary Annette Halliwell (1915); Educ.: Liverpool College, Lincoln College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S. 1910; Arrived in India Nov. 1911; Appointed to High Court, July, 1934. Address: The Albany, College Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. b. 28 Jan. 1888. m. to Gul H. Gidvani. Educ.: N. H. Academy; Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat. 1912-1918; Municipal Commssr. Surat, 1918 to 1920. Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26; Collector of Kolaba, 1928; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929; Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31; Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935; Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, 1936-38. Chairman, Bombay Port Trust 1938-41. Address: Drummore, Ridge Road, Bombay.

KNIGHT, HENRY FOLEY, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941). C.I.E. (1936). Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. b. 19th January, 1886. m. Jessie Spence, d. of Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S. Educ.: Halleybury College, Caius College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Royal Flying Corps; Royal Air Force; various appointments in the Bombay Presidency including Deputy Secretary, Finance Department; Director of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Industries; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. Address: Dunvegan, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KOTAH, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHIMENDRA MAHARAJAJI SHRI BHIM SINGHI SAHIB BAHADUR, MAHARAO of b. 14th September, 1909. s. 1940. Address: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTAK, H. B., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Janjira State 1932-42. Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H. H. the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life; Dewan, Rajkot State (1907-1921), where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. On his leaving the State service for joining East India Cotton Association his services were rewarded by a present of Rs. 50,000. Was awarded a certificate of Merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loans (1917). Awarded title of Rao Bahadur (1920). General Manager of E. I. Cotton Association (1921-1926) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Dewan, Idar State (1926-1928) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State. Appointed Dewan, Janjira State (1932) during Minority Administration. After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 H. H. the Nawab Saheb appointed him as his Dewan. His indefatigable efforts in developing the ports of the State have contributed to a permanent stabilization of the customs revenues of the State to the mutual advantage of the British Indian Government and the State. He was a member of the Financial and Constitutional Committees of the Chamber of Princes and was unanimously elected a member of the first standing committee of ministers under the reorganization scheme of the Chamber. On retirement from the Janjira State by the end of April 1942, His Highness the Nawab Saheb granted him an annuity of Rs. 2,500/- in appreciation of his services both to the State and the people. Address: Rajkot.



KOTHARY, CHHOTALAL MORARJI, RAO SAHEB; Secretary, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. b. July 1893. m. 1910, Miss Prabhakunvar, 3 s. and 1 d. Educ.: Sagramji High School, Gondal and



Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Worked with Tricumji Damji & Co., 1916-22. Opened the firm of Sharatchandra Chhotalal Kothari. Purchasing agent in Kathiawar for Volkart Bros., and Lalji Naranji & Co., 1927-29. President, Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce, 1929-40. Partner, C. P. Doshi & Co., 1922-32. Agent, Union

Bank of India, Rajkot, 1932-40. Gave evidence before the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929. Hon. First Class Magistrate, W.I.S. Agency, 1930. Rao Saheb 1936. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Address: Purshottam Niwas, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

1942. AGENT
AGENCY.
KOTHAWALA, CAPTAIN JANSHEED DORABSHA,
S.C. A.I.R.O., J.P., Director & Con-
4th September 1893.



Government of Mysore as Comptroller,
Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State
Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council,
Chairman of the Board of Management of the
Mysore Iron Works and Dewan. Address :
Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S. India.

Basavangudi, Bangalore.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BANADUR SIR
VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, K.C.I.E., (1936),
Kt., (1933), B.A., B.L., C.I.E., (1926), Dewan
of Baroda. b. 1881. m. Sri Rangammal, Educ.:
Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll.,
Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by
competitive examination. Collector of Ram-
nad; April 1924 to February 1927. Secretary to
the Government of Madras in Law, Education
and other Departments. Joined as Dewan of
Baroda, February, 1927, services being lent
to the Baroda Government. Acted as a
delegate to the three Round Table Conferences
and the Joint Parliamentary Committee and
Member of the Federal Structure and Federal
Finance Sub-Committees and Reserve Bank
Committee from 1930 to 1934. Delegate on
behalf of India to the Assembly of the League
of Nations for the Session held in September
1934 and 1936; attended H.M.'s Coronation,
1937; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to
the Imperial Conference, 1937; Chairman,
Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of
Princes, 1941. Address: Dillaram, Baroda.

Princes, 1941. *Madras*.
KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTAI,
M.A.; (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1903) F.R.
Hist. S. (1904-36); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta
University (1921); F.R.A.S.B. (1931); Mysore
Title "Rajasevasakta" (1932); Dewan,
Bahadur, June 1936; Editor, Journal of India
History, 6. 15 April 1871. m. 1893 and 1915.
Educ. St. Joseph's College, and Central
College, Bangalore President, South Indian
Association, Madras, 1908. Fellow of the
Madras University, 1912-30; the Mysore
University, since 1919. Professor, Central
College, Bangalore to 1914; Professor of
Indian History and Archaeology University
of Madras, November 1914-20. Founder and
Hon. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Banga-
lore, Joint-Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-33;
Reader, Calcutta University, 1919; Hony.
Correspondent, Archaeological Survey of India,
1921. General Secretary, Indian Oriental
Conference, 1926-33. Member, Indian His-
torical Record Commission, 1931. Presi-
dent, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. Presi-
dent, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore,
1935. President, Indian History Congress,
Lahore, 1940. Recipient of Great Silver
Medal, Institute Historique and Heraldique De
France, and the Campbell Gold Medal,
Bombay Branch of The Royal Asiatic Society.
Address: "Sripadam," 143, Brodies Road,
Mylapore, Madras (S).

1. **RISHNASWAMI AIYAR**, **SIR ALLADI, Kt.**
(1922); Advocate-General, Madras. *b. May*
1852. *m. Venkatakamma. Educ.:* Madras
Christian College, Law College, Madras.
Articles-at-law under the late Justice
P. R. Srinivasa Iyer; appointed Advocate-
General in 1929; Member of the Legislative

Council; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in public, social and religious movements such as Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. Address: Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia); Ag. Director and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Graduate School of Social Work; Editor, The Indian Journal of Social Work. b. April 16, 1886. m. Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). Educ.: Doveton College (Madras), Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S.A. 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y. M. C. A., Helsinki, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America; Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931, and to the present position in 1936. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work. Address: Ratan Manor, Carter Road, Andheri, Bombay.

KUNZRU, HON. PANDIT HIRDAY NATH, LL.D. (Hon.) B.A., B.Sc. Member, Council of State. President, Servants of India Society since Jan., 1936. b. 1887. Educ.: Allahabad University 1905; Studied at London School of Economics, 1911-12. Joined the Servants of India Society, 1909. Member, Liberal Party's Delegation to London in connection with Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919; Member, United Prov. Leg. Council, 1921-23. Presided over the East African National Congress, April 1929. Member, Central Leg. Assembly 1927-30; Delegate of the East African National Congress in London, 1929 and 1930; presided over the National

Liberal Federation 1934; National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Assn. Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney, 1938. Publications: *Public Services in India*. Address: Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras.

KURWAI, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN. b. 1st December 1901; Suc. 2nd Oct. 1906. Educ.: at Daly College. Mayo College and R.M.C., Sandhurst. m. to e.d. of the Nawab of Bhopal and second m. to 2nd d. of the Nawab of Wai. Address: Kurwai, C.I.

LACEY, WALTER GRAHAM, C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Secretary to the Governor of Bihar, b. July 17, 1894; m. Helen Frances Joan. d. of D. Pell-Smith. Two s. Educ.: Bedford School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1914-19; Entered Indian Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) in 1919. Address: Patna-Ranchi.

LAHORE, DR. HECTOR CATRY, O. C., Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928. b. 1889. Belgium. Educ.: Seraphic School, Bruges. Joined the Capuchin Order at Engghien, 1907; ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1920. Address: 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

LAITHWAITE, SIR (JOHN) GILBERT, K.C.I.E., (1941), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1935); Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General. (Personal). b. 5 July 1894. Educ.: Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23. Parly under-Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936. Address: Viceroy's Camp; India.

LAKHTAR, THAKORE SAHEB SHRI INDRA-SINHJI SAHEB, THAKORE SAHEB OF, b. 15th April 1907. Educ.: at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. m. in 1926 Bai Shri Vijayakunyerba Sabeb, daughter of Raoji Shri Takhatsinhji Saheb of Mansa. During the life time of his father he was entrusted with the administration of the State. Attended the Reception Darbar held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot in 1936 in company with his father, the late Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Saheb. Ascended the Gadi on the 2nd July 1940 on the death of his father. Has one son Yuvraj Saheb Shri Balbhadrasinghji Saheb (Heir-apparent) born on the 19th November 1929, and two daughters. They are being educated at Lakhtar. Address: The Palace, Lakhtar, Kathiawar, India.



AKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB. Farmer and Zemindar. b. 1870. m. to Shamati Navarani Kunwer. *Educ.*: at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna; a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and non-official Chairman, Local Board, and Central Co-operative Bank, Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advisory Committee. *Publications*: *Glories of Indian Medicine*. Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Musalman Ekta, Sri Gitaratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti. *Address*: Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, (Bihar).

ALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, b. 3 March 1881. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E. m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ.*: Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay;—Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, and H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H. E. St. Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Shiffron for Council Hall, Patna; portrait of Lord Brabourne for Foreign Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art examinations, 1917-1928. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy royal portraits in 1921-22, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. In 1923, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. 1924-25. Awarded the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Address*: Studio, 29, Nepan Sea Road, Bombay.

ARMOUR, SIR WILLIAM, Kt. (1936), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. b. 21 July 1857. at Limerick Speechly. *Educ.*: Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in 1880; 1907. *Address*: 6, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

ARMOUR, SIR COLLEENAY, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.D. (1905), C.I.E. (1920), C.S.I. (1931), Secretary of State for India, 1921-22; 1929-30, Sir Robert Allman, *Educ.*: at St. John's and Christ Church, Oxford, 1878-82, joined Political Dept., 1882, as Civil Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1883-84; to Hongkong, 1891; A.G.G. of the Government of India, 1892; Addl. Secy. to the Secy. of India, 1893-94; to H. L. the Crown Prince of Siam, 1894-95. *Publications*: *Annals of India*, Vol. XIII, North-West Frontier Province. *Address*: India Office, London.

ARMOUR, JAMES, C.I.E., 1922; C.B.E., 1940. M.A., LL.B. (Oxon.); LL.D. (Durham); B.A., LL.B. (Lond.). Jan. 1862; b. 12 Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: at St. Asaph's, Bangor; also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Götting; joined 1884, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Magdalen

Law Scholar); 1st Class in both parts of Law Tripos; joined I.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conference, The Hague, March 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930; duty with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 & 32; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, February 1934 to December 1937. *Publications*: *Effects of War on Property*, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; *Industrial Punjab*, 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address*: 'Al-mannar,' Harkness Road, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, ANNA BARAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay), b. 1878. m. to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911; Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914; President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League; Edited "*Deccan Ryot (1918-20)*"; Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur, 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship conferred in 1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932; Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Pub.*: "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati", "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatichar Charitra" in Marathi (1925) *Problems of Indian States* (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi), 1931. *Address*: Belgaum.

LAUGHTON, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, C.I.E., A.C.G.I., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T., J.P., General, Manager, R.B. & C.I. Rly., since 1928. b. January 26, 1887. m. Anne Ruth Grundy; Educ.: Seaford Park College and City and Guilds Central Technical College (London University). Assistant and Executive Engineer, O. & R. Rly., 1910-21; Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Rly., 1921-24; Divisional Engineer and Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Rly., 1924-25; Dy. Director and Director Civil Engineering, Railway Board, 1928-32; Secretary Rly. Board, 1932; Senior Government Inspector of Rlys., Bangalore, 1932-38. *Address*: "Bombardi," Affamont Road, Bombay 26.

LAW, BIMALA CHURN. One of the leading Zemindars of Khulna, Bengal, owner of extensive properties in Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. *Educ.* Metropolitan Institution



(Main), Presidency College, University Law College, Calcutta, M.A. (First Class First, 1916), Ph.D. (1924), Bachelor of Law (1918), D. Litt. (1941, Jackson University), Gold Medalist and Prizeman, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist, Griffith Memorial Prize-man, Bomerjee Research Prizeman (Lucknow University); Silver Jubilee

Medalist (1935) and Coronation Medalist (1937); Hon. Correspondent, Archaeological Survey of India; President, Calcutta Geographical Society; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Jt. Editor of Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology of Kern Institute, Holland; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Indian School of Oriental Art, The Indian Research Institute; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Life Member, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Bengal Educational Society, Council of Education for Women, Indian Red Cross Society, Automobile Association of Bengal; Member Calcutta Medical College Centenary, Sir John Anderson Casualty Block for the Medical College Hospital, Member, Sundarban Landholders' Association. Vice-President, National Defence and savings Week, Calcutta and Member, Calcutta War Committee. Founder of Free-studentships in Calcutta Medical College, Bengal Engineering College, Government Commercial Institute, Bethune College, Calcutta, and Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in the Royal Asiatic Society of G. B. & I. for original research. Donor of many beds in Calcutta hospitals. Author of several books on Ancient Indian History and Culture. *Address* : 43, Kailas Bose Street and 16 Canac Street, Calcutta.

LAYARD, AUSTEN HAVELOCK, M.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1937), I.C.S. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces). *b.* Feb. 20, 1895; *m.* Irene King. Two *ds.* *Educ.* Rugby and King's Coll., Cambridge. Served in Great War, 1914-19; Capt. Royal Sussex Regt., Egypt and Salonica; appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1920; Posted to Central Provinces; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi 1932-38. *Address* : Amraoti, Berar.

LEACH THE HON. JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEL, Knighted (1938), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras. *b.* 3 Feb. 1883; *m.* Sophia Hedwig Kiel, *d.* of Prof. Dr. Heinrich August Kiel, Bonn. Called to the Bar, 1907. Appointed Judge of the Rangoon High Court, 1933; appointed Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937. *Address* : Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras.

LEWIS, H. E. SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE, K.C.S.I. (1940), K.C.I.E. (1938), C.S.I. (1934), C.I.E. (1931), I.C.S., Governor of Orissa. *b.* Katsauli, India, 20th June 1888. *m.* Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow of Lieut. Ronald Erskine Hewitt, R.N. and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse. *Educ.* Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Arrived in India, December 1912; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Censor Duty, Bombay, 1915-16; Under-Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; Deputy Commissioner, 1923; Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925; on special reforms duty, Home Dept.; Government of India, 1927; Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, 1930, on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931; Reforms Commissioner to Government of India, 1932-35 and 1936-41. *Address* : Governor's Camp, Orissa.



LIAKAT ALL, Sir SYED, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (1934). Member of Cabinet, Bhopal State. *b.* 1st July, 1878. *m.* to Akbari Begum (now dead.). *Educ.* Bareilly College, Bareilly, U.P., and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903, held many different posts, and received the titles of 'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motamaddus-Sultan' from the State in recognition of distinguished services. *Address* : Bhopal, O.I.

LIQAAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E. (See Noble's Section).

LINLITHGOW : H. E. 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, Kt., 1928; P.C. 1935; G.C.I.E., Cr. 1929; G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.; D.L.; T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Earl of Hopetoun, 1703; Viscount Aithrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.), 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.), 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1936; Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee, 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council,



1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland; Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd.; Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. *b.* 24 Sept. 1887; *c.s.* of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd *d.* of 4th Lord Ventry; *s.* father 1908; *m.* 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd *d.* of Rt. Hon.

President Council of State, Bharatpur, 1933; A. G. G. in Rajputana, 1934; Special Representative of H. E. the Viceroy for Federation discussions with Indian States, 1936-37; Addl. Secretary (Federation), Political Deptt., 1935-37. *Address*: Abu, Rajputana.

LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor, *The Times of India*. b. 19 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Adams. Two s. one d. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay. *Address*: Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOWNDES, RICHARD CHARLES, J.P., Senior Partner, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Bombay. b. 22nd January 1886. *Educ.* at Shrewsbury School. m. Norah,



daughter of the late Mr. Gifford Nicholson. Served in the last War with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force 1918. Joined Killick Nixon & Co., 1908; Trustee of the Port of Bombay from 1935; Member of Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1938; Chairman, The Ahmedabad Electricity Co.,

Ltd., Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Cement Agencies Ltd., the Central Provinces Railways Co., Ltd., The Hingir Rampur Coal Co., Ltd., etc.; Director, The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., etc. *Address*: "Himat Nivas," Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOYALKA: CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA, Merchant and Landlord. b. in 1901. Only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka and proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka, trading in shares, Government securities, bullion, cotton and seeds in Bombay and Liverpool. For some time Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association till 1939 and at present Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association. Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1936. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39. President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940. Member of the Managing Committee of the All-India Yarnashram Swaraj Sangh. *Address*: Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.



LUMLEY, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, G.C.I.E., T.D., D.L., Governor of Bombay. b. 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, q.v.; m. 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardochat, Ayrshire: one son (born 5th December 1932), four daughters. *Educ.*: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1921. M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Wounded 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937. *Publications*: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. *Clubs*: Cavalry, Carlton. *Address*: Government House, Bombay.



LUNAWADA, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA-SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB of Lunawada State. b. 8th June 1910. m. Kunveri Shri Manharkunverba Saheb, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State, Kathiawar. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Ascended the Gadi, October, 1930. Appointed Lieutenant in the British Army by H. M. the King-Emperor, June, 1937. Dynastic Salute 9 guns. *Address*: Lunawada (Via Godhra).

LYLE, THOMAS MCELDERRY, B.E., A.R.C.Sc. I. C.S.I. (1941); C.I.E. (1928), I.S.E., late Chief Engineer, Eastern Canals, U. P. Secy. to Govt., U.P. and Wheat Controller and Petrol Rationing Authority, U.P. b. 24 May 1886. m. Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council, 1908-09; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U.P., India, in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works, 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C., Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). *Address*: Naini Tal, U.P.

MACDOUGALL, SIR ALEXANDER, Kt., (1925), Managing Director, Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Madras. b. 1878. *Educ.*: Glasgow; came out to India in 1899 as an Assistant

in Messrs. Simpson & Co. Became Partner in the same Company in 1915; Chairman of the Madras Trades' Association, 1920-21; elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Madras Trades' Association, 1921; Sheriff of Madras, 1923; Knighted, January 1925; elected to the Madras Legislative Council by European Constituency. Address: 201, Mount Road, Madras.

MACDOUGALL, THE HON. MR. RAIBERT MacINTYRE, M.A., Luing Fellowship; Glasgow University Counsellor to H. E. the Governor of Burma. b. 30th April 1892; m. Agnes, d. of L. McGuire, Glasgow. Educ.: Greenock Academy; Ecole Centrale Technique, Brussels and Glasgow University. Passed I.C.S. in 1911; Territorial Force, 1912-1919; awarded C.I.E. (1935). Address: New Delhi.

MACKINTOSH, ANDREW BANNERMAN, M. A., J.P. (Mysore State), Principal, Central College, Bangalore. b. 12th September, 1886. Educ.: St. Andrew's University, Merton College, Oxford. Professor of English, Maharaja's College, Mysore; Principal, Central College, Bangalore. Address: Central College House, Bangalore.

MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SOLTAN ROMER, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 4 March, 1890. m. April 14, 1920. Educ.: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Asst. to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Additional Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. Address: High Court, Bombay.

MADAN, SRI JANABHAN AZHARAM, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman, Bombay-Sindia Railway Commission since April, 1942. b. 12 February 1875 m. Champubai, d. of late H. P. Pande, J.P. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1900; Asst. Asst. Settlement Officer, Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1902; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1909; Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Board of Commission on Agriculture, P. India, 1925-28; Collector and Asst. Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1929; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workers' Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Nov. 1939—April 1942. Address: P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. b. 21 May 1871. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905. Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31; Adviser, Holkar State; President, Huzur Nyaya Sabha, Baroda, 1938-39; President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal, Judge, Supreme Court, Kolhapur. Address: 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADON, FRANROZE DADABHOY, Sole Proprietor of D. S. Madon & Son, b. 2nd February 1901. e. at New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. m. Miss Perin C. Choksi, s. of the late Dadabhoi Sorabji Madon who founded the firm of D. S. Madon & Son in 1906. His father died on 18th May 1940 leaving the business and goodwill of the firm to his son Framroze who has since been carrying on the business in the same name. He is an undergraduate of the Bombay University and joined his father in business in 1920 as an Assistant and later became a partner in 1935. Mr. Madon has travelled widely in Europe. Address: 1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



MAHAJANI, GANESH SARHARAM, M.L.C., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.) Smith's prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona; M.L.C., Bombay. b. 27 Nov. 1898. m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir. R. P. Paranjpye. Educ.: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain," 1937; elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938. Publications: "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, "The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces," "An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry," and some mathematical publications especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London.) Some political pamphlets e.g., "The Liberal Outlook," "Liberals and the Congress," and "The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as it's Solution". Address: Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

MAHMOOD, VAJID, b. December 1904. Managing Director of Adarts Ltd., Member, Managing Committee of the Association of Indian Industries and of All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. Graduated from the National Muslim University, Aligarh, standing first in the University. Joined King's College, London, and passed qualifying examination for Ph.D. degree in Literature. Was President of the Indian Students' Central Association, London, for three years and Hon. Secretary of the Indian Social Club, London. Takes keen interest in Sports and in Political and Social questions. *Address*: "Shalimar," Marine Drive, Bombay.



MAHMUD, DR. SYED, Ph.D. (Germany), Barrister-at-Law; b. 1889; m. niece of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque in 1915. *Educ.*: Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. A member of the Congress Working Committee; Education and Development Minister in Bihar, 1937-39. Founder of Mass Literacy Campaign which is being carried out in different Provinces of India with varying success. *Publications*: "Khilafat and England," and "A plan of Provincial Reconstruction." *Address*: Chapra.

MAHMUDABAD (ODUH), Premier Muslim Estate in British India: **MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN**, K. B. Raja of. b. 5th November 1914. m. in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra. *Succession*: 23rd May 1931. *Educ.*: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East and is a fine scholar in English, Persian and Urdu. Deeply interested in Natural History, Wild Life, History, Social Reforms and Politics. He is one of the most influential supporters of the Muslim League and is at the head of the movement of the Muslim Youngmen and Students; A recognised All-India Muslim leader. *Address*: Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow; Galloway House, Naini Tal; The Qila, Mahmudabad (Oudh.)

MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER, b. on 18th Dec. 1888 in Bombay. e. at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. m. on 11th July 1914, Kulumbai, two sons and three daughters. Member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan, 1918-19; President, Indian Trade Association, Kobe, 1919; Commercial Agent (Trade Commissioner) to Czechoslovakia Republic, 1922-25; Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925; Member, Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe, awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross Society of Japan;



Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham, England, 1924; Diploma of Honour by Chamber of Commerce, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1936; Order of WHITE LION for Civil merits, by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same, has been granted to him. Insignia of OFFICER of THE ORDER OF THE NICHAN IFTIKHAR by the President of the French Republic, 1939, which is an order of unique distinction, for his varied activities, in the interests of French Trade. *Address*: Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West, Bombay, and 68, Marine Drive, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay.

MAHON; COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retired), on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. b. 1878; s. of R. H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. m. Frances Amelia, d. of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming. *Educ.*: privately. Lieut., 5th Bn., Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn. the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War. Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria; Operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War; Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.) Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill, Action near Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi, Operations at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangu. (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel, 1924; retired 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications*: numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India, including *The Field*, *Morning Post*, *Truth*, and *Yachtsman*, under nom de plume "Mea." *Address*: Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAHON, LIEUT.-COLONEL BRIAN MACMAHON, C.I.E. (1942), D.S.O., 1917, M.C., Indian Cavalry; Guardian and Tutor to Heir Apparent of H.H. of Jodhpur. b. 18 Feb. 1890; s. of William Henry Cortland Mahon and Mary Caroline Elliott. *Educ.*: Dulwich College, Joined The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1910; called to Bar, 1918; 2nd Lieutenant in 18th London Regiment, August 1914; served in France and Belgium, 1915-17 (wounded, despatches thrice, M.C., D.S.O.); Joined Indian Cavalry, 1918; served on North-West Frontier, 1922-26 with Frontier Irregular Corps (Indian General Service Medal and Clasp); Waziristan, 1922-24; Commanded the Kurram Militia, Kurram Valley, N.W.F.P.,

Who's Who in India.

1901-04; Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy, 1939-41. Commandant, The Scinde Horse, 1937-39; Brevet Major, 1930; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1936; Warfare in 1917. Publications: Trench Warfare in France, Journal of the United Service Institution of India, January 1919; Hermoso Toros, Cavalry Journal, October 1931; Cavalry in Kurram and Khost, Cavalry Journal, Oct. 1932. Recreations: Sport and Travel. Address: Jodhpur Clubs: Cavalry. Royal Automobile.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India. b. 2nd Feb. 1890 at Majhergram Nadia, son of Sarbeshwar Majumdar, Subordinate Judge, Bengal. m. Abhamayee, d. of late Nath Ghosh, Promatha of Bhagalpur, Zemindar of Shyama two sons, —Salbal & Sheela, mal & one daughter, Sheela. Educ.: Krishnagar College School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1924 to 1926. Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924. 1925. Manager, Central Publication Branch, Govt. of India, Acted as Manager, Forms Branch, Calcutta, July 1934 and Deputy Controller Printing, New Delhi, April 1938. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937. Rai Bahadur, January 1941. Address: Church Lane, Calcutta.



MAJUMDAR, KAMDHANU VARIDAS, B. in the Law, LL.B., of Bombay in the High School, United Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Son of Anand and Kamdhani Varidas. Insurance Agent, Calcutta. Address: 1, Park Road, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, KAMDHANU VARIDAS, B. in the Law, LL.B., of Bombay in the High School, United Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Son of Anand and Kamdhani Varidas. Insurance Agent, Calcutta. Address: 1, Park Road, Calcutta.

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MAJUMDAR, KAMDHANU VARIDAS, B. in the Law, LL.B., of Bombay in the High School, United Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Son of Anand and Kamdhani Varidas. Insurance Agent, Calcutta. Address: 1, Park Road, Calcutta.

1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1909, 1902; Member, National Congress, 1909, 1918 and 1933; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; Resigned, 1939; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923, 1924 and 1936; President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha; Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924. Resigned, 1930. Appointed Rec-tor, Benares University, 1939 (for Life). Address: Benares Hindu University.

MALIK, Sir TEJA SINGH, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), Sardar Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1930), Kt. (1942), Chief Engineer, Central P. W. D. b. 1st September, 1887; m. Sardarni Raj. Educ.: at Lahore. Employed originally on the construction of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Ramna); Since 1912 employed on the construction of the New Capital at Delhi. Address: Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), Mathematical Tripos. Government Pensioner. b. 25th February 1874; m. Kshanaprabha Gupta. Educ.: St. Xavier's College and Presidency College Calcutta and St. John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilechrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1894; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897; joined I.C.S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928; Retired from service in March 1934. Address: 2, Alipore Park Avenue, Alipore; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANAVEDAN, RAJA T., Raja of Nilambur, M.L.A. (Central), Landlord. b. 2nd August 1880. m. twice, has 6 sons and 10 daughters, Zamorin's College, Calicut. Assumed sthanam 1922. The Estate covers about 500 sq. miles in Nilgiris and Malabar Districts including about 400 sq. miles of forests, on the Malabar slope of the Nilgiris. Astrologer, Ayurvedic Physician and Toxiologist. Founder of Nilambur Vidyasala for treatment of all poisons especially snake-bites, where poor people are treated free. Education-t. Found. er of Manavedan High School, Nilambur.



and various other institutions. Patron, Kerala Kala Mandalam, President, Aryvyyda Patasala. Social reformer, much interested in the welfare of tenants. Was President, Ernad Taluk Board, Member, Malabar District Board and President, Malabar Chamber of Commerce. Member, Advisory Committee, I. T. F. Malabar Battalions. Represent Madras Landholders in the Central Legislative Assembly. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Kerala Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Director, Calicut Hosieries Ltd., United Ice Factory Ltd., Saroja Mills Ltd., and Dwarka Mills, Ltd. The South Indian Prospecting Co. Ltd., an Indian Company with Indian capital has been prospecting and is just starting major mining operations for Gold, mica and other minerals in Nilambur Territory. Address: Post & Telegraph Office. Nilambur, Malabar District, South India.

MANDLIK, SIR NARAYAN VISHVANATH, B.A., LL.B., J.P. (adopted son of the late Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.); Knighted 1937; Coronation Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Cobden Club Medal (for Political Economy, 1893); Advocate, High Court; Inamdar and Khot. m. late Indirabai, (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Jog, Dist. Satara). Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1904-1926. Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, 1915, and Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee, 1920; Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institution and of the Shepherd After-care Association, 1918-21; Sheriff of Bombay, 1928; Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors; Member of several other public bodies, e.g., Governor's Hospital Fund, G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Peechey-Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik; B. D. Petit N. G. Library, (Mahabaleshwar), Bombay Natural History Society, Society for Protection of Children, in W. India, Bombay Sanitary Association, Released Prisoners' Aid Association; Children's Aid Society; Bombay Vigilance Association; East India Association (London). Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1904; Fellow of the Bombay University, 1932. Is a Freemason. Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as J. P. Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay, 1898-1899. Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H.I.M. the late King George V and of H.I.M. Queen Mary in 1911. Served on the Bombay Presidency War Relief Administrative Committee during the Great War, 1914-1918, and on several other Committees in connection therewith. Has presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College, Poona. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, (Bombay), Orient Club; (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club, (Bombay), Ladies Club, (Poona). Address: "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.

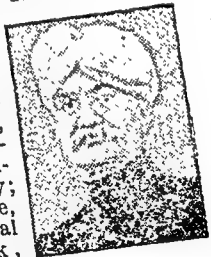


MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,456 sq. miles, and a population of 445,606. Salute 11 guns. Address: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR LAL, THE HON'BLE SIR, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours). Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law. Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937. b. 31 Dec. 1879. Educ.: Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge. Foundation Scholar and McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, 1905; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University since 1915; Member, Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab University, 1921-1923 and from 1927; Minister of Education, Punjab Govt., 1927-30; President, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca), 1935. Publications: Articles on economic subjects. Address: 7, Club Road, Lahore.

MAN SINGH, B.A., RAI BAHADUR (1917), C.B.E. (1932), Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since May, 1942. b. 3rd July 1883, m. Lakhraji. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1906, promoted to Indian Police in 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery in 1920; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935; retired from the Indian Police Service in 1937; Member, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1937-1942. Address: Improvement Trust Offices, Cawnpore.

MANVI, DIWAN BAHADUR SHIVAPPA DANDAPPA. Landlord and cotton merchant, Gadag. b. on 24th February 1885, Educ. at Gadag. m. in 1908 Channamma, d. of Shivappa Neeli of Hubli, 4 sons and 5 daughters.



Joined family business in 1910. Proprietor, Ginning and Pressing Factories, and Director, Mahalaxmi Ginning and Pressing Factory, Kritpur Ginning and Pressing Factory and Gadag Ginning and Trading Company; was Honorary Magistrate, Director, Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwar and Gadag, President, Municipal Borough, Gadag. Member, Karnatak Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum and Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar. Member, Committee of Management, The Lingraj College, Belgaum. Chairman, Child Welfare Centre and Harijan Anatha Ashram, Gadag. Chairman, Red Cross and Troops Amenities Fund, Gadag. Chairman, Dharwar District and Gadag Taluk Defence Loan Committees and, with his influence and help Gadag Taluka has collected 2½ lacs for War loans. Chairman, Civil

Guards, Gadag. President, Friends Union Club, Gadag. Donated Rs. 10,000 to Dandappa Manvi Maternity Hospital and Rs. 5,000 to Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli. Address: Anand Bhavan, Gadag, District Dharwar.

MAPARA, NAVIN HIRALAL, B.A. (Hons.), Merchant, and Proprietor, Arvin & Co., Manufacturers, Bombay. *b.* 9th September 1914. Matriculated in 1932



from Madras. Navsari, winning two Gold Medals; joined Wilson College and took B.A. (Hons.) in 1936; worked as a Research Scholar of the University of Bombay from 1936-37. *m.* 1938. Miss Vasumati Jhaveri. B.A. Entered business in 1938. Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Hon. Treasurer, Tagore Society, Bombay. Residence: 583 A, Walkeshwar Road. Office: Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

MARRIOTT, ROBERT ECKLIN, B.Sc., M.INST. C.E., V.I.L., General Manager, East Indian Railway, since 1939. *b.* October 15, 1887; *m.* Valerie Maria (nee Hoch Fischer) of Basle, Switzerland. *Educ.*: Bracondale School, Northwich, Cheshire University; Pupillage Mid. & Gen. & Mil. Blys. Asst. Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, Oct. 1910; War service with Sappers and Miners in India and East Africa, 1915-1920; Reconstruction of Lakes and Cawnpore Railway. Stations, York and Workshops, 1923-29; Divisional Engineer, E. I. Railway, 1929-37; Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, 1937-39. *Clubs*: Royal Club, Calcutta, Oriental Club, Calcutta. 105 Clive Street, Calcutta.

MATH, PETER WILLIAM B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., C.S.I. (1st Cl.). Adviser to the Governor, French France. *b.* 18th October, 1881; *m.* Mary Boscroft. *Educ.*: Wellington School and Merton College, Oxford. Entered 1907, 1908, served as Collector, Commissioner and Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. London, U.P.

MATHEW, LAWRENCE B.A. (Oxon), Diploma of Forestry, Oxford, C.I.E. (1931), O.B.E., Madras, 1917; *m.* 1916. Croix de Guerre (1917-18). 1915. *By* Sir General, Supply & Co. (India) Ltd. 27-8-36. *m.* Marjory Mabel John. *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Christ Church, Oxford. Joined the Indian Forest Service, 1919. On Military leave 1914 to 1919. *Off.* B.E. in Forests. Major R.A., Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1915. Conservator of Forests, 1924. Inspector-General of Forests and Pres. Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1937-46. Address: 14, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

MATHUR, MOHAN PRAKASH, Director of Industries, Commerce and Geology; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Jaipur State, Jaipur. *b.* 19th July 1908. *Educ.* at the University of Edinburgh 1928, Fellow, Royal Economic Society of London, 1938. Spanish Government Trade Commissioner, at Barcelona, International Exposition (Oriental Section) 1929. Honoured by the then ruling King His Majesty Alfonso XIII. Sales Agent to the Government of Republic Francaise, at Paris, 1937. Honoured by the French Government by the award of the 'Diplomme Commemorative' and nomination for the title of the 'Chevalier de Legion de Honneur' 1938. Managing Director of public limited corporations 1937-41. Has travelled very widely since 1926; speaks French, German and Spanish. Sponsor of "Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India" at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona '29, Antwerp '30, Paris '31, Chicago '33-'34, Bruxelles '35, Paris '37, and San Francisco '39-'40. *m.* Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur, who has also travelled very extensively.



MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt. (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; *b.* 10 Jan. 1886. *m.* Achamma John, 1921. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakill, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40. Retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940. *Publications*: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. Address: Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATTHEWS, B.A. of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England. *Educ.*: King's Coll., London, and London Univ. Came to India, 1914; served European War 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly., 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyor's Institution; Member, Town Planning Institution; partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta; Hon. Consul General for Bolivia. Address: Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly, b. 26th November 1888. *Educ.*: Rajapur and Government High Schools, Rajapur and

Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Government Law-School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secretary, Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; Entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; Suspended practice in 1921-22; Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secretary, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927; Visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Committee, 1930; Imprisoned, 1930 and 1933; Interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34. Trustee, Gujarat Law Society; Member Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society, etc., Arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th June 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda Jails; released 18th November 1941. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Council Hall, Bombay.

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, THE HON'BLE SIR, K.C.S.I. (1939), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1923), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Home Member, Government of India. b. 24 Aug. 1882; m. Mary Lyle, d. of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. Educ.: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S., 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1936; Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1938. Address: New Delhi.

MOELHINNY, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Collector of Bombay. b. Dec. 1900; m. Doris Gwendoline Burrows. Educ.: Rugby School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Asstt. Coll. 1924; Ag. Coll. of Sukkur, 1927; Ag. Dy. Commr., Upper Sind Frontier, 1928; Under-Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Home Department, 1929; Coll. of Larkana, 1933; Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, 1934; Coll. of Karachi, 1938; Coll. of Bombay, 1939. Address: Ridge House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MCKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904, D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934; Principal, Wilson College. b. 13th June 1853. m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. Educ.: Aberdeen University; New College, Edinburgh (Senior Cunningham Fellow); Tubingen University. Ordained 1903; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1903; Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay; President, Bombay

Christian Council, 1924-26; President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. Moderator, United Church of Northern India, 1938-41. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by E. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). Address: Wilson College House, Bombay.

MONAIR, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon); M.B.E. (M.I.), Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 30 April 1887. m. Primrose, younger d. of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. Educ.: Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916-19; practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920-1933. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

MEEK, SIR DAVID BURNETT, Kt. (1937), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.Sc., Indian Trade Commissioner, London. b. 10 March 1885. m. Gemmell Retta Young. Educ.: Glasgow University, Indian Educational Service (1911); Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926; Representative of the Government of India to Commonwealth Statistical Conference, Ottawa, 1935. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

MEHERALLY, YUSUF, B.A., LL.B., Mayor of Bombay. b. 23rd September, 1906; Educ.: Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Founded the Bombay Youth League 1928; organised the Boycott of the Simon Commission in Bombay 1928; General Secretary, All-India Youth Congress from 1929; Secretary, Independence for India League; Editor, Vanguard; Organised the Indian National Militia in 1930; G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers; one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party and its General Secretary from 1939; Leader of the Indian Youth Delegation to the World Youth Congress at New York, 1938; Indian Delegate to the World Congress on Culture, Mexico City, 1938; President, All-India Students' Conference, 1941; has been imprisoned seven times in Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha Movements and for other political activities; elected Mayor of Bombay, five days after release from Lahore Central Jail in 1942; has travelled over many countries of the world. Publications: Youth Movement in the Bombay Presidency; What to Read—A Study Syllabus; Leaders of India. Address: Bombay View, Forjett Street, Bombay 7.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, M.B.E., F.S.S., B.A., J.P., Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, and Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. b. 2nd June 1890. m. Jerbanoo, d. of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka. Educ.: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Gaikwar Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian

Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; entered Government Service in 1923. Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1925 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Secretary, Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940. Address: Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, SIE CHUNILAL B., Kt., J.P., Merchant. b. 1888, m. to Tapibai. Two daughters and one son. Sheriff of Bombay 1935-36; President, Bombay Shroffs' Association;



President, Indian Stock Exchange Ltd.; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1910). President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1941-42). Member, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38); Indian Central Cotton Committee; General Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay

Presidency Branch); Editor: "The Financial News" Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review," Managing Director, Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd., Director, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Board, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Ahmed, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Sirpur Paper Mills, Ltd., (Hydrabad Dn), Bombay Tannery, Ltd., Electrical Undertakings Ltd., Bombay Pottery & Tiles Ltd., United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd. Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930. Address: 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIE CHUNILAL VIJHUCANDAS, Kt., M.C.S.I. (1924), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Provincial Scout Commissioner. b. 12 Jan. 1881. m. to Sardar Chandul Kankodiwala. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, H.M. in XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1915. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1921. Treasurer and Chairman, Bombay Indian Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Portland Cement Co., Ltd., The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1922-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). Address: 12, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L.M.&S., C.I.E. (1932), Kaisar-i-Hind Gold (1920); Donat of St. John Silver (1917); Raj Ratna Silver (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of His Majesty during Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Associate Officer of St. John, 1934, Associate Commander, 1937, Associate Knight, 1941, Maharaja Gaekwad's Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1936. Retired Sanitary Commissioner. b. 4 February 1864. Educ.: Sir C. J. Naosari Zarhosti Madressa and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculation with Major Lamb. Has popularised Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathiawar, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N.-W.F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan, Thana District and 60 States. Delegate to 15th International Red Cross Conference, Tokyo, in October 1934. Publications 53. Address: Lunsikool, Navsari.

MEHTA, GIRDHARILAL D., RAI SAHEB, Manager, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. b. 5th September 1879. Educ. at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office; Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934. Rai Sahab, 1931, social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutions, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman, Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institution in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials, Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Sahab. Also selected by H. H. the Jam Sahab for the post of President, Board of Trade, Nawanagar State. In 1936, and has since then continued to help in the development of trade industry & commerce in the State. President of the Baby & Health Week Association, Jamnagar, where he is also connected with several other social activities. Address: Jamnagar, Kathiawar.



MEHTA, SIR HONI MANECKJI, Kt., (1933); K. B. E., (1941). Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve Bank. b. 1st April 1871, m. to Goolbai, d. of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar.



Educ. at Bombay. Started as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Goculdas Mills in 1916; Gaekwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in 1916 British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1919. Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1922, and Nasik-Deolali E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Member, Council of State, 1930 to 1934; served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931. Represented India on League of Nations, 1933 and 1934; Member, Central Board of Reserve Bank; Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd. in 1936, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works in 1939. Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., 1940. In Aug. 1941, appointed Chairman of War Gifts Fund. **Address:** 'Gulita,' Worli Sea Face, Worli, Bombay.

MEHTA, INDRAVADAN NARAYANBHAI, Bar-at-Law, Chief Presy. Mgte. (retd.). Now practising in Bombay High Court and working as High Court Judge, Janjira and Jaffrabad States. b. 20th Jan., 1886; m. Pratima Mehta. **Educ.:** at Ahmedabad, Poona, Bombay & London. Practised on the Original & Appellate sides of the Bombay High Court from 1912-1920. Apptd. Presy. Mgte. in 1921 and worked in Dadar, Girgaum & Esplanade Police Courts as Presy. Mgte. from 1923-1939. Apptd. Chief Presy. Mgte., Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1939. **Address:** 'Ramaprasad', Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. b. 3 August 1884. m. Manibai, d. of Ratanji Ladhuj. **Educ.:** Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930 and Member, National Defence Council from 1941. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931; Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; General Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Substitute delegate Governing Body I. L. O., January 1935; Chairman, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1936-27. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937. **Address:** Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagauri. Educ.: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907; Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29; Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38. **Address:** 'Krishna Kutir', Santa Cruz, B. R. & C. I. and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M.S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. Educ.: High School education at Amrell, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. **Address:** K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. SIR MANGALDAS VIJRBHUKANDAS, Kt., cr. 1936; O.B.E., L.M.S., F.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., F.R.C.O.G. Address: St. Vincent's, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR, Kt. (1922); C.S.I. (1919); M.A., I.L.B.; b. 22 July 1868; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. m. first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv. Sec. to H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906; Rev. Minister and First Councillor, 1914-16. Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934; Home Minister, Gwalior from April 1937; Foreign and Political Minister from January 1940; Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933; attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933. **Publications:** The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes). **Address:** Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHHABRA, RA. MOHAN SUREH, M.A., LL.B.
 B.A., LL.B., LL.D., India. Barrister-at-Law
 1909. Temple, Indian State Service. &
 1933-34. 1933-34. Shrihari Hadas Kamari
 1934-35. August 1934. P.A.A. D.A.A.N.
 1935-36. and Government College
 1936-37. Aligarh. Aligarh College. Aligarh. Evins
 1937-38. College and University School of
 1938-39. Aligarh and The London School
 1939-40. of Economics and Political Science, London.
 1940-41. Economics. Aligarh College. 1941-42.
 1942-43. Government College. Aligarh. 1943-44. Secretary,
 1944-45. Aligarh Seva Samiti (Headquarters).
 1945-46. Aligarh. Headquarters. Secret. Commis-
 1946-47. sioner for India S.S.E.S.A. Member State
 1947-48. Council in 1922 as District Magistrate;
 1948-49. District Settlement Officer, 1929; Revenue
 1949-50. Officer, 1931; C.M. Revenue Commissioner,
 1950-51. Bihar, Bihar State. June 1937 to
 1951-52. June 1940; Revenue Minister, Bihar State.
 1952-53. April 1941; Founder, Vallabha Dharan
 1953-54. (Co-Educational Institute) at
 1954-55. Patna in 1907 of which he is the President
 1955-56. and Vice-President. Head: Vice-President,
 1956-57. Aligarh Seva Samiti (Aligarh); Member
 1957-58. Government State in Rajasthan Group.
 1958-59. Member of the Committee of the Chamber of
 1959-60. Commerce, Patna. "Lord Reddy" and
 1960-61. "Lord Sarda" (Transferred). Address:
 1961-62. Patna, Bihar.

CHHABRA, VIKRANT LALPUR, B.A., Manager
 1909. Patna, Bihar. President, Corporation
 1910-11. Patna, Bihar. 27 Oct. 1901. in Patna.
 1911-12. and Manager, Valmiki of Patna.
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 1961-62. and Manager, Valmiki of Patna.

CHHABRA, RA. MOHAN SUREH, B.A., Manager
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 1910-11. Patna, Bihar. 27 Oct. 1901. in Patna.
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 1960-61. and Manager, Valmiki of Patna.
 1961-62. and Manager, Valmiki of Patna.

Income-Tax Dept. October 1933, appointed
 Deputy Financial Adviser. Military Finance
 Govt. of India: November 1933. appointed
 Commissioner of Income-Tax Central Bombay
 for special investigation work: In February
 1941. appointed Commissioner of Income-Tax.
 Bombay Presy., Sind, Baluchistan and Ajmer;
 May 1941. Commissioner of Income Tax.
 Madras; Oct. 1941. deputed on Special
 Duty Supply Dept. to re-organise Statistical
 Branch. Awarded M. B. E. in Birthday
 Honours. 1938, and Cr. Justice of the Peace,
 Bombay. In 1939. Address: "Kannanath
 House," Pampady, Thiruvallam, P.O.
 Ottapalam, S. Malabar.

MERCHANT, FRANK RUSTON, F.S.A.A.,
 J.P., Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bihar
 and Orissa, 1933. & 12 November 1933.
 Educ.: Bombay and London. Formerly,
 Professional Accountant and Auditor;
 Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham College of
 Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary
 and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay
 Improvement Trust; Examiner in Accounting
 to the Univ. of Bombay; officiated as
 Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay
 Presidency, Sind and Aden in 1932, 1933,
 1934 and 1935. Publications: "Elements of
 Book-keeping"; "Company Secretary and
 Accountant"; "Income-Tax in relation to
 Accounts"; "Indian Income-Tax Simplified";
 "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. Address:
 Income-Tax Commissioner's Bungalow, Patna.

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT ALBEN FRANCIS,
 B.A. (Oxon); K.C.I.E. (1920); C.S.I. (1923);
 C.I.E. (1929); M.V.O. (1922); Indian Civil
 Service (Political Department). & 27th Sept.
 1933. Sir Herbert Jorje Potter. Educ.: Charter
 house and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in
 Punjab, 1903-1912; Entered Political Depart-
 ment, 1913; Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy,
 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P., 1917-1925;
 Controller to Location, Kabul, 1925-1926;
 served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy
 Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932;
 Foreign Secretary to Government of India,
 May 1932. Resident and Chief Commissioner
 in Baluchistan, 1933.

MHATRE, GANAN BADOORAO, A.R.I.B.A.,
 A.I.I.A. G.D. Arch. Chartered Architect. &
 23th Nov. 1932. Educ.: Sir J. J. School of
 Art. Passed G.D. Arch. in 1927 and Final
 R.I.B.A. in 1929 from Lon-
 don. Lecturer at the Sir
 J.J. School of Art 1931-32.
 w. Mrs. Kanchor G. Cham-
 buker, 1932. 1 son
 and 1 daughter. Practised
 as Surveyor, Poonchur &
 Mhatre till 1933. Practising
 ever since 1934. Founded
 the Architectural Academy
 in 1932 and is its Principal
 since inception. Member of
 the Council of the Indian
 Institute of Architects for the last 8 years.
 Examiner to the Govt. of Bombay for its
 Architectural Examinations. Hon. Secretary
 and Member of the R.I.B.A. Examination
 Board in India. Is a freemason and a member
 of the Bombay Lodge (L.C.). Address: Pres-
 yent Chambers Annex, Fort, Bombay.



MILLS, JAMES PHILIP, M.A., (Oxon), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1941), Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Assam. *b.* 18th Feb., 1890; *m.* Pamela Moira Foster-Vesey-Fitzgerald. *Educ.*: Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. *Publications*: Books and articles on Anthropology. *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

MIRZA, HUMAYUN, Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur. b. (Bombay) 14th January 1907; eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-

Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J., Ex-Dewan of Mysore and Lady Mirza Ismail (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) who is the pioneer of the Women's Movement in the Mysore State. *m.* (12th December 1941) Zeebunnisa Begum, daughter of the late Aga Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi (of Madras). *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Bangalore;



The Queen's College, Oxford; and the Middle Temple, London. Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore 1st Nov. 1933 to 1st June 1934; Asst. Commissioner, Kolar, June 1934 to January 1935, Asst. Commissioner, Bangalore, 2nd January to 30th June 1935; Asst. Commissioner in Tumkur, 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936; Asst. Commissioner in special charge of Anekal Taluk, 23rd March to 11th July; Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore, 12th July 1936 to 11th November 1937; Dewan of Banganapalle (18th November 1937 to 18th November 1940). *Address*: Chikballapur, Kolar District, Mysore State.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1936); Kt. (1930); C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Jaipur since June 1942. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. *Educ.*: Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore. The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asst. Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937. Delivered Convocation Address of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940, respectively. *Address*: Jaipur.

MISRA, LAKSHMIPATI, B.Sc., GEN. MGR., Bengal & Assam Rly. Calcutta. b. 4th July, 1888. *Educ.*: Agra Coll. & Thomson Civil Engineering Coll. Joined the State Railway service in Oct. 1911; Executive Engineer 1918; services lent to the Foreign Fel. Dept.

in 1924 and posted as Dy. Mgr. and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly. proceeded to Europe 1927 to study the Divl. Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Rlys. returned to the East Indian Rly. in 1928; special duty with the Railway Board, 1929; Controller of Stores, N. W. Rly. 1930; Dy. Agent, E. I. Ry., 1932, and afterwards Divl. Supdt., Howrah Div.; member, Public Services Commission 1938, Gen. Mgr., E. N. Rly., since Sept., 1939. *Address*: (Office): 3, Koilaghat Street, Calcutta; (Residence): 8/3, Burdwan Road, Calcutta.

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI, M.A., D.LITT., Retired Magistrate and Collector, U.P., ex-member, Council of State; Member of the Allahabad University Faculty of Arts and Committee of courses (Hindi), and of the Courts of Lucknow & Benares Hindu Universities; ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, and Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabha; President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow, and of U. P. Managers' Association of Aided High Schools and Inter-Colleges. *b.* 12th August 1873. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai; has two s., five d. *Educ.*: Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch, U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector, was on various special duties, on 6 occasions, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24), and Registrar, August 1924 to December 1926; Dewan, Orchha State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. *Publications*: Several standard works in Hindi. *Address*: Golaganj, Lucknow.

MISTRI, JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI, B.A., L.C.E., J.P., Architect and Civil Engineer. *b.* 1863 in Bombay. *Educ.*: at the Fort High School, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and the College of Science (now Engineering), Poona: B.A., 1888; L.C.E., 1890. Founded the firm of Architects, Mistri & Bhedwar, in 1891. Made Justice of the Peace in 1918. Member, Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering, Poona, 1921-1931. Elected a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1930. Appointed by the Government of Bombay as Member of the Neilson Committee for the Backbay Reclamation Scheme in 1926. Examiner in Engineering for the University of Bombay, 1914 to 1919 and 1926 to 1930. *Address*: 49/51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



MITCHELL, SIR KENNETH, Kt. (1941). C.I.E. (1934), A.C.G.I., M.Inst. C.E., A.M. Inst. T. I.S.E., Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India (Roads). *b.* 28th Aug. 1885; *m.* 1911 Lillian, d. of Edw. Westlake of Southampton, died. 1938. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London and City and Guilds Central Technical Institute, London. Dock & Harbour Construction

Southampton; Indian Pub. Wks. Dept., 1909; I.A.R.O. Tem: Capt., R. E., 1918-19; Under Sec., Punjab Govt., P. W. Dept., 1919-1920; Technical Advisor, Indian Roads Development Ctee., 1927-28; Road Engr. to Govt. of India, 1930; Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India (Roads), 1934. *Address*: New Delhi.

MITHA, THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR SOLEMAN CASSEM HAJI, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., Landlord and Banker. *m.* to Mirjambai. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Director, New India Assurance Co., Ltd.; Governing Director, Suleman & Co., Ltd.; Owner of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Jamner and Shendurni (East Khandesh); Sheriff of Bombay (1934); Member, Council of State and Central Haj Committee; President of Muslim Committee for six years. *Office Address*: 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Bombay. *Residence*: Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MITRA, BANENDRA MOHAN, B.A., A.I.L.B., Managing Director, Bankers' Union Ltd. *b.* October 1908. *m.* Santi Rani, two sons and one daughter. *Educ.*: Zila School, Comilla and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Graduated 1929 with distinction. Completed Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination 1937. Served with the Imperial Bank, 1932-37. One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd. Prepared the scheme of metropolitan clearing now working in Calcutta and approved by clearing Banks. Elected treasurer, Metropolitan Banking Association. *Publications*: "Banking Legislation for India." *Address*: 44, 2 B, Hazra Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Leg. Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 21st December 1888. *m.* Mrs. Uma Mitra. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, member of the Bengal Leg. Council from 1924 to 1926; member of the Indian Leg. Assembly (1926-34); member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929-30); was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle (1935-36); was the President of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, held at Ahmedabad in 1933; was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922-23), and Vice-President (1927-28); was elected to the Bengal Leg. Council in 1937. *Address*: 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, PROF. SURE KUMAR, D.Sc. (Cal. and Paris), M.B.E., F.N.I., Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. *m.* Lhabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Haraki-ore Bi-was of Barisal (died 1 November 4, 1939). Two sons. Pioneer of radio research in India and well-known for his investigations on the ionised layers of the upper atmosphere which guide radio waves round the world. Discoverer of the C-layer of the ionosphere. Author

of numerous scientific publications. President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; General Secretary, 1939. Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938. Secretary, Communication Services Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee. President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942. Associated with Students' Welfare Movement; Secretary, Calcutta University Institute, 1924-27. King George V. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Well-known for his Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science. *Address*: 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt. (1928), K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General of India. Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37; Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. *Educ.*: Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

MITTER, RUPENDRA COOMAR, M.Sc., M.L., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 18th January, 1890. *m.* Sudhasinee Bose. *Educ.*: at Dovelon College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta. Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime; Professor, University Law College, Calcutta. *Address*: P. 24, Central Avenue, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, SIR BERTRAND RICHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL, K.C.I.E. (1938); C.B. (1929), D.S.O. (1915). Red Cross Commissioner for India. *b.* 15th Oct. 1877. *m.* Hylda, *d.* of late A. C. Willis, Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. *Educ.*: Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Staff College, Camberley, First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Lieut.-General, Indian Army, 1938; Retired 1940; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Colonel, 2nd (Sikhs) Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment and 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles. Campaigns—N. W. Frontier of India, Waziristan, 1901-02; Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdall, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. *Address*: New Delhi.

MOCKETT, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VERE, M.A., M.B.E. (1919), Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 25th July 1885. *m.* Ethel Nora Gaddum Tomkinson. *Educ.*: Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1903; Practised in England, 1903-14, 1919-21. (N. E. Circuit); served in the War, 1914-19; practised in Madras Bar, 1921-32; officiated as Judge of the High Court, 1932; Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, London, 1933-34. *Address*: High Court, Madras.

MODAK, NARAYAN VINAYAK, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality. *b.* December 1890, B. E. (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F.R. San. I., M.I.E. (India), J. P.



Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918). Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918). In England was attached to the Corporation of

Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922). Appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers-Sanitary Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway (1922-30). Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G. I. P. Rly. Appointed Dy. City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930). Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933). Appointed City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1934 to date), President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938). A Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress. President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942). Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933. Member of the Syndicate since 1937. Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41). Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona. Member, Managing Committee of the V. J. T. Institute. Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay. *Address*: "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

MODY, MR. BROGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur. *b.* on the 28th of February 1886. *Educ.*:



at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab in 1928. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address*: Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).

MOHAMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Merchant. *Educ.*: in Mysore. Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years; Member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years: ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council; General Secretary, Central

Mahomedan Association since 34 years; Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; presented in 1928, with an Address, a silver Casket and Gold Cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State; President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. *Address*: Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of *The Statesman*. *b.* 1880. *m.* Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Mailet. *Educ.*: Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford. President, Oxford Union Society 1904; Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17, (General Staff Officer; R.A.F. 1918; with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R.A.F.; demobilised, May, 1919; despatches twice; M.B.E. (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal), 1926-33. *Publications*: *The Miracle* (By 'Antrim Oriel,' Constable, (1908); *The Orient Express* (Constable 1914); *This Our War* (1942). *Address*: "The Statesman," Calcutta.

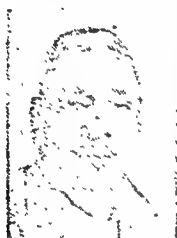
MOOS, DR. F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital *b.* 22nd Aug. 1893. *m.* Shehra F. Marzban. Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London; War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay. Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. *Publications*: *Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc.* *Address*: 1st Marine Street, Opp. Metro Cinema. Fort, Bombay.

MOOS, PESTONJI NANABHOY, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. *b.* 29th August 1894; *m.* Bachoo, *d.* of K. S. Framji, Esq.; C.I.E. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; Worcester College, Oxford; University College, London and Inner Temple, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922-1925; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee 1932; Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan. 8, 1941. *Address*: "Chalet," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province. *b.* 25th September, 1890; *m.* Miss Makee B. Pettit. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern, Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction. *Publications*: Various Educational Reports and articles. *Address*: Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple); M.C. (1919), Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, Ceylon. *b.* 28th March, 1883. *Educ.*: Hale School, Perth, W. Australia and Brasenose College, Oxon. Judge's Associate and Clerk of Arraigns, W. Australia, October 1905; Military Service, Australia, 1915-16; France, 1916-19; Ireland, 1920-22; Assistant Registrar of Titles, Tanganyika, 1922; Acting Solicitor General for various periods in 1922, 1923 and 1927-32; Deputy Land Officer, 1926; Crown Counsel, May 1, 1926; Attorney-General, Nyasaland Protectorate, November 1933; Acting Judge, November 1933 to December 1934; Puisne Justice, Ceylon, August 1936; Acting Chief Justice, March 16 to April 26, 1939; September 23 to November 30, 1939 and March 18 to May 1940. *Address*: Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon.

MOTWANE, GIANCHAND CHANDUMAL, Businessman, Banker and Landlord; Chairman, Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. Ltd., and Chief Partner, Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., both of



Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore and New Delhi. *b.* 6th October 1878, at Larkhana, Sind. *m.* Tejibai, has two sons and two daughters; is a self-made man, closely associated with the development of broadcasting in India; toured Europe in 1924 and went round the world in 1937, visiting almost every important place. A philanthropist, he has built "Gian Baug", a beautiful and extensive garden in Larkhana, Sind, which is a popular promenade for the local people. *Recreation*: Gardening and amateur Broadcasting. *Address*: Teji Villa, 15th Road, Khar, Bombay Suburbs.

MUDALIAR, THE HON. SIR A. RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kt. (1937), Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Representative of the Govt. of India on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council. *b.* 14 October 1887. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; Leader,

Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; Member, Special Textile Tariff Board; Member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-28; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Imperial Economic Committee, Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatari, Nawab of)

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUNTAZUD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazim Jagirdar (Jalpur State). *b.* 2nd Sept. 1895, *m.* d. of late Koor Lafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, *d.* of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. *Educ.*: Maharaja's Coll., Jalpur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jalpur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924 & 1928. *Publications*: Sada-i-Watan Tanqueed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. *Address*: Pahasu House, Aligarh; Mumtazbagh, Jalpur (Rajputana) and 'Darul Palz', The Fort, Pahasu. (Dist. Bulandshahr).

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ, Lt.-Colonel, Sir, Kt., M.L.A., Khan of Kot Fatch Khan; Sardar of the Gheba Clan; Proprietor of the Kot Estates; Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly; Magistrate; Subordinate Judge; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. *b.* 12th August 1901. Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan. Married the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh. Four daughters. *Educ.*: Alchison Chief's College (Lahore) and Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921. Appointed, in August 1926, to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Elected, in November 1926, to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly. Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933; Honorary Lt.-Colonel in March 1941. Elected, in 1937, to the Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Address*: Kot Fatch Khan, Attock District, Punjab.



MUHAMMAD ZAKIUD-DIN, M.Sc. (Cambridge), Dr. Phil. (Bonn), M.Sc. Hon., Ph.D. (Aligarh), *b.* 23rd February 1909, Arrah (Bihar). Son of M. Safiuddin, Esq. *Unmarried, c.* Arrah Zillah School, Arrah. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. R. F. Universität, Bonn. Trinity College and Royal Society Mond Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Pupils of Professor Rt. Hon. Lord Rutherford of Nelson. Professors Kayser, Koenig, Pfleger, Cockcroft, F.R.S. etc. *Aligarh*. Stood first in M.Sc. and B.Sc. Hons. Examinations, B.Sc.



Hons. University Gold Medalist, 1930, University Merit Scholar, 1930, M.Sc. Science Gold Medalist, 1931, F.D.M.I.U. Gold Medalist, 1931. University Research Scholar, 1931-33, *Germany*: Fellow Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Berlin, 1934-35. Secured First Class Honours in Experimental and Theoretical Physics. *England*: Awarded Research Grant from the funds of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory by Lord Rutherford to carry work on Liquid Helium II. Found strange thermal-conduction laws in liquid helium II and presence of very thin films of this liquid. Studied a new magnetic effect at very low temperature. *Worked on*: Aligarh and Bonn—Molecular Spectra, Cambridge—Properties of Liquid Helium Magnetic properties of metals at very low temperature. *Publications*: (1) Proceedings Royal Society of London, Nature, etc. Contributed to Kayser's Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Leipzig; Band Spectra and Polyatomic Molecules, Bonn University Press Handbook of Spectroscopy; Life of Lord Rutherford. Interested in Aviation and Gliding. Editor, Aligarh Scientific Monographs published at Aligarh. *Address*: Physics Laboratories, University, Aligarh.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIUT.-COL., C.B.E. (Civil) (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (Military) (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; *b.* 12th June 1879. *Educ.*: Haileybury College and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Luddiana Sikhs (I.A.). Retired, 1931. *Address*: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.C. ex-Dy. President, U.P. Council, Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court, *b.* 14th October 1890, *m.* nee Miss Ball (1915). *Educ.* at Schools, Pauri and Almora. At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons., 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918; returned, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad H.C., 1919; M.L.C. for Garhwal, 1923-30; Dy. President, U.P. Council, 1927-30; appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State, High Court, Aug. 1938. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals; and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Permanent *Address*:—"Vijaybhawan," Lansdowne, Garhwal, U.P., India.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA (1934), B.A. (Oxon.); F.R.S., F.R.S.A., London; Revenue Member and Naib Dewan since 1st October 1941. *b.* 6th February 1887.

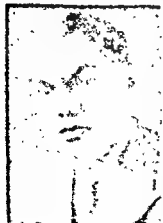
m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., nee Bebaroa, grand niece of Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941); Suka in three districts (1922-1928 and 1932-34); Chief Secretary to the Government (1929); acting Revenue

Commissioner (1929-30), Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner), 1936-41; Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned. Decorated "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934); also King George V Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the King's Coronation Medal (1937). *Address*: Esha, Race Course Road, Baroda.

MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 29th July 1874. *m.* Srimati Nalini Devi. *Educ.*: Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Mansiff from 1902 to 1914; Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court, December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926, was made permanent Judge in March 1926; created a Rai Bahadur 1922. Knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932, again in October 1932, retired, 1934. Judicial Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1936-38. President, Board of Judicial Advisors, 1940 and 41. *Publications*: Law of Transfer of Property, 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). *Address*: 23, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, SIR, Kt., M. A. (Cal.), B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1924 to Oct. 1936; *b.* 28th Oct. 1874. *m.* Sm. Sureswari Debi, eldest *d.* of Sir Georoo Dass Banerjee. *Educ.*: Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes, Yakkil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1895 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice, July-August 1934, Nov.-Dec. 1935 and Aug. 1936. Knighted, 1st Jan. 1935, Acting Law Member, Govt. of India, June to October 1938. Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. *Address*: 8/1, Harsi Street, Calcutta and Sinha Library Road, Patna, E.I.R.

MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, C.B.E., M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C.B.E. (1933); *b.* 22nd December, 1882. *m.* Samir Bala, nee Chatterjee. *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920, Member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929, Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Bihar and Orissa, 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934,



to the Government (1929); acting Revenue

Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38. Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, 1938-39. *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZESHAN, M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.E.S.; Prof. of Zoology, St. Xavier's College. *b.* 26th March. 1884. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications*: "Animal Types for College Students". *Address*: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLACK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR Bharata-Bani-Bhushan, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. *b.* 1876. *Educ.*: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. A nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911. Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1923; Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Houseowners' Association; Director, Mercantile Bank of India (Agency), Ltd., India Jute Co., Ltd., Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., &c.; Member of the Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, 1935-36. *Publications*: 'The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be,' 'The Mahabharata, as a history and a drama'—Critical Studies, 'The History of the Vaisyas of Bengal,' 'Origin of Castes, India's Recovery,' etc., also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta. *Address*: 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MUNJEE, CASSAMALLY, J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Educ.*: in Bombay. Has varied commercial interests. Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co.,



Bombay, Plastex Products Co. and Country Craft Shipping Co.; Chairman of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar) Ltd., of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Sons (Kathiawar) Ltd.; Director of the Local Board of the Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd. He is a leading member of the Khoja Community, being Joint Mukhi of the

Khoja Jamat and a member of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council and also President of the Gold Grant Committee appointed by H. H. The Aga Khan in 1936. Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a prominent merchant from the Bhavnagar State. Has travelled extensively on the Continent. *Married*: Khatijabai, daughter of Haji Mukhi Ladak. Has 4 sons and 3 daughters. *Clubs*: Rotary, Willingdon, Orient Club and R. W. I. T. C. *Address*: 18, Nepean Road, Bombay.

MUNSHAW, B. C., MERCHANT. *b.* on 23rd April, 1910. *Educ.*: at the R. C. High School, the Gujarat College and the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. Qualified for Spinning, Weaving and Engineering. Took practical training in various Mills including the Shri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. Partner, the Asian Textile Engineering Corporation, Bombay and Colimbatore. Director, Paramount (India) Ltd. and General Manager, Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd. Son of the late Seth Chimanlal Manecklal Munshaw of Ahmedabad. *m.* to Miss Kapila, *d.* of G. C. Mehta. 2 sons and 2 daughters. Visited Japan in 1932 and took further practical training there in Japanese Mills and Factories. Entered business at an early age in 1933. Promoted the Asian Textile Engineering Corporation in 1933; Paramount (India) Ltd., in 1940. *Recreations*: Athletics, Art & Music. *Clubs*: C. C. I. and the Bombay Presidency Radio. *Office Address*: Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: Homestead, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.



MUNSHAW, THAKORLAL C., Mill Agent. *b.* 1906. Eldest son of the late Sheth Chimanlal Manecklal Munshaw of Ahmedabad. *m.* to Miss Lilavati. 1 son and 2 daughters. At



the early age of 19 took over the management of Shri Ramkrishna Mills which was founded by his father. Director, Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., The Dechardas Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., The Maheshwari Mills Co., Ltd., Shri Ramkrishna Mills Ltd., the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills Ltd., and the Sabarmati Oil Mills Ltd.

Took over the management of Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., in 1941. Represents the Mill-owners Association on the Advisory Board of the Government Apprentice Scheme; has served for several years on the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad; Represented the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the Federation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, several times. Visited Japan twice. Member, Rotary Club of Ahmedabad and C.C.I., Bombay. *Address*: Shri Ramkrishna Mills, P.O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKAL, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 29th Dec. 1887. *m.* Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. *Educ.*: Dalal High School, Broach, and Baroda College; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint-Editor, "Young India," 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, "Gujarat," 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University 1926-36; served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Member, the Bombay

Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30; Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; Member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929; arrested, 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute Member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930; Member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-36; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' R. I. for Civil Disobedience; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the University Registered Constituency 1937; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 19th July 1937 to 4th November 1939. Founder Editor "Social Welfare", an English Weekly, 1941. Arrested, 4th Dec. 1940, under Defence of India Act. Released 15th March 1941 on account of serious illness. Resigned from Congress over non-violence issue July, 1941. *Publications:* Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattani-Prabhuta, Gujaratin Nath, Rajadhinaj "I Follow the Mahatma," etc. *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAYATI, Authoress in Gujarati language and Public service. *b.* 1899; *m.* Mr. K. M. Munshi. Was Secretary, Sahitya Sansad, and Sri Seva Sangh, of Bombay. Member, A.I.C.C., M.P.C.C., for several years and later a member of the B.P.C.C. also. Was Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Sangh; President, Swadeshi Market Committee, and first and only lady member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1934-36); Joined Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council 1930; Was arrested on 14th July, 1930, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment; Elected Member, A.I.C.C. in 1931; Again arrested under the Ordinance in 1932 and sentenced to one year; Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1935), where she served on Medical Relief Committee, and became its Chairman in 1939-40; has also served on the Works Committees, Tramways and Telephone Committee, and became Chairman of the Standing Committee for 1940-41; Member, National Council of Women in India and managing Council of Bombay Presidency Women's Council 1939; Represents the Corporation on several public bodies; Was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 as a Congress Candidate; Represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the University Senate; Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati. Arrested under the Defence of India Act on 10th Dec. 1940 and detained as a political detainee in Yeravda Central Prison till the 17th of March 1941, when she was released on account of her husband's serious illness. Elected President of the Bombay Hindi Vidyalaya, 1941; Member, Managing Committee, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1941-42; Elected to the Improvements Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1942-43. *Publications:* 'Rekha-chitra one Bija Lekho', 'Kumardevi', 'Jivamananthi Jadeli', 'Rekha Chitro'. *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Itisham-ul-Mulk, Rals-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asaf Kuds Syud Sir Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabub Jung; premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; *b.* 7th Jan. 1875. *m.* 1898, Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugtoor Jahan Begum Saheba. *Heir-apparent:* Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. *Educ.:* in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council. *Address:* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTI, A. S. N., a member of the Liberal Party, was Special Magistrate. *b.* 1894. *c.* under Dr. Sir R. V. Ratnam, the famous educationist of South India. Is a member of the Council of the Liberal Federation of India. Member, the All India Non-Party Leaders Organisation. Was President of the Orissa Millowners Association for a long time, and the Vice-President of the Orissa Chamber of Commerce. Organised the Dist. Central Bank and was its Director for long. One of the conductors of the Orissa Provincial Exhibition, 1935. Was a member of the Andhra University Senate. Conducted Ganjam District Board. Gave evidence before the Civil Justice Committee. Contributed Evidence to the Royal Agricultural Commission. Interested in Politics, Industrial, and Sociological problems. Is a leading Landholder of the District. Nominated by the Madras Government as a Visitor to the Coimbatore Agricultural College and Research Station. Constructed the Maternity Ward in the Zenana Mission Hospital, Berhampur. Member, Theosophical Society, was Secretary, Dist. Association, Ganjam, and Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Cuttack. *Address:* Vishnu Vilas, Berhampur, Orissa.



MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O., Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired). *b.* 18 Dec. 1864. *Educ.:* Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-16. *Address:* "Looland," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUTALIK, V. N. ANNASABH, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* 6 Sept. 1879. *m.* S. Ramabaisabheb, *d.* of Mr. K. Bhiranhi. *Educ.:* at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sardars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confce., 1926. Elected Chairman of the

Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committee of 1919. Leader of the Deputation before the Simon Commission, 1928, and Leader of two deputations 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. *Publications*: Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address*: Satara City.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB C.I.E., M.I.A., Punjab. *b.* 2nd January 1880. *Educ.*: Mission High School, Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munshi; promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War; Oriental Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation, 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission, 1923; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Department, 1924; Director, Information Bureau, 1925; Reforms Commissioner, October, 1931; Retired 2nd January 1935; Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., Feb. 1935; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1937; Fellow of the Punjab University, 1939; President, Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Lahore. Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.I.E., 1931. *Publication*: Sword Hand of the Empire—a war publication. *Address*: Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF. *See Indian Princes' Section.*

NADIRSHAH, ERACH ARDESHIR, B.A. (Bom., 1914), B.E. (Bom., 1918), B.Sc. (Eng., Edin., 1921), M.Inst.C.E. (Lond., 1935), F.I.S.E. (Lond., 1929), M.I.E. (India, 1929), J.P., Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality since 1936. *b.* 8th February 1895. *Educ.*: New High School, Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay; College of Engineering, Poona, and Edinburgh University, Scotland. *m.* Miss Amy Hornumji Nariman grand-niece of late Sir Tenuji Nariman. Started life as an Apprentice Engineer with Mr. C. H. Priestly, M.Inst.C.E., Chief Water Works Engineer, Cardiff Corporation. Engineer, The Economic Structures Co., London, 1921-23; Asstt. Engineer, Bombay City Improvement Trust, 1923-27; Senior Assistant Engineer (Drainage), Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1927-30; Works Engineer, 1930-34; Deputy City Engineer, 1934-36; Member of Managing Committees of the W.I.A.A. since 1933, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., since 1935; Bombay Town Planning Committee since 1936; Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, since 1931, etc. Official Representative in India of the Institution of Sanitary Engineering, London. Has taken keen interest in traffic problems of the City and was originator of traffic roundabouts in Bombay. *Address*: Reservoir Bungalow, Ghibs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

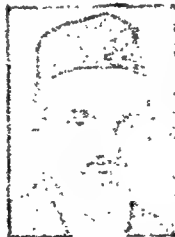
NAGOD, RAJA SARDI, MAHARAJA SINGHU Dho, ruler of Nagod State; *See Indian Princes' Section.*

NAIDU, SARDISI, MBE, Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit., in 1914; *b.* Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ.*: Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially concerned with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address*: Chattri House, Bombay 4.

NAIK, GANPATI KALURAM alias BALACHAND, P.S., I.E. (Bom., 1904), *b.* in August, 1913, grandson of Rao Bahadur Bhambharam Nalk. *m.* in 1934, the eldest daughter of Seth D. H. Nalk, J.P., Landlord of Bombay, has one daughter and one son. Graduated from the Ferguson College and College of Engineering, Poona; and is studying for Law. Elected unopposed to the City Municipality in 1942, is elected as President of Maharashtra Art Association, Poona, in 1942; A.R.P. Instructor, Class I; Divisional Warden No. 3, Poona; appointed as Asstt. A. R. P. Controller (Technical), Poona, in 1942; Member, Poona District War Committee; Secretary, War Gifts Fund Sub-Committee, Poona. *Address*: Kaluram Nalk's Bungalow, Shukrawar, Poona.



NAIK, PURUSHOTTAM GOVIND, Senior Life Worker, the Social Service League, Bombay. *b.* 1894. *m.* Ramabai, has three children. *Educ.*: Wilson High School. Joined the Social Service League, Bombay, 1916. Admitted as a senior lifeworker in 1919 and was placed in charge of different important activities from time to time. Agent, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society (1926-28), Superintendent, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India (1928), Worker, Bombay Vigilance Association



(1929-36), was specially deputed by the Association to investigate the problem of Devadasis in Goa, Sawantwadi and surrounding districts (1927). Secretary, Textile Technical School since 1930. Represents the Social Service League on several social and welfare institutions in the City. *Publications*:—Prostitutes and Prostitution. Principles and Methods of Social Service, Prostitution under Religious Customs, etc. *Address*: The Social Service League, Girgaon, Bombay.

NAIR, THE RT. HON'BLE SIR C. MADHAVAN Kt. (1942), B.A., Bar-at-Law. Member Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London. *b.* 24th Jan. 1879. *m.* Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammal eldest *d.* of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1910-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge, Madras High Court, 1924-1939. President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Calcutta, 1940-41. *Address*: C/o India Office, London.

NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. (Penn., Pa., U.S.A.), Kt. (1941). *b.* 11th January, 1877; *Educ.*: Baroda, and St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Wharton School of Finance, Pennsylvania (Pa.) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904; Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts.; from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General; Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1939; Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33; Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-1941. *Publications*: *Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State* (1913); *Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khangji Department* (1917); *Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State* (1919). *Address*: "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANAVATI, MR. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Political Secretary, Nagod State. Prothonotary and Registrar, Nagod State High Court. *b.* 25th



January 1908. *Married*: Vasumati Ratilal Parekh. *Educ.*: at the Esplanade High School, Bombay, and the Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected

Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1935.

Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934). Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1933. Recipient of the International honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universel du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938). Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Int. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe—cruising as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China and Japan. *Address*: Nagod (C.I.)

NANJEE, CHOONILAL DEVKARAN, Broker, Landlord, Merchant and Banker. *b.* 1889. Eldest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1908 Ramkor,



daughter of Mr. Karsondas Laxmidas Thar. She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing social welfare work. Has one son Lalitchandra, 17, and two married daughters, Mrs. Llavati Kantilal Kothari and Mrs. Sudha Shantilal Thar. Joined his father's firm at the age of 21. Now the Senior Partner in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants and Landlords), Chugondas & Co., (Dealers in Government Securities) and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share, Stock, Cotton, Bullion, Wheat and Linseed Merchants & Brokers), Established in 1870. Vice-Chairman and Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., & Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Director since 1929 and Honorary Treasurer of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities. Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pttamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund. *Recreation*: Sanskrit and Religious Literature. *Edited and Published* the Third Edition of "Manusmriti" with its Gujarati translation and learned commentaries by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar. *Hobby*: Is a philatelist of over 40 years' standing and is well-known among philatelists as C. D. Desai. Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Member of the Philatelic Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club. Has a highly specialised and valuable collection of Indian stamps considered one of the world's best collections. Awarded Silver and Gold Medals in International Exhibitions. Has made researches in series in early Indian stamps, articles have appeared in the Philatelic Journal. *Residential Address*: "Satya," Fort, Bombay. Nanjee Buildings, Bombay.

NANJEE, PRANLAL DEVKARAN, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord. Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. *Rajamantri* of Porbandar State. Recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government. *b.* 11th June 1894. Second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1911. Jayavati, daughter of the late Mr. Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State. She is one of the Founders and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing Social Welfare work. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18. Now one of the Senior Partners in the firms, Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants, and Landlords), Chugondas & Co., (Dealers in Government Securities), and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share, Stock, Cotton, Bullion, Wheat, and Linseed Merchants and Brokers), Established 1879. Chairman, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Director, The Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd., The Hind Cycles Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. The Indian Enamel Works Ltd., The Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., The Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining & Assaying Co., Ltd. and The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. Member, Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its Sub-Committees on Banking, Shipping, Finance and Internal Trade; Member, Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., Liverpool. Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay; Life-Member of the Indian Red Cross Society. One of the Founder Members and the Honorary Treasurer of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri. Vice-President of the Santa Cruz Education Society; and Member of the Governing Council of the Indian Education Society, Dadar. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, Fort Sanskrit Shala, Devkaran Nanjee Charities, Parpea Pradhan Charities Trust, Gulalwadi Charities, Seth Kallianji Chatrabhuj Hindu Sanatorium, Kandivli, etc. *Recreation*: Literature, Music and Art. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club, Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay Presidency Radio Club and The Rotary Club of Bombay, etc. *Publications*: "Devkaran Nanjee Weekly Markets' Survey," "Devkaran Nanjee's Daily Market Report" and "Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book." *Residential Address*: "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and *Office Address*: Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



NANJEE, MRS. JAYAVATI PRANLAL DEVKARAN, only daughter of the late Mr. Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State. *b.* 1898. *m.* Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years. Founder and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal. Takes great interest in the movement for the uplift of women in the Hindu society. Patron of Gujafati Hindu Stree Mandal, Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and Bhagini Samaj. Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. *Recreation*: Writes Poems and small Plays. *Residential Address*: "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



NARANG, DR. SIR GOKUL CHAND, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Ex-Minister, Punjab Government, Lahore. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878. *Educ.*: Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. *Publications*: The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. *Address*: 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A. Rao Bahadur, June 1912. *b.* 21st Oct. 1873. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; Municipal Chairman, 1908-19; Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educational Council, 1922-30; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917; Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; President, Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930); President, Kurnool United Club 1924-32, Bar Association, 1931-36, and First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference 1935; gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharaopeta. President, 23rd Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference 1939. *Address*: Kurnool.

NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY, DIWAN BAHADUR G., C.I.E., Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 28th Sept. 1881; was member, Council of State, 1930-37; President, Corporation of Madras, 1927 and 1928; ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Governing Body 'Dufferin,' Bombay; Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, C. & M. Station, Bangalore; Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; President, Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association; President, Madras

Hindu Devasthanam Committee; Vice-President, S.P.C.A.; Special Officer in charge of probation and aftercare work, Bangalore; President, Purasawalkam Permanent Fund; Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust. Special First Class Magtre, Saidapet, Alderman, Corporation of Madras, Member of the Advisory Board of the M. & S. M. Rly. representing the Corporation, Member of the Madras Provl. War Committee, Chairman of the Chingleput Dt. Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee. Address: Gopathy Villa, San Thome, Madras.

NARENDRASINGH RANJITSINGHI, MAHIDA KUMAR SHRI, younger brother of late Kumar Shri Motisinhji Mahida—*noted Gujarati poet and writer.* Belongs to Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District) and is the head-claimant to the Chiefship of the State, which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1848. *b.* 1913. *e.* School and College, Bombay, Panchgani, Indore, Poona. Went to England in 1935. Elected Fellow of the Royal Economical Society (Lond.)

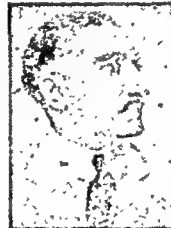


m. Surya Kumari, *d.* of Thakoresaheb Madhavsinghji of Madhavpura. One *s.*, one *d.* Recipient of cash allowance from the British Government; possesses landed properties in Broach, Surat District and Baroda State. Closely related to Ruling families of Chhota-Udepur, Rajpipla and Maliya; also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Attended Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in London. Has extensively travelled in India, England and the Continent. Interested in literature and along with his late brother has organised many Gujarati literary functions which have been attended by many eminent Gujarati scholars. Was first to celebrate "Mani-Mahotsav" of Sjt. Kavi Nanalal at Chandod. Keenly interested in development of aviation and has made strenuous efforts to make flying popular in Gujarat-Kathiawar. Director, Air Services of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Karachi Oil Products Ltd., Bombay. Member, Indian Gliding Association, Bombay. President, Shree Mandwa Rajput Samaj. Clubs: Royal Automobile Club of London, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club, Rotary Club of Baroda, etc. Address: Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay, *b.* 1888. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay. President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A.L.C.C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council.

Member, Bombay Leg. Council representing Bombay City; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935-36. As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman case. President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. Address: Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay.

NARPAT SINGH, RAO RAJA, RAO BAHADUR (1929) Minister-in-Waiting and Comptroller of Household to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *b.* 28th March 1892.



Educ.: - at Eastbourne College, Sussex, England. Son of General His Highness the late Maharaja Shri Sir Partap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., - A.D.C., D.C.L., LL.D., *m.* Rani Indra Kumari Devi, *d.* of His Highness the late Maharaja Shri Dev Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana. Ex Prime Minister, Nepal. Has two sons Kanwar Narendra Singh, *m.* 1941 Raj Kumari Dibyaraj Laxmi, *d.* of Lt. General H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal, and Kanwar Nahar Singh and one daughter. Address: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, *b.* 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. *m. d.* of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, *s.* 1924. *Educ.*: Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmer. State is 734 sq. miles in extent and has population 113,873; salute of 11 guns. Address: Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), *b.* July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri, 1915-1917. Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay, 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar, 1919-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. Address: Nasik.

Who's Who in India.



NASSER, DAWOOD HAJEE, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist. b. in 1890 at Makalla, Arabia. Senior Partner; Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co. Educ.: at the Bharda New High School, Bombay. Proprietor, the Lakshmi Sugar Mills and Director, The Eastern Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and the Alliance Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay. Sole buying Agents for the Cotton piecegoods to the Government of Iran. 6 sons and 5 daughters. President: Anjumane Hima-

yatul Islam, the African Shippers' Association, the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Boarding School, Mundra Cutch, Sheth Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Trust. Vice-President: the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Community, the Khoja Educational and Masjid Trust, the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Welfare Society and the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Volunteer Corps. Member, Managing Committee, of the Silk Merchants' Association, and Trustee: the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Jamat, the Anjuman Faize Panjetani, the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Masjid Trust, the Jafferbhoy Cutch, and the Shia College, Bharapur, Created J.P. in 1933. Hon. Lucknow. Created J.P. in 1933. Ex-President: Presidency Magistrate in 1934. Office Address: 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, b. 24th September 1868. Educ.: Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Madras, Indian Daily Mail, Bombay Pres., Madras, Prov. Soc. Confce., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres. Bombay Prov. Soc. Confce., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; President, Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Haskell Lecturer, Chicago University, 1933. Convocation Address: Annamalai University, 1937. Publications: Presidential addresses at above Conferences; A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras); "Our Trip to America," 1933. Address: "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, SWAMINATH, B.A., Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay. b. 21st April 1907. Educ.: Cathedral High School and Elphinstone College; author of "West of Suez." "Lalubhai Samaldas." Address: The Indian Social Reformer Office, "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, The Indian Review. b. 25th August 1873. Educ.: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1923 to 1933. Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday, appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933; Sheriff of Madras, 1938. Publications: Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy Within the Empire". Address: "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, M.B.E., M.L.A. Parliamentary Secretary (Education, Medical Relief, and Public Health), Punjab. Member, National Defence Council. b. 1896. d. of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I. m. 1911. (late) Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore, Educ.: Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah; gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League; first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32); Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932; attended International Labour Conference, Geneva as Indian delegate, 1935, M.L.A. (Punjab) 1937 and apptd. Parliamentary Secretary; Apptd. to National Defence Council on behalf of Indian Women, 1941. Publications: Husan Ara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. Address: '53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAYUDU, MAJOR COTTARI KANKAIYA, MUNTA-ZIM BAHADUR, 1939; Diler Jung, 1940 (Holkar State). A.D.C. to H.H. The Maharaja of Indore. All-India Cricketer. b. Oct. 31, 1895. m. Gunavati. Educ.: Hislop College, Nagpur, C.P. Address: Indore, C.I.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad); b. 22nd May 1877. *m.* to Ankubai Nayudu. *Educ.*: Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges. Joined Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904; Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1923 and 1930; Deputy President, 1924-26; Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; Chairman, District Council, Wardha, 1933; Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government, 1934. *Address*: Civil Lines, Wardha, C. P.

NAYUDU, DIWAN BAHADUR VENKATA NARAYANA, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1923); C.I.E. (1930). Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras. b. Nov. 9th, 1875; *m.* to Srimati Manickiyamma. *Educ.*: at C. M. S. High School, Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras. Supdt. of Land Records, 1908; Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1921; Inspector-General of Registration, 1922; Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1928. *Pub.*: *Students' Manual of the History of England*; *Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates*. *Address*: Anandabhavanam, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, Madras.

NAZIMUDDIN, HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR, K.C.I.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926). b. 10th July 1894; *s.* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; *m.* August 1924; Shah Banoo of K. M. Ashraf, Zemindar. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. Resigned from Cabinet, December 1941. Now leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal and leader of opposition in Bengal Legislative Assembly. *Address*: 9, Gariahat Road, Calcutta; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P., J.P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory; Fellow, Bombay University; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees. b. 1 May 1895. *m.* 1935, one daughter. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse,

Cambridge. Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asstt. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. *Publications*: "Cotton Research in India" and various scientific and technical papers. *Address*: Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1889. *Educ.*: Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *m.* 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; Imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935. President, Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937; Imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules. *Publications*: Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections of Essays, etc. *Address*: "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A. (Central); Advocate, Federal Court of India. b. 1888. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Dacca Coll. *m.* Sreematy Lila Devi. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; Member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; one of the Chairman of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930; Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhunj State, 1940-42; Elected Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42. Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42. *Address*: 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta; and 15, Camming Lane, New Delhi.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BROWNISHANKAR, M.A., LL.M., C.I.E., Judge, High Court, Nagpur. b. 30th August 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Dom.). *Educ.*: at Nagpur, Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1923-1933; Social and Political Reform activities. *Address*: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

NIZAMUDDIN AHMED NIZAMUDDIN AHMED, M.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), Bar-at-Law, O.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1925). b. 1887. April 1871. *Educ.*: Cambridge (Trinity College), Chief Magistrate, 1893-95; Legislative Department, High Court, 1907; Home, Chief Justice, 1910-1912; 1918-1919; President of the

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B.A.
(Oxon). Barrister, High Court, Calcutta.
Muriel Dorothy Orr

NOBLE, M. A. J., Industrialist, Merchant and Financier. Director, British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. Established Parke Davis & Co.'s business in India. Director and Managing Director Anglo-Indian Petroleum Co. Ltd.



St., Bombay.

NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.
I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon);
Lawyer and politician. b. 1893; *Educ.*:
Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College,
Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court,
1917-26; Member, Punjab Legislature, 1920-
36; Minister for Local Self-Government,
Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education
Minister, 1931-36; High Commissioner for
India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Labour
Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-
42; Defence Member since July, 1942;
Punjab National Unionist; Honorary Fellow,
Wadham College, Oxford. *Publications*:
Canada and India 39; *Wisdom from Fools*;
India Illustrated; *Scented Dust*. Address:
New Delhi.



NORMAND, CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A.,
D.Sc. (Edin.), F.N.I., C.I.E. (1938); Director-
General of Observatories. b. 10th September
1889. m. Alison McLennan. Educ.: Royal
High School and Edinburgh University
Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913;
Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and
1919-1927; I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian
Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; mentioned in
despatches, 1917; Director-General of Obser-
vatories, 1927. Publications: Scientific
articles, mainly on meteorological subjects.
Address: Meteorological Office, Poona.

articles, many.
Address: Meteorological Office, 188.

NURIE, MOHAMED YASSEEN, B.A., LL.B.
Barrister-at-Law. b. 12th November 1895;
Educ.: M. A. O. College, Aligarh,
passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at
Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad
High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays
Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement;
leaving College at Bombay started practice
in 1921; was member of the Municipal Com-
mittee, Beawar, for 6 years; left for England
in 1926; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Com-
mittee for 3 years; returned from England
in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got
enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court;
took part in political and social activities in
Ahmedabad; presided at the first All-India
Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in
1932; was Chairman of the Reception Com-
mittee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933;
Member of the Working-Committee of All-
India Khilafat Committee; Minister of
Public Works, Government of Bombay,
1937-39. Address: Rasheed Manzil, Worli
Point, Bombay.

OGILVIE, CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT, C.B.E. (June 1928), B.A., Oxon., 1913, M.A., Oxon., 1931, B.A., Cantab., 1933. Defence Secretary, Government of India, b. 6th May 1891. m. Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomson. Educ. at Bedford School, Exeter College, Oxford, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, I.C.S., 1914. Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919-20; Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922-23; Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24; Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925-28; Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929-31; Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933-36; Imperial Defence College, 1936; Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India from April 1937. Address: Simla/New Delhi.

OJHA, AMRITLAL, M.I.M.E., F.R.S.A. (Lond.) b. June 1890, Anjar, Cutch, Prominent businessman of Calcutta, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1940-41; Adviser, Eastern Group Conference, 1940; Vice-President, Association of Indian

Industries, 1941-42; Vice-President, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1940-41; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1933-34; President, Bihar & Orissa Industrial Conference, 1931; Member, Calcutta Port Trust, 1937-38; President, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Jharia, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1939, 1940 and 1941;



Member (Bengal) Industrial Survey Committee; Member, Coal Mines Stowing Board; Member, Soft Coke Cess Committee; Member, Coal Wagon Supply Committee, etc., etc., actively connected with a number of other important commercial organisations throughout India. Widely travelled in Europe—attended Geneva Labour Conference, 1930, as Employers' Delegate from India. Takes interest in Social Welfare activities. Chairman, Calcutta Anglo-Gujrati School and patron of numerous athletic and sports clubs in and around the city. Address: "Security House," 102/A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

OOMRIGAR, COWASJI OOKERJI, J.P., Landlord and Proprietor, D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Bombay. b. July 1882. Educ.: at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. m. Miss Ruttonbhai D. Bamji of Calcutta, 2 sons. Dhunjeeshaw & Dinshaw. Became partner of D. C. Oomrigar & Co. in 1905 and Sole Proprietor in 1926. Attended the Madras Distillery College and passed the Government Examinations. Created Justice of the Peace, 1922. Clubs: Ripon, Bombay. Address: 354, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.



PADAMSEY DAMODAR GOVINDJI, J.P., Proprietor, Damodar Govindji Sons & Co. b. on 1st January 1891. e. at Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay. has won several prizes, m. in 1907 to Bai Premkorebai. 2 daughters. Was created J.P. in 1935. Director, the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association and the Halal Bhatia Mahajan. Patron and Treasurer, the Bombay Gaurakshak Mandali; Vice-President, the Bleached and Fancy Piecegoods Merchants' Association. Awarded gold medal, 1st class Order of Merit by H. H. The Maharajah of Nawanagar. Managing Trustee of Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association free dispensary. Patron, Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Womens' University. Has contributed liberally to charities. Secretary, the New Piecegoods Bazar Co. Ltd. (Mooljee Jaitha Cloth market). Address: 15, Mahalaxmi Temple Street, Warden Road, Bombay 6.



PADHI, PRAKASH CHANDRA, M.A., J.P., Commr. of Income-Tax (Central), Bombay. b. 21st Sept. 1903; m. Sm. Mrudubhashini, nee Panigrahy. Educ.: Rajah's Coll. Parlakimedi, and Precy. Coll., Madras. Joined Indian Audit and Accts. Service, 19th Apr. 1927; Successively Asstt. Chief Auditor, E. I. Rly.; Asstt. Acctt. Genl., Telegraph Stores & Workshops; Dy. Ch. Andr., G. I. P. Rly.; Dy. Chief Auditor, E. B. Rly.; Dy. Acctt. Gl., Bombay; Officer on Spl. Duty in connection with reorganisation of Bombay High Court Funds and Accounts; Drafted to the Fin. & Commerce Dept. "Pool" of the Govt. of Ind.; Asstt. Commr. of Income-Tax, Bengal; Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central), Bombay since 25th Feb. 1941. Address: "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.

PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs and Registrar of Trade Marks. b. Jan. 15, 1893. m. 1913 Sita Bai. Educ.: T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924 and Registrar of Trade Marks, 1st Sept. 1940. Address: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.) b. Dublin, 22nd March 1871; 2nd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham, Bishop of Osnory, and Clara m. 1916, Clara Ridley, p. d. F. C. Hayes. Educ. Chard & Birkenhead School; Trinity Deacon, 1896; worked as a

Faculty, Punjab University, 1938. Returned unopposed by accountancy profession to Indian Accountancy Board from the U.P., Bihar, C.P. and Orissa constituency in 1939. Appointed on a special committee by Central Government to examine the question of fixation of scale of remuneration for Auditors, 1940. Club—Rotary. Address:—Kaiserbagh, Lucknow and Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

PANIKKAR, KAVALAM MADHAVA, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State. b. 3rd June 1895. Educ. at Madras and Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Aligarh Muslim University. Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, (1930); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee. Publications: Indian States and Government of India; Interstatal Law, Portuguese in Malabar; Dutch in Malabar; Caste and Democracy; Hinduism and the Modern World; Kingship in India; Education Reconstruction, etc. Has also contributed to *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Contemporary Review*, etc., and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. Address: Bikaner.

PANNA LALL, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M. A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor, U.P. b. 23rd Nov. 1883. m. Lakshmi Bai. One s. three d. Educ.: Agra College; Calcutta University (M.A. 1900), Allahabad University (First Class Honours in B.A., B.Sc., and in LL.B., gold Medalist); Government of India Scholar for higher studies in the U. K., 1904; St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar & Prizeman) B.A., 1906; LL.B., 1907 (Double First Class Honours; Natural Science Tripos and Law Tripos) Cama Prizeman, 1907; M.A., 1937; Barrister-at-Law, 1907 (Gray's Inn). Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1903; Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1903; I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1917; Forest Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, 1920. Appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon, 1919. Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927; Sec. to Govt., Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1938-39; Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926. Pres. Hist. Numismatic Soc., India, 1934, 1940;

Pres. Historical Soc., U.P., 1939-41. Publications: Joint translator of Bhasa's "Svapnavasavdatta" (Indian Press); "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors"; Collector's handbook, etc. Address: 10, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, Ex-Premier of the U.P. Government. b. Sept. 1886; Educ.: Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U.P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party; presided over the U.P. Political Conference in 1927 at Allahabad; Member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (1934); Dy. Leader in the Assembly; General Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to the U.P. Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in U. P. Assembly. Address: Naini Tal.

PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMOHANDRA, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc., I.E.S., F.N.I., J.P., Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30th January 1891. m. Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. Educ.: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta. Publications: Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan." Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.


PARANJPYE, SIR RAGHUNATH PERUSHOTTAM, Dr., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). b. Murdi, 18th Feb. 1876. Educ. Maratha H. S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-23, 1927; Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted 1942, Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1939. Publications: "Gokhale", "The Crisis of the Indian Problem", "The Crisis of the Indian Problem". Address: Poona.

in India.

America; Member, National Council of the
Women of India, representative of the
Council at the Special Coronation Session,
London, and the Women for Women Week at
Budapest, 1937. Address: Nagpur, C.P.

H. H. MAHARAWAL SIR RAN
1908.

PARTABGARH, H.H. MAHARAJAL SIR RAM
 SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. b. 1908. s.
 1929. m. eldest d. of Rao Raja Sir Madho
 Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924
 (died); second d. of Maharaja Saheb of
 Dumraon in Behar in 1932; third d. of
 Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar)
 in 1934. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer, and
 passed his Diploma Examination from that
 College in 1927. State has an area of 889 sq.
 miles and population of 91,967; salute of
 15 guns. Address: Partabgarh, Rajputana.



Address:
Amar Building, Dr. Mrs. SEETA, B.A. (Bom.),
Bombay.

PARMANAND, DR. MRS. SEETA, B.A. (Bom.),
B. Litt., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, d. of
Mr. N. L. Aigaoonkar, Landlord, Ratnagiri.
Educ.: High School for Indian Girls, Poona ;
1st Jagannath Shankershet
Scholarship in Matricula-
tion ; B.A. (Hons.), Elphin-
stone College (Bom.), 1923 ;
B. Litt., 1925 and D. Phil,
1926, for writing a thesis
on the position of women
in Ancient India, as re-
presented by the Dharma-
shastras and by the Epics
of Ramayana and Maha-
bharata ; called to the Bar,
1927 (Lincoln's Inn.) ; m.
1927 (I.C.S., 1927 ; Delegate to
the 1st Commonwealth Conference, London,
1928 ; Member, Nagpur University Executive
and Academic Councils and the Court, etc. ;
enrolled Advocate, High Court, Nagpur, 1931 ;
travelled round the world visiting social and
educational institutions particularly in

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar-at-Law. b. 31st Oct. 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satya-

1073
PATKAR, SIR SITARAM SUNDERRAO, Kt. (1930).
B.A., LL.B. b. 16th May 1873; m. Shantabal.
Educ. : Elphinstone High School and College.
Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, 1897;
Government Pleader, 1913-26; Member,
Indian Bar Committee, 1923; Judge, Bombay
High Court, 1926; Officiating Chief Justice
in June 1931; retired in 1933; Vice-Chancellor
of the Indian Women's University, 1931;
Chancellor, July 1932; appointed by the
Bombay Government, November 1933 to
inquire into the complaint of the Bombay
Port Trust against the complaint of the Bombay
Empire in the Wage (nt Dispute between the
Munadabad Millowners' Association and the
Munadabad Textile Labour Association and the
President, Commission to inquire into the
petition relating to the Bombay
Central Division Mahomedan Rural Consti-
tution, 1935. Chairman of the Bombay
dispute regarding
Cochin State and the Government of
as, 1935; appointed member of Bombay
Fund Committee. Address : Hughes
Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATON, V. F. NOEL, J. P., Partner - Messrs.
Killick, Nixon & Co., 29th January 1900
c The Edinburgh Academy m (1932) Joane
Mar., ed. of Sir Gilbert Wils., K C I E.
one son and two daughters
Royal Engineers, 1918-19, m
joined Killick Nixon
in 1920



articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'. Vice-President and Life Member of the Bombay Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society. Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited. President for the last four years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Motoring and Recreation Football Association. Address: Manor, Chandra Rangli Estate, Colaba, Bombay.

[illegible]

PATRO RAO BAHADUR SIR ANSERO PARASHU-
RAM, Kt. (1924), K.C.I.L. (1935),
High Court Judge, Ganjam, landholder-
Member of the Madras Legislative Council
from 1920 to 1937, connected with the work-
ing of local self-government institutions in
rural areas for over a quarter of a century.
Minister of Education, Public Works and
Irrigation, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Con-
ference, Delhi, 1930. President, South India
Federation of Agriculturists, 1927; President and
Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Committee of Justice
Party, N. S. brahmanam, Committee of Justice
and Agriculture, 1929 and 1931 and 1932,
President, England, and 1932,
in the J. P. Parliamentary Committee on
Rural Reforms, 1933. Delegate to the
Conference of Nations, Geneva, 1921. Member of
the State Council from 1927. President
of Rural Loan Societies. A Study of Rural

[illegible]

Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies in Local Self-Government. *Address*: Kesava Bagh, Royapettah, Madras.

PATTANI, ANANTRAI PRABHASHANKER, M.A. (Cantab.), Dewan, Bhavnagar State. Elder son of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Rama Pattani;



b. 29th September 1888; *e.* in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge; *m.* Yashomati L. Vaidya, 1904; one son; joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911. Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Hazur Secretary, 1931; Member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937. *Publications*: Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; and an illustrated Gujarati version, carried out under his direction, of first fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History." *Address*: Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.

PAUL, H. C., M.A., B.L., Managing Director, Calcutta City Bank Limited, son of late S. B. Paul, Land-holder and Banker, Dacca, Bengal. *b.* April, 1907. *m.* July, 1930—Sreemati S. K. Paul; 1 son and one daughter. *e.* Graduated from the Dacca University and obtained Final Degree of M.A. and Law from the Calcutta University. Entered in Banking business in 1933. Founder of the Continental Bank of Asia Ltd., and also founder Managing Director of the Calcutta City Bank Ltd. Founder Secretary of the Metropolitan Banking Association and Metropolitan Clearing House. The only organisation of this kind in India. Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, representing the Association. *Address*: 102-B, Olive Street, Calcutta.



PAVRY, MISS BAPSY, M.A., Litterateur. *Educ.*: Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King



Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1935). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family. *Publications*: Heroines of Ancient Persia (Cambridge, 1930). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasal Parsis, elected 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929; Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society. Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societies, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press; felicitations and tributes from many world-famous men, April 1939; *b.* 9 April 1859; *sons*, three; *daughters*, three. Owns large estates in Baroda State. *Education*: Ordained 1871; High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912; Trustee of the Mullan Foundation for Betterment of Zoroastrian Community. Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsis of Navsari, 1920. *Publication*: Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1928, 1937. Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR C., M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist; Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London; Honorary Member, Institute Littéraire et Artistique de France, Paris. Fellow of Columbia University. Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938). Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). *Publication*: Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926). *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J.P. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.M. (Dublin), Captain (I.M.S.) of the Pars, Pioneer Battalion; Hon. Presidency Magte.; Medical Practitioner, Bombay. *b.* 14 Oct. 1866. *Educ.*: Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and

London Hospital. Played for Middlesex County XI in 1895; Divisional Surgeon, St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas; Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John; Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Grand Priory Long Service Medal and Bar; Hon. Life Member, St. John Ambulance Association; President, Baronet Cricket Club and John Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay Parsi Gymkhana, since 1938. Vice-President, Physical Culture and Health League, Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout Association, Bombay Olympic Association and B. P. A. Boxing Federation; Trustee of various Institutions and Charity Trusts. *Publications*: Parsi Cricket, etc. *Clubs*: Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club, and Ripon Club. *Address*: Mayo Road, Bombay.

ENNY, JAMES DOWNING, B.A. (Oxon.) 1909, I.C.S. (1910), C.S.I. (1939), C.I.E. (1937), Financial Commissioner, Punjab. *b.* 25th May, 1886. *m.* to Margaret Mary Wilson; *Educ.*: at Marlborough College, Magdalen College, Oxford. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1917; Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, 1920; Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1925; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of India, Finance Department, 1926; Secretary to Government of Punjab, Finance Dept., 1927; Commissioner, 1934; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, 1937; Financial Commissioner, 1941. *Address*: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

ERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address*: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, 3rd Baronet. *cr.* 1890; *b.* 24 June 1901; *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, *d.* of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet. *S.* father 1933; *m.* 1928, Sylla, *d.* of late R. D. Tata; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir*: *s.* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* 13 Aug. 1934. *Address*: Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETIT, JEHANGIR, Merchant, and until recently Millowner and agent for the Petit group of mills. *b.* 21st August 1879. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College; Hon. Pres. Magistrate (1904-15); Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34); Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30); Bombay Improvement Board (1920-30); Bombay Development Board (1920-34); Board of the V. J. Technical Institute (1913-33); the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-17); the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25); the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1921); the Excise Committee (1921-24); the University Reforms Committee (1924-25); the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931); and the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions. Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee,

Parao Punchayat of Bombay (1916-34); Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20); of the Bombay Millowners' Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1928-29) and has served on several other Public Bodies. *Address*: Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PILDITCH DENYS, C.I.E. (1941), I.P. Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. *b.* Oct. 6, 1891; *m.* Phyllis Charsley, *d.* of John Roberts; *1 s.*, *1 d.*; *Educ.*: Tonbridge; joined the Indian Police in 1912 and served in the United Provinces; Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, 1936-1939; Director, 1939. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla. *Club*: Royal Thames Yacht Club.

PILLAI, NARAYANA RAGHAVAN, B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., Additional Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. *b.* 24th July 1898, *m.* to Edith Minnie Arthurs. *Educ.*: Christian College, Madras, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces, Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938; Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941. *Address*: Commerce Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Simla.

PILLAY, T. SIVARAMASETU, O.B.E. (1941), M.A., B.L.; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department. *b.* 24th April 1899; *Educ.*: Madras. *Address*: Government of India, New Delhi/Simla.

PLATTS, LT.-COL. MATTHEW GEORGE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., C.I.E. (1939); O.B.E. (1920); M.C. (1917). Chief Engineer for Electricity, Govt. of Madras. *b.* Dec. 17, 1886; *m.* Helen Adah, widow of the late Capt. J. R. Cook, I.A. and *d.* of the late R. A. Sadler of Blandford, Dorset; *Educ.*: The Leys School, Cambridge, Leeds Univ. and School of Military Engineering, Chatham. Royal Engineers and P.W.D., India. *Publications*: Professional papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers. *Address*: Govt. Electricity Dept., Madras.

PODAR, RAMDEO ANANDILAL, leading merchant, cotton magnate and a well-known philanthropist. *b.* at Nawalgah in 1896. Senior partner of Messrs. Anandilal Podar & Co., Member:—New York Cotton Exchange; New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Incorporated Oil & Seeds Association of London and practically all the local Commodity markets. Founder Director and Chairman:—Podar Sons Ltd., Polar Trading Co., Ltd., Shree Shakti Mills Ltd., Excelsior Finishing Products Co., Ltd., India Industrial Works Ltd., Silk & Art Silk Mills Association Ltd. Founder Director and Vice Chairman:—Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd.



and Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., Ex-Vice-Chairman—Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association Ltd., Founder Director & Ex-Chairman—Podar Mills Ltd., Vice-President:—East India Cotton Association Ltd., Director—Union Bank of India Ltd., and The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Ex-Director—Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., President—Marwari Sammelan, Bombay; Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Santa Cruz Education Society and Malad-Kandivli Education Society. Ex-President—Marwari Agrawal Jatiya Kosh and Rajputana Shiksha Mandal. Founder and Trustee:—Bombay Ayurvedic Society. President—Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., Trustee:—Lakshminarayan Temple Trust, Santa Cruz. Vice-President—Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Poona. Founder & Trustee:—Anandilal Education Society. Member of the Advisory Committee—Podar Ayurvedic College and Podar Ayurvedic Hospital; Podar College of Commerce. Member of the Committee:—Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay; Association of Indian Industries; Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay. Patron—Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth. President—All-India Marwari Federation (Bhagalpur Session), 1941. Club: The Orient Club, Bombay. Address: Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

POLLOCK, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RONALD EVELYN, Judge, High Court, Nagpur. b. 17th April, 1891; m. Margery Fitze; Educ.: Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. (1913); Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934); passed into I.C.S., 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1924; Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930; Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932; Puisne Judge, 1936. Address: Nagpur, C.P.

PRADHAN, SIE GOVIND BALWANT, Kt. (cr. 1931) B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) b. May 1874. m. Ramabai, d. of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. Educ.: B. J. High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907-20; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President; President, Thana District Boy Scouts Movement; elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926; Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-32; Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths Conference, 1932; and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933; Conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934; and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Bombay. The Long-life Insurance Co., and The Neptune Insurance Co.; substitute Delegate for India for the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1937. Address: Balvant Baug, Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, JAGAT, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934), Retd. Accountant General and Financial Adviser, His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, b. 16th May, 1879; Educ.: Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; Retired, 1934; as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraph (Permanent); Dy. Auditor General (Officialing). Address: Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt. (1935); C.S.I. (1931); C.I.E. (1923); O.B.E. (1919); M.A. (Oxon.). b. Jan. 17, 1880. Educ.: Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-21; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-27; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 to 1940. Address: Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's House, Diwankabazaar, Moradabad, U.P.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., LL.D. (Allahabad Univ.). b. 3 Dec. 1884. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta. Vakil, High Courts, Calcutta and Patna, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; worked in Champaran District with Mr. Gandhi emancipating the ryots in 1917; gave up practice in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapeeth," founded Patna Law Weekly; General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934 and also in Calcutta, 1939; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna, 1935; Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935; Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Member, Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee; President, All-India Hindi Literary Conference twice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur, 1936; Rector, Bharatiya Itihas Parishad (Indian Academy of History). Address: Sadakat-asram, Patna.

PRASAD, DR. JWALA, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.); King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal; Professor, King Edward College, Amraoti. Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University. b. 25th October 1890; m. to Shreemati Manorama. Educ.: St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jabulpore. Publication: Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; Introduction to Indian Philosophy; Indian Epistemology; History of Rome (Hindi); Western Logic (Hindi); and a number of various research papers. Address: King Edward College, Amraoti (Berar).

PRATER, STANLEY HENRY, M.L.A., Bombay, J.P., C.M.Z.S., Curator, Prince of Wales Museum (Natural History) and of Bombay Natural History Society since 1923; *b.* Wynand, Nilgiris, South India, 12th March 1890; *s.* of Edward Prater, Planter; *m.* 1921, Emma Elizabeth Sharmar; 1 *s.* 3 *ds.* *Educ.*: St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Joined Bombay Natural History Society as assistant in 1907; Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, 1920; *Jt.* Editor of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, 1921; deputed to Great Britain, 1922; to United States, England and Germany, 1926, to study principles of Museum technique and methods of popular education; Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, 1931; served on the Committee of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, 1919-21; President of the Bombay Provl. Branch since 1932; nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian Community on the Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-1936; elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly representing Bombay City-cum-Suburban Anglo-Indian Constituency, 1937; served on Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Justice of the Peace, 1932; Hon. Presy. Magistrate, 1934; Represented Anglo-Indian Community on Provl. Board of Education since 1934; Inter-Provincial Board of Education since 1937; Managing Committee, St. George's Hospital, 1935. Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital since 1939; Elected representative of the Bombay Leg. Assembly on the Senate of the Bombay University, 1937. Executive Council Bombay Red Cross, 1939; Govt. of India Defence Loans Bombay Provl. Committee, 1939; Bombay Provl. War Committee, 1941. *Publications*: Various papers on Indian Natural History published in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society; *Wild Animals of the Indian Empire, Recreations*: Painting and Swimming. *Address*: Ravindra Mansions, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

PREMCHAND, SIR KIKABHAI, Kt. (1931), Financier; *b.* April 1, 1883. *m.* Lady Lily. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address*: Premodyan, Love Lane, Byculla; or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PUCKLE, SIR FREDERICK HALE, B.A., K.C.I.E (1942), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1930). Secretary, Dept. of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India. *b.* June 8, 1889; *m.* Violet Marion Vaughan-Thomas. *Educ.*: Uppingham and King's College, Cambridge. I.C.S., 1913; Indian Army, 1915-1919; thereafter various posts in Punjab and under the Govt. of India. *Address*: Simla/New Delhi.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHAD-AMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAMAN; RAHADEE, RAJA OF. b. 1922. Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 438,348 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address*: New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879. *Educ.*: Elph. Coll., Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd. Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. Chairman, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. *Address*: "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

QADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH, SIR ABDUL, Kt., cr. 1927; Bar-at-Law; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923; (Deputy President, 1924); a Fellow, Punjab University, Lahore. *b.* 1874; *s.* of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India. *m.* *d.* of late Sheikh Mohamad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore; six *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore; Lincoln's Inn. Journalist, as editor, *The Observer* and the *Makhzan*, Lahore, 1895-1904; study for the Bar in England, 1904-1907; practised as Advocate, 1907-1920; during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years; the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan.-Sept. 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab. On termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab; deputed as a full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926; acted as Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, 1927; as Member of Public Service Commission, 1929; Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937; Adviser, 1937-39; Elected Member of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, in 1939. Officiated as Law Member, Government of India, from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939. *Publications*: *The New School of Urdu Literature* (in English); *Maqam-i-Khilafat* (in Urdu). *Address*: 4, Temple Road, Lahore.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR S., Kt. (1931), M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.B.A. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ. since 1939. Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936. George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1931-39. Member, International Ctee. on Intellectual Co-operation, national Ctee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; *b.* 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll., Madras; Mysore Univ., Mysore. *Presy.* in Comparative Religion, Coll. Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, *Publications*: *Philosophy of Religion*, *Religion of Religion* in

gion we Need. *Gautama the Buddha*, and *Eastern Religion and Western Thought*. Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Address: Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., Benares.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, Kt. (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. Educ.: Deccan College, Poona and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*; *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council, 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in Her Hindustani studies and publishing an account of the same in an article in the *Strand Magazine* in 1892 by Her Majesty's special permission. Companion of the Turkish Order of the *Majidia* and Knight of the order of the *Rion* and the *Sun* of Persia. Address: 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D. (1919), K.C.S.I. (1924), President, Legislative Assembly, b. September, 1867. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Appointed Judge, Madras High Court; Fellow, Madras University since 1908; Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. Publication: "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England; President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. Address: 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, C.I.E., B.A., J.P., Honorary Magistrate; recipient of Jubilee and Coronation Medals; Member, Indian Tariff Board, Merchant. b. 21st October 1895. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, and College, Bombay; passed First LL.B. examination, studied upto 2nd LL.B., Poona Law College; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; Member, Advisory Committee; appointed to advise Government about liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; was appointed by the Government of India on Government Securities Committee for considering the proposition with regard to the

establishment of Sinking Fund for 3 & 3½% Government Papers; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association; Representative of the Corporation on B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; President, All-India Urdu Newspapers' Association; Director, Tata Construction Co., Ltd.; represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U.P.; Secretary & Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., Ltd., Bombay Member, Standing Committee for Haj and India Association, London; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1925-1930; appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Member Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; Indian States Delegate to the Eastern Group Conference; Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd.; Chairman, Powells Ltd.; Chairman of the Poona Committee of the Indian Gliding Assn. Ltd.; Member, Civic Guard Committee; Member, Bombay Provincial War Committee; President, Bombay Provincial Marketing Association Ltd.; Member Provincial Rural Development Board A. R. P. Warden; Member, Citizens Civil Defence Committee; Director, The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Tata Power Co. Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., President, Ismailia Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Address: Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAISMAN, THE HON. SIR (ABRAHAM) JEREMY K.C.S.I. (1941); Kt. (1939); C.S.I. (1938); C.I.E (1934). Finance Member of Government of India since 1930; b. 19th March 1892; m. 1925, Renee Mary Kelly; two s. Educ.: Leeds High School and University; Pembroke College, Oxford. B.A. (1st class Mods. and Lit. Hum.); John Locke Scholar in Moral Philosophy, 1915; joined I.C.S., 1916; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Under-Secretary till 1922; Customs Dept., Bombay and Calcutta, 1922-28; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and N.-W. F. P., 1928-31; Joint Secretary Commerce Dept., Government of India 1931-34; Member, Central Board of Revenue 1934; Additional Secretary, Finance Department, 1936, Secretary, 1938-39. Address: Secretariat, New Delhi; Simla.

RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State since Oct. 1, 1936; *b.* March 31, 1882. *Educ.*: at Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold gold medal for standing first in the M.A. Examination of the Punjab University, 1902; was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1903. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special duty, Political Department, 1918. Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secretary, Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923. Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927; Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-36. *Publications*: Conditions, Needs and Responsibilities of Students; Beauties of Vedic Dharma; True Pilgrim's Progress; Miscellany—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior; Note on Gwalior Treaties and Mode-hye-laws under the Cantonments Act. *Address*: Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAJA, TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Partabgarh State (Rajputana). *b.* 6th November 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia. *Educ.*: Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad; Bahaudin College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16); Naib Dewan and Saranyadhish, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August (1934); created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1939. Retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life), November 1938. Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State, November 1939. Elected by the Rajputana Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Committee of Ministers in bye-election, July 1941; re-elected for another term of two years, March 1942. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Matheran Club, Matheran and Mansinghi Club, Partabgarh. *Address*: Partabgarh, Rajputana.



RAJA PILLAY, Dr. T. A., RAO BAHADUR, M.B.E., Medical Practitioner, Coimbatore. *b.* 1891. Military Family, Trichinopoly. Medical Degree, Tanjore Medical School. Keen interest in Public and Social works. President, First-class Bench Court. In appreciation of services, Government for the first time sanctioned the unveiling of his Portrait in the Court Hall. Non-official Jail Visitor and Member, Jail Advisory Board. District Scout Commissioner, Secretary, District War Committee. Member, District Selection War Technicians Committee. Secretary, Olympic Sports and Vice-President, Athletic Association. Was the Joint Secretary of the Two Dist. War Raffle Sub-Committees which collected the highest amount in the Presidency. Vice-President, Coimbatore Dist. Devasthanam Temple Committee. Coronation Medal in 1937. Rao Sahib—1930: Rao Bahadur—1936: and M.B.E.—1942. First Non-official in Coimbatore District to get M.B.E. *Address*: Radha Home, Coimbatore.



RAJAH, M. C., RAO BAHADUR, M.L.A., Madras. After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College he started life as a school master in 1905. In 1917, he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes before the late Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu. He gave evidence before the Public Services Commission and the Indian Franchise Committee; was nominated to the Madras Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1926. In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1927. He was a member of the Indian Central Committee of the Simon Commission and visited England in connection with the new reforms. He has been the elected President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association since 1926; presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Conferences in Nagpur, Delhi, Gurgaum, Simla and Bombay and took a prominent part in the Poona Pact. For a short period in 1937 he was Minister for development, Madras. Member, National Defence Council and Central Interview Board. *b.* June 17, 1883. *Address*: "Lallegro," St. Thomas Mt., Madras.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, C., B.A., B.L., Ex-Premier, Government of Madras, *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District. *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Rowlatt Act Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920; Edited Mr. Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign; Member of the Council of the All-India Congress.

Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member-in-charge, Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress. For many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability. Took charge of the Presidency of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr. Kitchlew, but handed over the Presidency to Babu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast on untouchability-removal issue. Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee till 1935. Elected to the Madras Leg. Assembly from the University constituency. Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio from July 1937 to November 1939; Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; resigned in April 1942, after the Warda session of Congress on account of difference of opinion on Pakistan issue. Resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October 1939; on July 28, 1940 induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a provisional National Government; arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act. Publications: Some Tamil short stories and books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind Bars'; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India. Address: Bazulullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

RAJAN, SIR P. T., Kt., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. President, Madura District War Propaganda Committee. b. 1892. Educ.: Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency; fourth time elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F.; a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. Address: "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJAN, DR. T. S. SOUNDARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911. b. August 1880. Educ.: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras, 1937-1939. Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act. Publications: A

number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. Address: Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt.

RAJARAM NARAYAN Alias BAPUSAHEB RAJADNYA. Director, Satara District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. from 1935 and District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Satara from 1917. Educ.: at Rajaram College, Kolhapur. b. 13-4-1883. Honorary Auditor, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay from 1930. Silver Jubilee, Coronation and Kaiser-I-Hind Medalist. Adviser to some Deccan States in connection with Co-operative Movement. Director of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, 1929-36 and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., 1938-40. Member, Divisional Board of Agriculture, Poona, 1924-38. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1927. An active and leading co-operator and Local Self-Government worker with years of selfless service to his credit. Member, Banking Enquiry Committee, Kolhapur State. Member, Rural Development Board, Satara from 1939. Present Address: Rajadnya Wada, Kolhapur.



RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Government Contractor, Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and social Clubs. Born in November 1904. Educated at Bombay. Address: Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



RAJU, L. S., M.A. (Hons.), B.L., M.L.C., Advocate. s. of late Mr. L. Srinivasengar. b. 7th May 1893; e. Central College, Bangalore; Presidency College, Madras; Law College, Madras. m. 5 d. and 3 s. Is an occasional contributor to zoological, botanical and anthropological journals. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Mysore High Court and Resident's Court, Bangalore Cantt. in 1921, and set up practice same year. Before entering the Bar, was connected with Mysore University, 1915-1919. President, the Mysore Congress Committee, 1928. Advocate for the Hindu accused in the Bangalore disturbances, 1929 in 1928 and Davanagere Disturbances, 1929 Organised for the first time the Mysore State Open Tennis Tournament. Is one of the leaders of the High Court Bar; has visited Naples, Australia, Java and Mesopotamia.



connection with zoological survey; President, of the Civil Liberties Union, Bangalore, since July 1937 and leading counsel for the public before the Ramesam Committee appointed to inquire into the Vidurawatha Disturbances of 25-4-1938. He is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council and also the Leader of the Municipal Congress Party in Bangalore City Municipal Council since January 1941. *Recreation*: Gardening, travelling, swimming, music. *Address*: "Sakuntala Cottage," Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR RAJA GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH, C.B.E., Shaukat Jung, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Minister.



Gwalior Government. *b.* January 1885, *c.* at Victoria College, Lashkar. Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness, 1906 and Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, 1909; Colonel in 1910; Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service

Infantry Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico, and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghashia in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, and a member of His Highness' Council. In recognition of War Services, the title of Shaukat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the estate and hereditary titles of his father, Nov. 1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Bombay Presidency and holds second seat in the U. P. Durbar. Major-General, Gwalior Army, 1921. In 1930, Lt.-Colonel in 19th K. G. O. Lancers Indian Army. Member, Indian Military College Committee, permanent member, Standing Army Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Donat of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937. Awarded Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937.

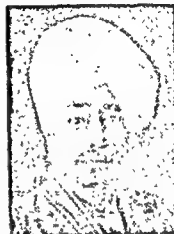
RAM CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. *b.* 1st March, 1889. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in 1913; Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab. Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy

Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; Chief, Controller of Imports, Govt. of India since 1941. *Address*: Commerce Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

RAM SARAN DAS, LALA, HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914); Leader of Opposition in the Council.

b. Lahore, November, 1876; son of

Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram, M.L.C., Punjab (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; is Director, Imperial Bank of India; Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Federated Chambers of British Empire Session, 1933, in London; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; President, Punjab Sanatana Dharma Pratindhi Sabha; General President, Sanatana Dharma College Managing Committee, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. *Address*: Lahore.



RAM, THE HON. SIR SITA, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the U.P. Leg. Council. *b.* 12th Jan. 1885; *m.* Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee for life; Hon. Sec., Devanagiri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library, Meerut, since 1911; elected member, U. P. Leg. Council (1921-37); President, U. P. Leg. Council (1925-37); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committee; President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow; President, Upper House, U. P. Legislature, since 1937. *Address*: Meerut, Lucknow.

Who's Who in India.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.S. Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Awarded Franklyn Medal of Merit (March, 1941) by the Franklyn Institute, Philadelphia, its highest award for scientific research. b. 7th November 1888. m. Lokasundarammal. Educ.: A. Y. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras, Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. Royal Hungarian Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris). Publications: Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. Address: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMANATHAN, A. V., Minister for Law, Mysore. b. 7th September 1888. Educ.: Madras Christian College. Joined the Mysore Civil Service, 1908; Under Secretary to Government, 1918; Deputy Commissioner, 1924; Director of Industries and Commerce, 1933; Unofficial adviser, representing the Silk Industry, to the Indian Delegation during the Indo-Japanese negotiations in 1933; Chairman, Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., 1934; President, Local Self-Government Conference at Dharmawar, 1934; Chief Secretary to Government, 1935; Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., and Steel Works, Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., 1936; Chairman, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., 1936; Chairman, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, 1938; Excise Commissioner and Commissioner of Income-tax, 1939; Minister for Law, 1941. Promoted as Associate Officer (Brother) of the order of the Holy Chapter of St. John of Jerusalem. Member, Social Service League, the Mythic Society, the National Education Society and Sri Ramakrishna Asrama. Address: Ananda, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore City.



RAMDAS PANTULU, V., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras. b. Oct. 1873. Educ.: Madras Christian College. Member, Council of State, Leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State. President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Editor, Indian Committee of the Review; Member, Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in London in September 1934. Member, Central Banking

Enquiry Committee; Member, Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association; Member, Court of the Delhi University; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Publications: Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). Address: Farhatbagh, Kutchery Road, Madras.

RAMAIIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madras Adviser, Madras-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. b. 1894. m. Kamlabai d. S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvavur. Educ.: Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madras District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. Publications: "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India," "Law of Sale of Goods in India," "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act," "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits." Address: Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandaipet Street, Madras, S. India.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, THE HON. SIR C. P., K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E., cr. 1925; C.I.E. 1923; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Information). Fellow of Madras University. b. 12 Nov. 1879, o. s. of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court; m. Sitammal, g. d. of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three s. Educ.: Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras.



Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Finance reforms and the Meston Committee on Indian land also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee

on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore, 1936; Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937. Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939. Awarded K.C.S.I., 1941. Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; *Publications*: Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; interested in French literature. *Recreations*: Lawn-tennis, riding and walking. *Address*: Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India. *Clubs*: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan.

RAMESAM, SIR VEP, B.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 27 July 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1916-20; appointed Judge, 1920; Knighted in 1929; officiated as Chief Justice, 1931. 1933 and 1935; Edited Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936; Joint Editor, Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Edition, 1940. *Address*: Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FAZZAN-I-DILPIZIE-I-DALAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UL-DAULAH, NASIR-U-L-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB, SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG, K.C.S.I., D. Litt., LL.D., *b.* 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded, 20th June 1930.

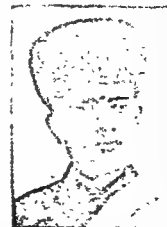
State has area of 89,254 square miles and population 476,912. Permanent Salute 15 guns. *Address*: Rampur State, U.P.

RAMUNNI MENON, SIR KONKOTH, Rt. cr. 1933; Diwan Bahadur 1927; *M. A.* (Cantab.); LL.D. (Hon., Madras). *b.* Trichur, 14 Sept. 1872; *m.* V. K. Kalliani Amma, of Trichur; two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Educ. Department, 1898; Prof. of Zoology, 1910; retired, 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1932-33; Member, Council of State since 1934. *Address*: Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochin State, South India.

RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, MANYABARA RAJA SAHEB, F.R.G.S., Chief Minister, Tripura State. *b.* 18th January 1894. s. of late General Rana Padmajung Bahadur and grand-son of late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. *m.* A niece of His late Highness The Maharaja Birendra Kishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur of Tripura. *Educ.*: Government High School, Allahabad, afterwards privately. Entered State service as A. D. C. to Tripura Government in 1910; Private Secretary, 1915; Officer-in-charge, Durbar's Privy Purse, 1920; Chief Secretary, 1929-38. Second Minister in the Tripura Cabinet, 1939-41. Became fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1930, when on European tour. Received the title of "Manyabara" from Tripura Durbar in 1928; and the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction from the British Government in 1937. Got "Karmabir" medal from Tripura Government in 1936 for efficient working in various Departments of the State and the title of "Rajsavabhusan" in 1941, being Member of the Privy Council. *Address*: Agartala, Tripura State.



RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court, *b.* 1870. *Educ.*: Bahdurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh, 1897; Durbar Agent, 1899; granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919; Political Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921-23; Shikar



to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; Member of Waterworks Committee; Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936; Chairman, 1936-1937; Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; President, Panchnath Temple Institute; Honorary Secretary and Trustee, Sheth Govindji Tulsidas' Trust Institutes, Rajkot; Dewan of Kutch State, 1940-41; Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Centre, Rajkot; Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937; Rao Saheb, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. Address: Rajkot C. S., Kathiawad.

RANCHHODLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, cr. 1913. b. 18 April 1906. s. of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, d. of Chunilal Khushalrai. s. father, 1916. m. 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, d. of Jhaverilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). Address: "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., b. 29th June 1879. Educ.: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920; re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras from 1916; Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39, Joint Secretary, India Society of South India, 1938. Director, Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hosepet Commis-sioner for Tirupati Tirumalal Devasthanams, 1936-39. Publications: Editor, (1923-32) "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; Author of "Indian Village—as it is," "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophist's Point of View." Address: Besant Avenue, Adyar, Madras, S.

RANGNEKAR, SIR SAJBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. Retired Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 20th December 1878; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and Additional Judge in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. Address: Beallieu, Ganeshkind, Poona.

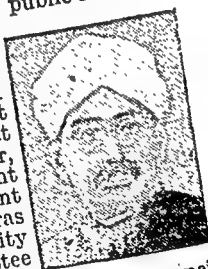
RANSFORD, COL. (late Royal Engineers), ALISTER JOHN, C.I.E., June 1936, mentioned despatches, 1918; Mint Master, H.M.'s Mint, Bombay. b. January 5th, 1895. m. to Lucy Torrida (Née Walford), 1927. Son, 1936. daughter, 1938. Educ.: at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned, R. E., 17-7-14, European War, 1915-18 in France and Belgium (despatches, 1914-15, star, two medals); Entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924 as Dep. Mint Master, Bombay;

Promoted Major, 9-5-29; Appointed Mint Master, Bombay, 1931; Promoted Lieut.-Col., 14-5-37; Promoted Colonel, 14-5-40. Assis-tant Commissioner, No. 3 District, St. John's Ambulance Brigade; Chairman, St. John's Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, June 1939 to January 1942. Officer of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Address: Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 24 Sept. 1888. m. Miss B. R. Kothare. Educ.: Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France); Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-1917; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924; Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series, 1923. Justice of Peace, Member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years; Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality; Provincial Commissioner, Hindusthan Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Member of the Senate; Captain, University Training Corps. Address: 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RASHID, MIAN ABDUL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Lahore. b. 29th June 1889. m. d. of Nawab Maula Bakhsh, C.I.E. Educ.: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address: 16, Masson Road Lahore.

RATNASABAPATHY, MUDALIAR, SRI DEWAN BHADUR C. S., C.B.E., Millowner. b. 9th March 1886. Entered public life early in his 20th year as member of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality, 1921 to 1934. Elected President of the Coimbatore District Board, 1923 to 1932, member, The Madras Government Provincial Retrenchment Committee, The Madras Electricity Committee, The Committee on Co-operation, Madras, was Member of the Madras Legislative Council for 10 years. President, The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, since the last 9 years. The Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras. Was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi in 1939. Was Member of the



Eastern Group Conference of the Government of India in 1940. Was Non-official Adviser for the Indo-Japanese Trade Talks in 1939. Member, The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; The Employers' Federation of India; The Industrial Research Utilization Committee; The Panel of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. *Address*: 'Lakshmi Nivas,' Avanashi Road, Colmbatore.

RAU, SIR (BENEGAL) NARSING, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 26th Feb. 1887. *Educ.*: The Presidency College, Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1919; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939. *Address*: Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAU, SIR BENEGAL RAMA, Kt., 1930; C.I.E., 1930; M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 10 Jan. 1889; *m.* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Sec. and Dy. Secy., Gov. of Madras, 1919-1924; Sec., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1926-1928; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-1930; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-1938; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1941. *Address*: Bombay.

RAU, THE HON. DR. U. RAMA, President, Madras Legislative Council. *b.* 17th September 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health." District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930. *Publications*: "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address*: "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAY, SIR PROPULLA CHANDRA, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), late Senior Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta. *b.* Bengal, 1861. *Educ.*: Calcutta; Edinburgh University, Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University, 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address*: College of Science, Calcutta.

RAZA ALI, SYED, SIR, Kt. (1935), C.B.E. (1926), B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University). *b.* 29 April, 1882. *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad, 1908; elected as Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics, 1920; member of Council of State, 1921-1926; elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of N. W. F. P. Inquiry Committee, 1922, and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, December, 1924; Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926), Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Member, Central Legislative Assembly since 1939. *Publications*: *Essays on Moslem Questions* (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia" (1930). *Club*: Chelmsford, Delhi and Simla. *Address*: "Raza Lodge," Civil Lines, Moradabad.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; *see* JEHANGIR.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (*See* under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REDDY, SIR RAMALINGA, Kt. (1942), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1928-30 and since 1936; Member, Legislative Council of Madras since 1935; nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937; *s.* of C. Ramaswami Reddy of Cattamanchi in Chittoor District. *b.* 1880; unmarried. *Educ.*: St. John College, Cambridge, 1902-1906; Government of India Scholarship to England; 1st class in History Tripos; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906; being the first Indian to be elected to that office; Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club; toured in America, 1906; Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1908; Second tour to England and America, and tour in Europe, Canada, Japan, Philippines, Hong-Kong and Malaya, 1913-14; Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1916-18; Inspector-General of Forests in Mysore, 1918-21; resigned.

- of the All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921, and again from 1940: Deputy Leader and Organiser of the United Nationalist Party, 1924; Elected M.L.C., 1936; Hon. D.Litt., 1936. *Publications*: Speeches on University Reform; Political Economy in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded; Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry (Telugu). "Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen," published 1940. *Address*: Andhra University, Waltair, S. India; Padma Prabhasa, Chittoor, N.A., S. India; Redford, Bangalore, S. India.
- REED, SIR STANLEY, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), M.P. Aylesbury Division since 1938, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lillian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persian Gulf, 1907: King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commandg. Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Imp. Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.
- REILLY, SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CORNELIUS), Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, *b.* 15th January 1876. *m.* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928. *Address*: Hillside, Palce Road, Bangalore.
- REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teresa's High School, since 1904. Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920-1940. *b.* 9th August 1875. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Made Monsignor, 1929; K. I. H., 1939. *Address*: St. Teresa's Chapel, Gungum, Bombay.
- REYNOLDS, JASPER FELLOWES CROFTS, M.C., A.M.I.Mech. E., Ag. Agent and General Manager, South Indian Railway, since 1941. *b.* 1893; joined S. I. Ry., 1919; Chief Mechanical Engineer in 1931-33; Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933-41; Trustee, Madras Port Trust; member, Cochin Harbour Advisory Board. *Address*: S. I. Railway, Trichinopoly.
- RICE, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY JAMES, C.I.E., M.C., M.D., *b.* 20th October 1894; *m.* Lillian Geoghegan; *Educ.*: Portora and Trinity College, Dublin. Served, European War; Lieut., R.A.M.C., 1917; Capt., 1918; Lieut., I.M.S., 1922; Capt., 1923; Major, 1932; served, 1930 N.-W. F. (despatches). *Address*: Chilton Hotel, Quetta.
- ROBERTS, HUGR GORDON, M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., C.I.E. (1925). Senior Medical Missionary, Welsh Presbyterian Mission, Assam. *b.* 1885; *m.* Katherine; one *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.*: Liverpool Coll. and Univ. Civil Surgeon, Shillong, 1914-19 (services having been lent by the Mission to the Govt. of Assam); Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1921-24; Member, Assam Medical Council since 1920; President, Assam Branch (British Medical Association), 1932-33; King's Jubilee Medal, 1935; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. *Address*: Khasi Hills Welsh Mission Hospital, Shillong, Assam, and 9, Marine Park, West Kirby, Cheshire.
- ROBERTSON, FREDERICK WYNE, C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935); B.A. (T.C.D.), Gold Medallist in History, 1905. Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* Feb. 3, 1883; *m.* Gladys, *d.* of Dr. E. J. Jerome (1924); *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1909; Settlement Officer, Bankura, 1917, Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1923; Commissioner, Presidency Dn., 1930; Commr., Rajshahi Dn., 1933; Retired from I.C.S., 1937; Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1937-42. *Address*: Metcalfe House, Delhi.
- ROERICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS, Hon. President, Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich, Bruges; Hon. Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta; Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta; Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Sciences, Academy in Coimbra (Portugal); Life Member, French Red Cross Society; Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vice-Pres., Archaeologic Inst. of America; Member, Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Automne, Paris; Hon. Member, Secession Wien; Academician of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts. *b.* 1874; *m.* 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov; 2 *s.* *Educ.*: Dept. of Law, Univ. of St. Petersburg; studied painting under Kuindzj at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Corman and Puvis de Chavannes, Paris. Professor at Archaeolog. Inst., St. Petersburg Soc., of Fine Arts; Gen. Sec., 1898-1907; Director, 1906-1917. Archaeolog. excavations, Novgorod. Exhibitions and lectures tours, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and England, 1917-1919. United States, 1920; headed Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition, painting and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy, 1923-29. Roerich Museum and Roerich Halls established in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga, Alfababad, Trivandrum, Buenos Aires. His paintings are in leading Museums and Art Collections of the world, like Louvre, Jeu de Paume, Victoria and Albert, Swedish Rickmuseum Athenaeum, etc. Roerich Pact Intern. Conferences held at Bruges, 1931 and 1932.

Washington 1933; Rorrich Pact for protection of Cultural Treasures signed, Apr. 15, 1935, by 21 governments of America. Head of Central Asiatic U. S. Expedition in China, Mongolia, 1934-36. *Publications*: *Complete Works, Adamant, Path of Blessing*, etc. (in English, Russian, Spanish, French, etc.) *Address*: Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, Br. India.

ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1938), I.C.S. Chairman, Public Services Commission for Bihar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar from 1941. b. 25 Dec. 1885. m. Muriel Edith Boas. Educ.: Winchester and New College, Oxford; Joined I.C.S., 1909, Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary, 1918; Dy. Commissioner, 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government, 1928; Commissioner, 1933; Chief Secretary, 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934; Temporary Member of Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937; Member, Tariff Board, 1938; Establishment Officer, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1939. *Address*: Ranchi, Bihar.

ROWJEE, MAHOMEDHOY IBRAHIMHOY, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Chief Vazir to H. H. The Aga Khan and President of H. H. The Aga Khan's



Supreme Council for India. *Born*: 1900. He is a leading member of the Ismaili Khoja Community and comes from a family well-known for its charities. He became a member of the Ismaili Khoja Council, Bombay in 1921 and was chosen as its Secretary a few years later, was later on its Vice-President and also President of H. H.

The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency; elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last ten years and is at present a member of the Standing Committee. He built a Sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community. *Address*: 50, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ROWLAND, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS GEORGE, B.A. (Oxford) (1905), Judge, High Court, Patna. b. 14th August, 1883. m. to Frances Elizabeth in 1912. 2 s. and 1 d. Educ.: Harrow School (Scholar); Balliol College, Oxford (Scholar). Indian Civil Service from 1906. *Address*: Whitecliff, Whiteleaf, Bucks, England; High Court, Patna.

ROXBURGH, THOMAS JAMES YOUNG, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1932), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta (additional) m. to Mona G. M. Heymerdinguer. Educ.:

Merchant Taylors' School; Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Address*: c/o Lloyds Bank, 37, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

ROY, SIR ASOKA KUMAR, Kt. (1937), M.A., B.L.; Bar-at-Law; Advocate General, Bengal. b. September 9, 1886; m. Charu Hashini d. of late Taraprasad Roy Chaudhury. Educ.: Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination); Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929; Twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Advocate General of Bengal since May 1934. *Address*: 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PRASAD SINGH, Kt. (1933), M.A., B.L., Minister in charge, Local Self-Govt., and Ex-Minister in Charge, Revenue Dept., Bengal, 1937-1941. b. 12th January 1894. m. Billwabashini Debi. Educ.: Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon., 2nd Lieut., 1918; Hon. Major, I.T.F., 1914; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924; Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-1936 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; Member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assn., Calcutta; Member, Provl. Franchise Cttee., 1932; Member, Executive Cttee. and Trustee, Indian Assn.; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; Member, Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. *Publications*: Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act. *Address*: Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, Kt., 1942; C.S.I., 1938; C.I.E., 1932; I.C.S.; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Communications since 1937; b. Sep. 23, 1888; 3rd s. of late Kedarnath Roy, a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal; Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge. B.A. (Calcutta, Cantab.) Appointed to the I.C.S., 1913, and posted to Bengal; Under Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Finance Department; employed under Defence Force, 1918; Under Secretary, General Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1918-19; Deputy Chairman, Howrah Municipality, 1919-20; Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1925-27; Member, Legislative Assembly; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1928-29; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1929-32; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931; Additional Secretary, Political Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1933-36; Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1936-37; acted temporarily as Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, March-April 1942. Council of State, since 1933. *Address*: 5, Haslewood Road, New Delhi.

RUIA, MADANMOHAN RAMNARAIN, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* in Samvat 1971. Second son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay.



Educ. at the Marwari Vidyalyaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *Director:* Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd., The Dawn Mills Ltd., Cotton Export and Import Ltd., and Canara Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon. *Office:* 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, RADHAKRISHNA RAMNARAIN, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* Samvat 1973. Third son of the late Seth Ramnarain and Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.* at the Marwari Vidyalyaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* Miss Rajkumari daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zeminder of Bareilly. Two daughters. *Director:* Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay, Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Muzaffarnagar, The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., and The Noble Steel Products. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon. *Office:* 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.



RUIA, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, J.P., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. Senior Partner, Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons, Bombay. Eldest son of the late Seth Ramnarain, Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.* at the Marwari Vidyalyaya, Bombay, and privately. *m.* Miss Kamla-bai, grand daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hari-ram Goenka of Calcutta. 2 sons and 1 daughter. Entered business at an early age. Created J.P., 1939. *Director:* Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills



Ltd., Dawn Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bhiwani Cloth Mills Ltd., the Bank of India Ltd., New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., Bachhraj & Co. Ltd., Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., Oxychloride Flooring Products Ltd., Saraf Oil Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., United Power Co. Ltd. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Willingdon, Orient, Hindu Gymkhana. *Office:* 143, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUNGANADHAN, S. E., DIWAN BAHADUR, M.A., L.T., I.E.S. (Retd.); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. Prof., Ceded Districts College, Madras Presidency. Then Senior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras; Addl. Prof. of English, Presidency College; Professor of English, Presidency College; Officer Commanding "E" Coy. of 5th Btn., U.T.C., Madras. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Chidambaram (Retd.). An educationist of very catholic and broad views on life; an authority on Phonetics. *Address:* India Office, London.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, K.C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1937), B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.P., Director-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept., July, 1940. Hon. Col., N. W. Rly. Regiment, Member of the Council of State. s. of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland. *b.* 19th Jan. 1887. *m.* Florence Heggie, *d.* of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton Kilsyth, Scotland. *Educ.* at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc. in 1907. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913; Asst. Secretary to the Agent, 1920; Deputy Agent, Junior, 1922; Controller of Stores, 1923; Deputy Agent, Senior, 1925; appointed Off. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent, 1927; appointed Member, Engineering Railway Board, 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929-40. President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1933-34. *Address:* Calcutta.

RUTHERFORD, THOMAS GEORGE, I.C.S., C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. (1939), Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Madras. *b.* 25th Sept., 1886; *m.* to Audrey Dickenson; *Educ.* Edinburgh University and University College, London. Entered I.C.S., 1910; Army service, 1917-1919 (East Persia); Collector and District Magistrate, 1921-1928; Special Commissioner, Agency Operations, 1925; held various administrative posts such as Commissioner of Labour and I. G. of Prisons, and Officiated as Secretary to Government, 1928-38; Governor's Secretary, 1938-39. *Address:* Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938), Member, Madras Public Services Commission from 1930. *b.* 15th August, 1885; *m.* Marie Dhyrinanathan, 1914. *Educ.* St. Anne's Convent School (Secunderabad); St. Joseph's College (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's College (Trichinopoly); Nizam College (Hyderabad); Downing College (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda College, 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiaappa's College, 1921-27; Principal, Law College (Madras), 1928-30; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1921-23; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-26; President, Madras Legislative Council, 1925-26; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927. *Publications:* *The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of*

the Government of India (1928); The Making of the State (1933); Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India (1939). Clubs: Presidency Club, Madras. Address: Fioretti, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

ABANIS, KESHAVRAO GOVINDRAO, B.A. (1921), *Karbhari of Bavada. b. 20th June 1896, at Karamballi, Peta Gad-Hinglaj, Kolhapur State. m. Laxmibai 1913, Kamalabai 1921, Jayashreebai 1927.* Has three



sons and two daughters. *Educ.*: in Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Fergusson College, Poona. Studied Law in Government Law College, Bombay. Worked as a teacher, 1923-1925, at Gad-Hinglaj and Kolhapur. Secretary to the Himmat Bahadur, 1925; Karbhari and District Magistrate of Kapshi Jahagir, 1929.

Joined Bavada Jahagir service in 1933 first as Adviser, appointed Secretary to the Pant Amatya, Bavada, 1935. Was entrusted with full powers of the Jahagirdar in 1937 for six months during the absence of Shrimant Pant Amatyaasahab, on his tour to England and Continent for Coronation. District and Sessions Judge of the Jahagir, 1938; Karbhari since 1940. *Publications*: two volumes of 'Pant Amatya Bavada Records' containing old historical papers throwing light on Maratha History. Certificate granted by Kolhapur Durbar, 1941, in appreciation of Services. *Address*: Gagan—Bavada Via Kolhapur—Dn.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. *b. 1 April 1857. Educ.*: Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. *Ent. Educ. Dpt.*; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). *Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931; Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br.; President of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur, 1927-38; Chairman of the Board of Director of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Ltd. Address: Kolhapur, Shahupuri.*

SADIQ HASAN, S. B.A., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legisl. Assembly, India, 1923-26, 1930-34. At present Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. President of Messrs. K. B. Shalkh Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills, Ltd. *b. 1888. Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar; President, City Muslim League, Amritsar; President, Tanzim Orphanage, Amritsar; Vice-President, Punjab Muslim League; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements; President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; President over All-India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1928.

For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality. *Address*: Amritsar.

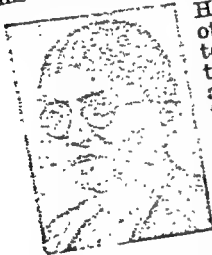
SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b. 1893. Educ.*: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ., 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; Member of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Chairman, Scientific Instruments Committee, Government of India. *Publications*: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc., and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder-editor of "Science and Culture". *Address*: University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SAHNI, BIRBAL, F.R.S. 1936; M.A., Sc. D. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.); Prof. of Botany, Univ. of Lucknow, since 1921; Hon. Prof., Univ. of Benares, since 1936; Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow, since 1933; Prof. of Botany, Benares, 1919-20; Lahore, 1920-21; *b. Bhera, Punjab, Nov. 14, 1891; s. of Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A., Emeritus Prof. of Chemistry, Lahore, and of the late Shrimati Ishwar Devi Anand, Bhera; m. 1920, Savitri, y.d. of the late Sundar Das Suri, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab. Educ.*: Privately, Central Model School, Government College (Scholar), Lahore; Emanuel College, Cambridge (foundation scholar, exhibitor, Sudbury-Hardyman research prize); Munich University. One of the founders and President (1924) of the Indian Botanical Society; President, Lahore Philosophical Society, 1921; President, Botanical Section, 1921, Geological Section, 1926, and Botany Section, 1938 (Jubilee Session), of the Indian Science Congress; Vice-President, Indian Assoc. for Cultivation of Science, Indian Academy of Sciences, Foreign Secretary (1935) National Institute of Science, India; President, National Academy of Science, India, 1937-38; Vice-President, Palaeobotanical Section, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge, 1929, and 6th Congress, Amsterdam, 1935; Government

Delegate to Imperial Botanical Conference, London, 1935; Delegate to Tercentenary of Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1935; Barclay Medal, 1936. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; Special Univ. Lecturer, Lahore, 1932; Extension Lecturer, Lahore and Rohtak, 1936; Sukhraj Rai Reader in Natural Science, Patna Univ., 1937; member, Andhra Univ. Commission, 1932; member, Advisory Board, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. *Publications*: Text Book of Botany, Indian Ed. (with Lowson); Original papers in scientific journals, etc. Editor, Lucknow University Studies. *Address*: The University, Lucknow, India. *Club*: University.

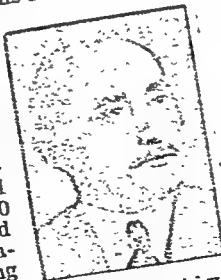
SAILANA, H. H. RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGHJI
BAHADUR, K.C.L.E., RAJA OF, *see* Princes Section.

SAKAMMA, DODDAMANE, Mrs. She has extensive Coffee estates in Coorg and a Coffee Factory in Bangalore. *b.* in 1880. *m.* the late D. Chikka-basappa Shetty, a leading Coffee planter of his time. She has contributed liberally to the Coorg Government for Hospitals, Schools, and other institutions beneficial to the people: She has contributed Rs. 30,000 for the advancement of education of the children of her community. She is the president of the association formed for the upliftment of the people of her community. She was a member of the Mysore Representative Assembly for 14 years where she advocated the interests and rights of women of Mysore state: She is a director of many of the joint stock companies in Mysore state. In recognition of her services to the state, H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore conferred the title of "Lokaseva-parayane" in 1939. "Kaiser-i-Hind" silver medal in 1941 as a mark of appreciation of her philanthropic activities in Coorg. *Address*: Sakamma's Coffee Works, Basavan-gudi, Bangalore city.



SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DOBABJI, M.L.A., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd., Chairman of Sir D. J. Tata Trust. *b.* March 1879. *m.* Meherbai.

daughter of late Major Dorecha, I.M.S.: one daughter. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1934). *Now* Legislative Assembly. Knighted on 1st January 1941. *Publications*: History of Millowners' Association, Bombay. *Recreation*: Stamp Collecting. (Member, Royal Philatelic Society of London.) *Clubs*: Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Cricket Club of India and Ripon. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, *b.* 24th October 1896; *Educ.*: Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1932; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937; President U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39; *m.* Srimati Shakuntala Devi Sakseena, B.A. (Cal.). Head Mistress Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalay, Calcutta, 12th Nov., 1933. Managing Director, the National Herald, 1939-40. *Address*: Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SAKSENA, RAMJI Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941. *b.* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P. *Educ.*: Allahabad University. *Career*: Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940. *Recreation*: Tennis, bridge. *Club Memberships*: Royal Automobile Club and Millions Club, Sydney, Royal Empire Society. *Address*: Prudential Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia.

SADAR JUNG BAHADUR, NAWAB. *b.* 13 June 1889. *Educ.*: at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

SANBAMURTI, THE HON. MR. B., Speaker Madras Legislative Assembly, since 1938 *b.* 4th March 1886. Was Lecturer in Physics on the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, 1909. Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice; gave up practice to join N.C.O. Movement (1921); disbarred 1923; General Secretary, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, 1923; President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926, and '37. Secretary, Madras Presidency Committee Parliamentary Committee, 1936; organised site Parliamentary training camps; President of the Volunteer training camps; President, Bengal Hindustan Seva Dal; Member, Congress Working Committee (1929); was convicted and imprisoned four times in the years 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1932 respectively in connection with his political activities. Detained since 4th December 1940 under Defence of India Act. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937). *Address*: Cocanada; Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union (1929-1930). *b.* 1889. *m.* Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932-33. Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938; Member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940; *Address*: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMPURNANAND, Mr., B.Sc. (ALLD.), L.T. (ALLD.), Ex-Minister of Education of the U.P. Government, 1938-1939. *b.* 1 Jan. 1891; *m.* Savitri Devi (deceased); *Educ.*: Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares, worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungan College, Bikaner, 1918-21; Editor To-day (Eng. Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922 with one break; 3 times Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session, 1940. *Publications*: Twelve books in Hindi on political and historical and philosophical subjects. Received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs.1,200 for his book 'Samajavata' (Socialism). *Hobby*: Gardening. *Address*: Jalipa Devi, Benares.

SANGLI: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUTHA-GYAVATI LADY SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN, RANI SAHEB OF. *b.* 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti. Ex. Home Member of the C. P. Govt. *m.* 1910. Was awarded in 1929 the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937. Was President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, from 1924 upto 1938.



Has been working as President, Girl Guides

Association of Sangli. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933. Is President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A.I.W.C. since 1934. Received the distinction of Beaver in 1941 in appreciation of her services to the Girl Guides. Takes keen interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent. *Address*: Sangli.

SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M.A., C.I.E. (1935), Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940. *b.* 18th March, 1890; *m.* Umabai; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Joined service, 1914; Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency, 1925; Supdt., Finance Department, 1925; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1928; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1928; promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928; Secretary Federal Finance Committee, 1932; Budget Officer to the Govt. of India, 1933; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936; Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1937-40; Govt. Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938; Nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1930. Hon. Treasurer, Delhi University; Hon. Treasurer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address*: New Delhi.

SANKALCHAND G. SHAH, B.A., LL.M., merchant and millowner. *b.* 22nd March, 1895 at Piplaj, Baroda State. Graduated in March 1916 from the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad. Passed LL.

B., from Law College, Bombay, in 1918; worked as an apprentice and then as a Manager in two important Bombay export and import firms and gained considerable experience of business. In April 1921 founded his own firm Sankalchand G. Shah & Co. Joined the Yarn Merchants' Association and the Sugar Merchants' Association, The Bombay Shroff Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber in 1925. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association; Vice-President of the Sugar Merchants' Association for the last 10 years; Director, the Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, and the Swadeshi Manufacturing



Syndicate, Ltd., Ludhiana; Proprietor, the Saraswati Foundry and Engineering Works and Saraswati Silk Mills, Bombay; Managing Director and Chairman, New India Rayon Mills, Ltd. Visited Japan, China, Malaya, Java and other Eastern countries in 1935. On his return to Bombay, founded the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd., on the model of the Sampin Exchange of Osaka, Japan, and has been a Director of this body since then; A founder-member of the Association of Indian Industries started in 1936; Elected its President in 1940. In the same year started the All-India Manufacturers Organisation of which he has been the Vice-President for the last two years. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Manufacturers Conference held in Bombay in 1941; Elected trustee of the Port of Bombay since 5 years from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Elected on the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of which body he is the elected representative on the Export Advisory Council of the Government of India from 1941; Promoted the National Savings Bank, Ltd. Bombay in 1941 of which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In the same year elected President of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association. Occasionally contributes articles to the Indian Press on economics, trade, commerce and industry. Office: Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

SANNYASI, SWAMI BHAWANI DATAL, b. Johannesburg, Sept. 10, 1892. Educ.: in S. Africa and India; m. Shrimati Jag-rani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section) of Phoenix, Natal in 1914; *The Dharmavir* of Durban in 1917-18; *The Hindi* of Jacobs, Natal in 1922-25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931. President, Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal, 1925; Shahabad Dist. Congress Committee, 1930; First Indians Overseas Conference at Gurukul-Brindaban, 1930; All-India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provl. Hindi Literary Conference, Deoghar, 1931; Natal Hindu Conference, 1933; Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39; and first Natal Indian Conference, 1938. Organised the great Indian Strike at Newcastle (Natal) in 1913 and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. with his wife and child; sentenced to 2½ years S. I. under Section 124-A of I.P.C. for participating in the Satyagraha of 1930, being given a class, but unconditionally released in 1931 after serving one year as result of the Gandhi-Irvin Pact. Member, South African Indian Deputation to India in 1925. Represented South African Indians at the Indian National Congress in Amritsar 1919, Gaya 1922, Cawnpore 1925 and Lucknow 1936. Elected unanimously by the entire Indian community of S. Africa; single-handed conducted in India strenuous agitation against proposed segregation measure by Union Govt. in 1939.



India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provl. Hindi Literary Conference, Deoghar, 1931; Natal Hindu Conference, 1933; Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39; and first Natal Indian Conference, 1938. Organised the great Indian Strike at Newcastle (Natal) in 1913 and sentenced to 3 months' R. I. with his wife and child; sentenced to 2½ years S. I. under Section 124-A of I.P.C. for participating in the Satyagraha of 1930, being given a class, but unconditionally released in 1931 after serving one year as result of the Gandhi-Irvin Pact. Member, South African Indian Deputation to India in 1925. Represented South African Indians at the Indian National Congress in Amritsar 1919, Gaya 1922, Cawnpore 1925 and Lucknow 1936. Elected unanimously by the entire Indian community of S. Africa; single-handed conducted in India strenuous agitation against proposed segregation measure by Union Govt. in 1939.

Appointed Commissioner of Oaths for Durban City and District in 1934 by S. African Govt. Founder of many religious, social, political educational and literary societies and institutions both in India and S. Africa. Publications: *Story of a Settler-Autobiography*; *My Experiences of South Africa*; *Story of My Prison-life*; *History of Passive Resistance in S. Africa* and about a dozen more. Address: Pravasi-Bhawan, Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.

SAPRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR TEJ-BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923), P.C. (1934.), D.C.L. (Oxford), LL.D. (Hyderabad), D. Litt. (Benares). b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); President, U.P. Political Conference, 1914; President, U.P. Social Conference (1913); President, U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1923). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933). President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment. Took a leading part in organising a non-party Conference for ending Indian political deadlock in 1941; President, Non-Party Conference, 1941. Publications: has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. Address: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARAIYA, RAMANLAL GOKALDAS, O.B.E., J.P., B.A., B.Sc. (Fellow of the Chemical Society, London), Cotton Merchant and Partner, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay. b. 16th January 1898. Educ.: at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. m. in 1920 Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. of Bombay. Has three sons. Passed Matric in 1914; B.A. (Hon.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; Passed B.Sc. in 1920. Proceeded to England and took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering. Took the diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing. After his return to India, he joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922. Became a partner of his firm in 1926. Is the



Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Director, Hind Cycles Ltd., Madhusudan Mills Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., The United Salt Works & Industries Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa), Ltd. Also a Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and of the Technological Research and wider Markets Sub-Committees of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, and of the Provincial Rural Development Board, and Provincial Board of Supervision. Was a non-official adviser to the Government of India in connection with Indo-Japanese trade negotiations. *Address*: Vasant Vilhar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SARDAR MOHAMEDKHAN, VIQARUL-QMERA ZIYAU MULK, SAHIBZADA SAHIB, BAHADUR, DALER JUNG, J.P., B.C.S. (Retired), Dewan and Vice-President, Junagadh State Council.



b. on May 22, 1886, is a scion of the Ruling Family of Tonk State in Rajputana and a first cousin of the Present Ruler. He had his early training in the midst of his ancestral environments, learning shooting, riding, pig-sticking, polo, sword and lance handling, etc. After his preliminary education at home especially in fine arts such as Poetry, literature, etc., under able tutors, he joined Mayo College, Ajmer, where he received his Sword of Honour for general efficiency in studies and sports. Having received his Post Diploma in 1910, he joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service the same year. After a distinguished career he rose to the position of Ag. Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier. He was finally confirmed as Collector and District Magistrate in 1931. As such he served in the Districts of Nawabshah and Dadu in Sind and Ratnagiri and West Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency. At the request of His Highness the Nawab Sahib his services were lent to Junagadh State as Dewan and President of the State Council in 1936 in which capacity he worked during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath on leave. On the latter's return from leave he was appointed as Second Member and Vice-President of the State Council and was finally confirmed as Dewan and Vice-President on the retirement of Mr. J. Monteath—His Highness himself being the President. *Address*: Junagadh-Kathliawar.

ture, etc., under able tutors, he joined Mayo College, Ajmer, where he received his Sword of Honour for general efficiency in studies and sports. Having received his Post Diploma in 1910, he joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service the same year. After a distinguished career he rose to the position of Ag. Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier. He was finally confirmed as Collector and District Magistrate in 1931. As such he served in the Districts of Nawabshah and Dadu in Sind and Ratnagiri and West Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency. At the request of His Highness the Nawab Sahib his services were lent to Junagadh State as Dewan and President of the State Council in 1936 in which capacity he worked during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath on leave. On the latter's return from leave he was appointed as Second Member and Vice-President of the State Council and was finally confirmed as Dewan and Vice-President on the retirement of Mr. J. Monteath—His Highness himself being the President. *Address*: Junagadh-Kathliawar.

SARGENT, JOHN PHILIP, C.I.E. (1941), M.A. (Oxon.). Edl. Commissioner with the Govt. of India. *b.* 27th Dec. 1888; *m.* Ruth, *d.* of R. C. Taunton, *d.* 1933. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Dir. of Education, East Riding, Yorks, 1913-20 (including war service); Asst. Education Officer, Birmingham, 1920-27; Dir. of Education, Southend-on-Sea, 1927-31; Dir. of Education, County of Essex, 1931-38; Edl. Commr. with the Govt. of India, 1933.

Address: C/o Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt.; Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B.; Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comm. (1919-41), Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), and of R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret.). *b.* 10 December 1870. *m.* Kadamabini Chaudhuri. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer, Lecturer, Madras University (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications*: India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and Roads; History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols. House of Shivaji. Edited *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address*: 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Calcutta.

SARKER, HON. NALINI RANJAN, Member-in-charge of Commerce, H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council; Member, H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council for Education, Health & Lands, 1941-42; Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Ex-General Manager and Director, and till lately the President of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta; Ex-President and Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; non-official Adviser Indo-Burma Trade Negotiation; was Member, Export Advisory Council and Industrial Research Utilisation Committee appointed by the Government of India; was Chairman, Unemployment Sub-Committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal and member, Dacca University Court; Ex-President, Bengal National Chambers of Commerce; Commissioner, Calcutta Port; Ex-Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35. Fellow of the Calcutta University; was President of the Governing Body, Presidency College, Calcutta. Ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Trustee, Chittaranjan Sevashadan; Ex-member, Board of Economic Enquiry and Board of Industries of Bengal; Member, Executive Committee, Employers' Federation of India; President, Indian Institute of Economics; was a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Railway Retrenchment Committee and the Consultative Committee of the Government of India for revision of Company Law, 1935; Member, Board of Income-Tax, Referees.



Bengal; non-official Delegate to the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1933; formerly Secretary and Chief Whip of the Swarajya Party in the Bengal Legislative Council under the Montford Reforms; was Director of several industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems. Address: "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, and 1, Bhagawandas Road, New Delhi.

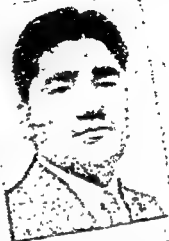
SARMA, SIR (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA, Kt., cr. 1936; C.I.E., 1926; Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1929. b. 1890. Educ.: Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the Bengalee, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuters Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920; Editor-in-Chief of Bengalee and New Empire, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers, Ltd.; started the Whip, Calcutta Weekly political newspaper, 1934; now Managing Editor The Whip. Recreation: Tennis. Address: 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta; Durgalaya, Tiruvarur, S. I. Railway, Madras Presidency.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C., 1921; C.H. (1930). b. Sept. 22, 1869. Educ.: at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; President, Servants of India Society, 1915-1927; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Conference, 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conference on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921. delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1929; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, 1935-40. Address: "Svagatam," Mylapore, Madras.

SATYAMURTI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Central). Advocate, High Court, Madras & Senior Advocate, Federal Court, India. b. 19th August 1887; m. Sri. Balasundar Ammal. Only child Sri Lakshmi. Educ.: Maharajah's College, Pudukotah; Christian College and Law College, Madras. Member, Corporation of Council (1923-30); Alderman, Deputy Leader, Madras Mayor of Madras, 1941; Deputy Leader, Congress Party. Went to prison twice 1931 and 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movements. President, Madras District Con-

gress Committee; President, Indian Motion Picture Congress. Member, 1941 Indian Leg. Assembly since 1935; Member, All-India Congress Committee, President, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Madras. Sentenced to nine months S. I. under Defence of India Rule on 13-12-40. Publications: "Rights of Citizens." Address: "Sundra," Tyagarayanagar, Madras.

SATYA PAUL VIRMANI, B.A. (Hons.), Graduate Government College, Lahore, 1933. Millowner. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India since 1935; President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area (1935-38); Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar. s/o Late Seth Jawaladas, b. Lyallpur, 1913. A business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab. Proprietor of the firms of Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladas & Messrs. Ram Narain Satya Paul, Mill-owners & Colliery Proprietors. Member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry; & Punjab Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi. Vice-President, Punjab Federation of Industries; Honorary Secretary, Northern India Flour Mills Association. Member, Punjab Advisory Committee for Supplies, Industrial Surveys Advisory Committee, Railway Rates Advisory Committee. Director, Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd. Address: Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar.



SAUNDERS, MAJOR-GENERAL, MACAN, C.B. Col. D.S.O., b. 9 Nov. 1884. m. Marjory. d. of Francis Bacon. Educ.: Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col., 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-General Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O., Lt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920-24; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-29; D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters, 1931-34; D.M.O., 1930; Comdr., Wana Bde., 1934-36; Comdr., Delhi Independent Bde., 1932-35; Dy. A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1936-38; Comdr., Adjutant General, A.H.Q., 1938-40. Address: C/o Lahore District, 1938-40. Address: C/o Lloyds Bank, New Delhi.

SAYERS, SIR FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), C.I.E. (1937), King's Police Medal (1926); General Service, Medal (1921). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since 1942. b. 22nd July 1885. m. Elizabeth, d. of M. J. Boyan, M.D. 1909. Educ.: Foyle College, London, derry, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joined

Indian Police, 26th Nov. 1906; D.I.G. of Police, 1929; Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1936; Inspector-General of Police, Madras, 1937-40; Secretary, Madras Governor's War Fund 1940. *Address*: East India and Sports Club, St. James's Square, London.

SCHERER, ROBERT, Head Office Delegate for Volkart Bros.' Branches in India and Ceylon; Chairman of Swiss Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Oct. 1, 1895, *m.* Helen Klara, *d.* of E. Hausermann, Winterthur (Switzerland), two sons. *Educ.*: Government Commercial College, Zuerich (Switzerland). came to India as Assistant in 1916, joined Bombay Volunteer Rifles in 1916, passed G. D.A. examination (w. Hons.) in 1921; Member of General Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1936-37 and 1938-39; Member of Governing Body of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1936. *Address*: 10, Pali Hill, Bandra-Bombay.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B.Sc. (Econ.); His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. *b.* 1889, *m.* Gladys Eleanor, *d.* of A. E. Hawkes, Burton-on-Trent. *Educ.*: Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. *Publications*: "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge), Tripos in Moral Sciences, 1912, Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 1888, *m.* to Lila Das Gupta. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge. *Address*: Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN SUSIL CHANDRA, C.B.E. (1937), M.Sc. (1st Class), LL.B., Gold Medalist, University of Calcutta and Incorporated Society. Solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta and Advocate, High Court of Calcutta. *m.* Ashalata Sen. *Educ.*: Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta. Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indian Companies Act,

and the Indian Insurance Act; Member for sometime of the Central Legislative Assembly and Council of State. *Publications*: *Indian Companies Act* (jointly with Sir Nrependeranath Sircar). *Address*: 30, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

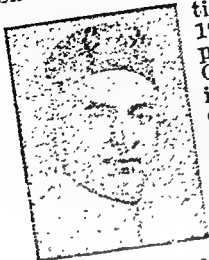
SEN, USHA NATH, C.B.E. (1931). Director and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India. *b.* 6th October, 1880. *Educ.*: at Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address*: Associated Press of India, 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E. (1924), LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. b. 1866, *m.* Krishnagavri, *d.* of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917-1929. *Address*: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETALVAD, J. C., Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, was the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in 1938, its President in 1939 and again its Vice-President and President in 1941 and 1942 respectively, is connected with a number of commercial bodies in this country. He is actively connected with the two Indian Insurance Companies, the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited and the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited. He is thus in close touch with the active management of General as well as Life Insurance business. He is one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association and is its Chairman for the present year. He represented Indian Insurance Companies on the Advisory Committee on the Insurance Bill appointed by the Government of India in 1936. He is at present a Member of the Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India to advise Government on matters relating to the administration of the Insurance Act. He is also a Member of the War Risks Insurance Advisory Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 and the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942. He has been an active Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the last 14 years. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Delhi, representing insurance interests. *Address*: Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay.



SETH SAKARLAL BALABHAI, M.L.A., Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad. b. in 1886; son of Sheth Balabhai Damodardas, Millowner. After completing his education he entered business in 1903; started the Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., No. 2 in 1928 and installed, entirely new machinery in No. 1 Mill in 1934. At present he manages three cotton Mills. Elected representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He is a staunch Vaishnavite and has contributed to several charitable institutions. Address: Sankdy Sherry, Ahmedabad.



SETHI, RAM LAL, RAI BAHADUR, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921. Selected I. A. S. in December 1921. Cané Commissioner, U. P., Lucknow. b. April 20, 1894. Educ.: at Govt. College, Lahore, and University of Edinburgh; Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agriculture Research, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. Publications: about twenty scientific papers on different subjects. Address: Cane Commissioner, U. P., Lucknow.

SETHI, SETH MANIKCHAND BALCHAND, Rai Bahadur, Tajir-ul-mulk. Vaniya-Bhushan, Hony. A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior; Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Manikpur (Jhalawar State); Banker and Mill owner. s. of Seth Balchandji. b. 1888. m. 1900. Head of the well-known firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand, Bankers, Managing Agents of the Binod Mills Co. Ltd. Ujjain, which includes the Deepchand Mills; owners: The Kotah Match Factory, and several Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories at Agar, Sanawad, Khargone, Umri, etc. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Binod Mills Co. Ltd. Ujjain. Presided at the All-India Jain Maha Sabha in 1920. Was member of first Gwalior Legislative Council. Is member of the Economic Development Board, Gwalior State. Has been five times to Europe and has travelled extensively all over the continent. Has contributed handsomely to many deserving charities. Recreation: Travel. Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club. Address: Binod Bhawan, Jhalapattan City (Jhalawar State) or Manik Vilas, Empress Road, Gwalior.



SHADI LAL, Rt. Hon. Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford), 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford), 1899; Hon. LL.D. (Punjab). Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford), 1896; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn), 1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law and legal history, 1899; Appointed Member of the Privy Council, 1934; Resigned Judicial Committee, 1939. b. May 1874. Educ.: at Govt. College, Lahore; Balliol College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar, 1899-1913. Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice, May 1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Dean, Law Faculty; Bench of the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. Publications: Lectures on Private International Law; Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. Address: 2, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHARI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Founder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal"; Member Legislative Assembly, for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. Educ.: Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; President of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. Publications: The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Case and two Punjabi poems. Address: Legislative Assembly, Lahore.

SHAHUPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB of. b. 7th March 1876. Succeeded to gadi in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. Address: Shahpura (Rajputana):

SHANKAR RAU, HATTIANGADI, B.A., C.I.E. (1931); b. 29 September 1887. m. Uma Bai. Educ.: Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926; Budget Officer, 1926-31; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931; Controller of the Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932. President, Karnatak Association, Bombay, 1937-38; President, Bombay Homoeopathic

Medical Association, 1937-38 and 1940-41. *Publications*: Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson; Tales from Society; The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany; The claims of Homoeopathy. *Address*: 109, Ravivar, Satara.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINHAESTRI
PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, "Daivajnamukutalankar," Kaiser-i-Hind (Bronze Medal) 1942. Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord. b. 19 Dec. 1884. m. Annapurnabai, d. of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar. *Educ.*: Hosaritti, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosaritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications*: Annual Indian Calendar; Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; Daivajna-Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Griha-Ratna-Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "Indian Calendar Reform," published in "What India Thinks," edited by C. Roberts of Calcutta. The History of Canopus (Agastya) in English. History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi-Malika). A History of the Comet in Marathi; Water-diviner in Sanskrit; A Biography of Sri Tembe Maharaj in Marathi (based on Astrology and Philosophy). *Address*: Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member, B.F.M.P. and PATRA (London), Cert. Press Technology (London), Superintendent, The British India Press, Bombay. s. of late Pandit Shambhulal Sharma, Prof., Daly College, Indore. b. 1901. *Educ.*: at the Ajmer High School and P.M. V. College, Brindaban. m. Saraswati Devi, 1921. Entered life as Store-keeper and specialised in the art of printing; Superintendent, "The Indian Daily Telegraph," 1921-1924; Manager, "The Independence and the Indian Prince, 1923-1924; Superintendent, Stationery & Printing Department, Indore, 1924-1929. Ex-Officio Superintendent, "The Government Central Book Depot," 1936-39; Secretary, "The All-India Ahilyotsava Committee," and "The Ahilyotsava Statue Committee," Indore, 1925-40. Municipal Councillor, Indore City, 1937-39. Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937, and Sahitya Bhushan in 1939 by Jagat Gura. Chairman, The Arya Samaj Golden Jubilee, Indore, 1938; Member, Board of "The Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Indore," 1939. Also associated with various public institutions and societies. *Permanent address*: Indore C. I.



SHARMA, SOMA DATTA, B.A., B.Com., Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd., and Senior Partner, Sharma Trading Co., Bombay. b. on 1st March 1900. Son of Pandit Balak Ram Sharma of Ludhiana (Punjab). m. Miss Purandevi d. of Pandit Nandlal of Raikote. 2 sons and 3 daughters. *Educ.*: at the Govt. High School, Ludhiana, Govt. College, Lahore and the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Graduated 1921. B. Com., 1925. Entered business at an early age. Founded the Sharma Trading Co., in 1923. President: Electrical Merchants, Association and Secretary: The Punjab and Frontier Association, Bombay. *Office*: 159/163, Lohar Street. *Residence*: Anand Bhavan, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.



SHARPLEY, FORBES WILMOT, B.Sc., Eng. (Lond.); Ph.D., F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, since 1926; b. Dublin, 7th January 1897; m. Kathleen M. Kirkwood, Edinburgh. *Educ.*: Dublin, Edinburgh. After completing an Engineering apprenticeship, served as Assistant and Manager respectively with Dublin and Edinburgh engineering firms; joined Electrical Engineering Dept. of the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, in 1921; since joining present post has devoted considerable time to problems in connection with vision and illumination in coal mines and has published several papers on the subject. *Recreations*: tennis, astronomy, photography. *Club*: United Service, Calcutta. *Address*: Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph.D. (Kiel), B.Sc., Litt. Hum. (Oxon.), M.A., B.T. Hon., M.O.L. (Punjab); Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastra-Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.; Principal, Rajshahi College, 1933-37; Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta, 1935; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. b. 20th June 1885. *Educ.*: Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1933. *Publications*: Several works and articles on philosophical, educational and literary subjects. *Address*: 4, Multan Road, Lahore.

SHEKH DIN MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR (1931), M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Lahore. b. 2nd December, 1886. *Educ.*: mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer in the Municipal President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-1933; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936; Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937. *Address*: High Court, Lahore.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India*. b. Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.*: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. m. 1921, Anne, d. of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications*: Contributed to *The Times History of the War in South Africa*, "The Byculla Club: a history," "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne for the Hakluyt Society. *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SHETHIA, DEVCHAND DHARAMSI, J.P., Senior Partner of Messrs. S. D. Shethia & Co., and Shethia Bros., Head Office, Bombay. b. 1886 at Anjar (Cutch), m. 1901, Devkibai, d. of Thakar Jivraj Kalyanji, Anjar. One adopted son Mr. Madhusudan, and one daughter Jamnabai. Started business career at the age of 17 in Bombay, then Calcutta, finally settling down at Bombay—entirely a self-made man. Charitably disposed, has donated several institutes including Goklibai High School, Vile-Parle, started Girl's School at Anjar after his mother's name, built compound wall in their family temple Gangeshwar and a Dharmashalla also at Anjar (Cutch) and gave Rs. 3,000 during recent famine in Cutch. He is a trustee in many charitable trusts and is the President of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Betada Community and Vice-President of Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He started Gorkha Sangh in Bombay, was their President and did great service during communal riots. *Address*:—Residence—Shethia Bhuvan, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon; Office:—Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



SHIRLAW, JOHN FENTON, M.R.C.V.S. (1923), Veterinary Research Officer in charge of Pathology, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P. b. Aug. 31st, 1896. m. to Leslie Hamilton (nee Wilkes).

Educ. at George Heriots' School, Edinburgh; Royal (Dick) Veterinary College; University of Edinburgh. Assistant to Professor of Pathology, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, 1922-27; Professor of Pathology, Punjab Veterinary College, 1927-1936; Officer in charge, Pathology, 1936. Contributions on numerous veterinary scientific subjects. *Address*: Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P.

SHIRNAME, DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.) b. November 12, 1899. m. to Shantabai, d. of G. S. Darekar of Poona. *Educ.*: at Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona (1925-30); sent on study leave by Govt. to England for advanced studies (1930-32); attached to work with the Indian Trade Commissioner, London (1932); Professor of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona, from Govt. 1932; on deputation to Govt. of India as Marketing Officer, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay Province, Bombay; from Jan. 1942 Controller of Prices and Asst. Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay; travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan. Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34); organizer of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice-President, (1942); Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934); Organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd.; Examiner for B.A., B.Sc. (Agri.), and M.Com., Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona (1934-35); Member, G.I.P. Railway Committee, Provincial Board of Rural Development, Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee. Vice-President, Maratha Recruitment Board. *Address*: Controller of Prices, Bombay.

SHROFF, DR. E. D., C.B.E., J.P., L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (London), Retired Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation. b. 5th October 1884, Medical Officer, Pilgrim Observation Camp, Perim, 1911-12. Medical Officer for 22½ years and Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 5½ years. Secretary, Karachi Health Association for 5 years; Hon. Secretary, Karachi Club for 14 years; Member, Executive Committee, Imperial Indian War Relief Fund during the Great War of 1914-1918; During the War War League, West India. rendered valuable assistance to No. 1 & No. 37 Indian General Hospitals at Karachi. President, Poor Patients Medical Relief Society, Karachi. Honorary Secretary, Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund; Hon. Secretary, His Late Majesty King George V Sind Memorial Fund; President, Rotary



Club of Karachi, 1937. He is the Hon. Secretary of the Karachi City War Committee; Member of the Sind Joint-War Committee and Chairman, A. R. P. Advisory Committee, and the Overseas League, Karachi. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1921), O.B.E., (1933), and C.B.E. (1941).

SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P., J.P., President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *b.* July 27, 1878; *m.* Almai, *d.* of Rustumji Panday; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Author of works on Mathematics. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications*: "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P. E. Students." *Address*: Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUJAUDDIN, KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). *b.* 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Fellow, Punjab Univ., since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore; Founder and Hon. Secy. Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930; Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore; Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935; Member, Council of Law Reporting and Vice-President, Bar Association, High Court, Lahore. *Publications*: Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934. *Address*: 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUKLA, PRADHASHANKER KILASHANKER, General Manager, Diwan Bahadur Kesri Singh Chandmal, Government Treasurers and Manager, Bapna Motors. *b.* 28th March



1896; *m.* 1st December 1933. One *d.* *e.* in Kotah State; travelled extensively in Europe in 1931-32 to study general working of business. Director, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., for the last 15 years. Presided over the Chamber's deliberations during the year 1940-41. Member and once Vice-President of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. *Address*: Javeri Bazar, Bombay.

SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Ex-Prime Minister, C.P. Government. *b.* 1876. *m.* to Shrimati Bhawani Bai. *Educ.*: at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School. Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years. Joined Bar in 1903. Was arrested as a non-co-operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval. Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 in 1932. Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935. Entered Legislative Council, 1923, as member, Swaraj Party. Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926. Minister for Education, July 1937 and sponsored Vidya Mandir scheme. Prime Minister from August 1938 to 10th November 1939. *Address*: Budhapara, Raipur, C. P.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, J.P. Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. *b.* 17 June 1889. *m.* Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ.*: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned.

SIDDIQUEE, SHAIKH RAFIUDDIN AHMAD, B.A. (National University). *b.* 12th November, 1898. Only son of late Moulvi Reazuddin Ahmad Siddiquee, B.A., B.L., the first Moslem graduate of Bengal. Married. Four *d.* and two *s.* Premier Rais and Zamindar of Chittagong. Entered business in 1920 and started the first soap factory in Chittagong. Director, the National Cotton Mills, the Comrade Bank Ltd. and other industrial firms. Chairman, The Moslem Chamber of Commerce, elected unanimously for the last three years. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Chittagong Engineering & Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Chittagong, since 1939; Chairman, Board of Directors, the Modern Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.; Commissioner, Chittagong Municipality since 1930; leader of the Major Party in the house; Chairman, Water Works Standing Committee for the last seven years; Member, Chittagong Port Trust, representing the Chittagong Municipality; acted as Hon. Magistrate with single independent Bench, 1930-1939. Unanimously elected member, University Court and other Educational Institutions. *Address*: Station Road, Chittagong.



SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIEDAR SIE, K.B.E. (1933), K.B., D.O.L., of Wah (Attock District), Premier, Punjab, since 1-4-1937. *b.* 5th June 1892. Son of late Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., K.I.H., Khan Bahadur of Wah (Attock District); married 1912; five sons, five daughters. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh, University College, London. Served European War, 1914-18; Third Afghan War 1919 with 2/67th Panjabis; first Indian to command a Company on active service; Vice-Chairman, Attock District Board; 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, 1919-29; Member

of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921; Non-official member of the Provincial Police Committee, 1926; Chairman, Punjab Reforms Committee, 1928; Temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, August to November 1929; Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1930-35; Acting Governor of the Punjab, 1932 and 1934; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, February 1935 to October 1936. *Recreation:* Shooting, riding and gardening. *Addresses:* Wah, Attock District; 98, Upper Mall, Lahore; The "Boundary", Simla E.

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.S.I. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1923). b. 26 Oct. 1893; s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim. m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet). *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. *Address:* The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim.

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN, MAJOR, RAJA of Tirwa. b. 1896. e. At Mayo College, entered public life 1915, President, Joint Conference of Taluqdars and Zemindars, U.P., 1922, U.P. Social Conference 1923, U.P. reference Kshatriya Sabha, etc.; President, U.P. Hindu Sabha, 1933-36; President for several years to date of A. I. Shuddhi Sabha. Chairman, District Board, Farrukhabad, 1923-27; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1924-27; Member, Court of Wards, U.P., 1924-27, 1934-37 and 1937 to date; Member, U.P. Delimitation Committee; Member, U.P. College, Benares, B.R. College, Agra, Padrauna High School, Tirwa; Member, Seva Samiti, High School, Tirwa; Member, League. Vice-Allahabad, U.P. Liberal Association; Chairman, President A. P. Zemindars' Association; Director, man, Indian Insurance Company, Director, A.I.U. Assurance Co. Visited Europe 1923. He got a commission in regular army in 1919, promoted Captain 1924, Major 1936. Minister of Communications, first U.P. Cabinet. *Address:* Tirwa, District Farrukhabad.



SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P. Legis. Assembly, 1937. b. 17 May 1878. m. to Gunwati Maya Das, d. of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). 2 s. and 1 d. *Educ.:* Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. Ent. U.P. C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927; Benares, 1928; Allahabad, 1929; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P. Govt., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Elected Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University

in 1941. *Publications:* Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in Mauritius, 1903-1909; Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the press. *Address:* Lucknow and Simla.

SINGH, ST. NIHAL. Author and Journalist. b. June 2, 1884. *Educ.:* Punjab University; m. to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907; First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898. Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world. Has thrice girdled the globe and while living on four continents has been commissioned by the Governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions. Among best-known works are: *India's Fighters*; *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Allies*; *The Rajas and Their India*; *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*; *The Nizam and the British Empire*; *Bhagrat Sinhjee: The Maker of Modern Gondal*; *Messages of Uplift for India*; *Urge Divine*; *Making Bad Children Good*; *Dry America*, &c. *Address:* "Suryasthan," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGHANIA, LALA PADAMPAT, M.L.A. (U.P.). b. 1905. Governing Director Juggilal Kamlapat Group of Mills, Cawnpore. A great pioneer of Textile, Jute, Sugar, Hosiery and other Industries; an ardent believer in developing all the Industrial prospects of U.P. and the country. His latest acquisitions are Steel, Card-board, Plywood, Plastic Products and Aluminium Industries. has offices in Calcutta, Bombay, etc. A great philanthropist and public worker and patron of a large number of social, educational, political and literary institutions. Holds a prominent position in India. Is the founder of the Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U.P.; Ex-President of the All-India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce; Representative of the Commercial community of U.P. in the Assembly. President of the Employers' Association of Northern India and All-India Vaish Mahasabha. Ex-President of All-India Marwari Federation; Chairman of All-India Industrial Financing Corporation. *Hobbies:* Riding, Sports, Music, Building and Studies. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SINHA, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, cr. 1919; ARON SINHA, Barrister-at-Law; b. 22 Aug. 1887; e.s. of 1st Baron; m. 1st, 1916, Pyratama (d. 1920), e.d. of Rai Bahadur Lalil Mohan Chatterjee; two d.; 2nd 1919, Nirpuma, y. d. of Rai Bahadur Lalil Mohan Chatterjee; two s. *Heir:* s. Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha. b. 29th October 1920. *Address:* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

NHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912), ex-Minister, Bihar Government in charge of Finance, L. S. G. and P. W. D. b. July 1889; *Educ.*: Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mr. Gandhi in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asst. Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, Dt. Board; elected President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar earthquake), 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Committee, 1934-35; General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-1936; Elected member of Bihar Legislative Assembly; Finance Minister, Bihar Government 1937 (July) to 1939 (3rd November); General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 53rd Session of the Indian National Congress. *Address*: Patna.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zamindar. b. 15th Nov. 1888. m. first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. *Educ.*: Presidency College, and University Law College, Calcutta. 1st Class Hon. Magte.; Trustees of the Indian Museum; President of the India Art School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal; Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council; Vice-President of the Bengal Olympic Association, Calcutta, of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, of the Hindu Mission, Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; Patron of the Bratachari movement. *Address*: 54, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Rajphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. b. 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.*: Presidency College (Calcutta); Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years; elected

Vice-President of All India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); Visited Europe, 1930-31; Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Convocation; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937). *Publications*: Author of several papers and books. *Address*: P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, HON'BLE SIR RAJIVARANJAN PRASAD, Kt., M.A. (Allahabad), M.L.C., President, Bihar Legislative Council, s. of late Raja Rajrajeshwari Prasad Sinha of Surajpura (Bihar); b. 25th November 1893; m. 1912. Shrimati Keshavanandani, youngest daughter of late R. B. Jaiprakash Lal, C.I.E., Diwan, Dumraon Raj. one son and daughters. e. at Arrah Zillah School, St. Xavier's School, Calcutta, Agra College, Patna College, Muir Central College, Allahabad; took first class M.A. in English literature, Allahabad University, in 1916; also awarded Queen Empress Jubilee Medal for standing first in Allahabad University on entire M.A. side; unanimously elected Member, First Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council under Montford Reforms, 1920; unanimously re-elected to the Second B. & O. Legislative Council, 1923 and again re-elected Member, Third B. & O. Legislative Council, 1926. Shortly after third General Election, elected unanimously Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927-30. Unanimously elected President, Bihar Legislative Council, 1937. Knighted 1st January 1942. *Recreations*: Music, literary and classical studies. *Address*: Surajpura, (Bihar), Patna.



SINHA, SACHCHIDANADA, Barrister, First Elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1921-1926; also President of Leg. Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor Patna University, 1936. Re-appointed, 1939 and also in 1941. b. 10 Nov. 1871. m. Srimati Radhika (decd.) *Educ.*: Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council. Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and the Nagpur University, 1937; received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1937. *Publications*: "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar," "Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha," (1925); second enlarged edition (1942). *Address*: Patna, Bihar.

SIRCAR, SIR NILRATAN, Kt. *cr.* 1918, M.A., M.D. (Cal.), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (E.); Consulting Physician; *b.* 1 Oct. 1861; *s.* of Nandalal Sircar and Thakomoni; *m.* Nirmala Majumdar (*Nee*); one *s.* five *d.* *Educ.*: Calcutta University. Founder and Proprietor of National Soap Factory, and National Tannery Co.; one of the Founders and President of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals and Medical Club, Calcutta; President, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital. Chittaranjan Hospital and Post-Graduate Department in Science of the Calcutta University; sometime Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Member, Legislative Council, Bengal. *Club*: Medical, Calcutta. *Address*: 7, Short Street, Calcutta.

SIRCAR, SIR NIRPENDRA NATH, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1936), M.A., B.L., *m.* Nabanalini Basu, *c. d.* of Durgadas Basu. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05; First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A., in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Law Member, Government of India, 1934-39. Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. *Publications*:—Joint author of *Treatise on Indian Companies Act*, and author of *Treatise on Law of Arbitration*, the latter based on his Tagore Law Lectures, 1941. *Address*: 36-1, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *b.* Sept. 27, 1888. *s.* to the *gadi*, April 29, 1920. *Address*: Sirohi, Rajputana.

SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA *or*, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachi, Baroda. *m.* thrice. *Educ.*: Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *s.* by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address*: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C.I.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.I., 1915, U.S.I. (1912), C.I.E. (1908), LL.D., Madras University, 1932; LL.D., Benares Hindu University, 1933; Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras. *b.* 7 Feb. 1864. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, Madras; High Court Vakil, 1885; Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893-99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919,

and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Publications*: Indian Constitutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935). *Address*: Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A. (Manco.), B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court. *b.* 13 Dec. 1880. *m.* Dorothy Frazer. *Educ.*: University of Manchester; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1904; Officiating D.C., 1910-1913; Sessions Judge, 1918-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927; Puisne Judge, 1933. *Publications*: Multani Stories. *Address*: 11, Alkman Road, Lahore.

SKRINE, CLARMONT PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1935), H. B. M's Consul-General in Khorasan Meshed, since Jan. 1942. *b.* 1888; *m.* Doris Forbes 2nd *d.* of James Whitelaw of Nungate, North Berwick. *Educ.*: Winchester; New College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912; Assistant Magistrate Azamgarh, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur (U.P.), 1912-15; Asstt. Political Agent, Sibi, Baluchistan, 1915-16; on political service in the South Persian war area, 1916-18; Consul, Kerman, 1918-19, Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, 1919-20; Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan, 1921-22; officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin; Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan, Kashgar, 1922-24, Secretary to the A. G. G., Punjab States, 1926-27; Consul in Sistan and Kain, 1927-29; Political Agent, Sibi, 1929-31; Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, 1932-35; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1935-36; Resident, Madras States, 1936-38. Resident for the Punjab States 1931-41. Awarded O.B.E. in Quetta Earthquake Honours List, 1935, awarded Gill Memorial by Royal Geographical Society, 1929. *Publications*: Chinese Central Asia, 1926; papers on Central Asia, Iran, Baluchistan, the Quetta Earthquake, etc. *Address*: The Residency, Lahore.

SLADE, MEAD, C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, Delhi-Simla, *b.* 24th January 1894. *Educ.*: Iminster School, Somerset, and University College, London. Military Service, 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army); Appointed to I.C.S., 1923, and posted to Burma; Collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay, 1930-36. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, June 1936. Officiating Secretary ditto, April-Oct. 1938; Member, Central Board of Revenue, October 1938. *Address*: Central Board of Revenue, Delhi, Simla.

SLADEN, JOSEPH MAURICE, I.C.S., Secretary, Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Feb. 22 1896; *m.* Ellen d. of F. Wright of Dalkey, Ire; *Educ.*: Winchester College, 1909-1915; R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1915; New College, Oxford, 1919-1920. Commissioned to The King's Royal Rifle Corps, October, 1915; Army Service, 1915-1919; Nominated to I.C.S., 1919; arrived in India 1920; service under Govt. of Bombay, 1920-1931; Minister, Khairpur State, Sind, 1932-1937; Secretary, Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay since 1938. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

SLOAN, SIR TENNANT, M.A., K.C.I.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1936), Adviser to the Governor, United Provinces. *b.* 9 November 1884. *m.* Gladys Hope, d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. *Educ.*: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909; served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer. Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. *Address*: Lucknow, U.P.

SMITH, ALBERT, General Manager, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. *b.* 27th October 1902. *m.* 19th Sept. 1932. One son and one daughter. Joined Head Office staff of London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., London, 1919. Transferred to the Calcutta Branch of that Company, 1923. Joined the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Head Office in 1928 as Assistant Manager. Appointed General Manager, 1935. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club and Bombay Football Club. *Address*: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur. Member, Indian Public Schools Conference; Chairman, 1930-41. *b.* July 1893. *m.* Miss Katherine Waghorn, two sons. *b.* June 1926 and June 1932. *Educ.*: Marlborough College and St. John's College, Oxford. *Addresses*: Rajkumar College, Raipur; C/o Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, and Launceston, Cornwall.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937), BAR-AT-LAW; Member, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi, 1942. *b.* 5th Nov. 1887. *m.* Ellen, d. of the late John Cochrane. *Educ.*: Grove Park School. Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec. 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal 1933. *Address*: Metcalfe House, Delhi.

SOBHA SINGH, THE HON'BLE SARDAR BHADUR, O.B.E. (1938); Landlord, Millowner, and Contractor. Member, Central Legislative Assembly (1938). Member, Council of State, (1939). *b.* 1890. *Educ.*: Khalsa Collegiate School, Amritsar and privately. *m.* Shrimati Wariam Kaur, d. of S. Harbel Singh, Rais, Factory owner, Jaranwala, 1905. Director, Reserve Bank of India, (1938); Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust, (1938); Director, Delhi, Cloth & General Mills and several other leading business concerns. Member, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1915-1936; Vice-President, New Delhi Municipal Committee since 1930 and President, 1938. Honorary Magistrate since 1916. Elected Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, 1930 and 1941. Elected Deputy President, Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, 1942. *Address*: "Balkunth," New Delhi.



SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S.J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. in 1906. *Educ.*: Vich, Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U.S.A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands." "A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAIYA, KARANSI JETHABHAI, b. at Belapur, 13th May 1902. Belongs to the Lohana community of Cutch. *e.* Belapur and Bombay. *m.* Sakarbal, daughter of Mr. Veljibhai of Sumari Roha (Cutch). Has one son and 4 daughters. Started business at Belapur 1925. Joined Messrs. Lachmandas Rampratap Khato to start sugar business in the name of Messrs. Sobhachand Ramnarayan Khato as working partner in 1927. Started a sugar-candy factory of his own at Belapur, 1932 and the Godavari Sugar Mills Limited, at Sakarwadi, Kanhergaon, G.I.P., 1939 on a joint-stock basis and became its Managing Agent. Director, Shree Krishna Sugar Mills, Kitter, Miraj State (Jun 1942).



Opened grain shops in Cutch as a relief measure of the 1940 famine and started a free ambulance service to his community in Bombay City and suburbs. *Address*: Managing Agents, Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAN, RAMOHANDRA GANEH, District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg. Council, b. 24th November 1876; m. Mrs. Sitabai Soman; *Educ.*: Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Council for Satara Dist., 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council; elected President of Satara Municipality in 1938 for triennial period; appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W. I. Ins. Co. for second time in 1940 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara; convicted under Cri. Law Amend. Act in 1930 but acquitted in H. C.; confined in jail as detenu in 1932 and in Jan. 1941 under Defence of India Rules and released in December 1941. *Address*: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

SOMERVELL, THEODORE HOWARD, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medals, 1929 and 1939; Medical Missionary. b. 16th April, 1890; m. Margaret, d. of Sir James Hope Simpson. Three s. *Educ.*: Rugby School, Caius College, Cambridge, and University College Hospital, London, (First class, Parts I and II of Nat. Science Tripos, Cambridge). Capt., R.A.M.C., in B.E.F., 1915-18 Casualty Clearing Station (mentioned in despatches); Member of Everest Expeditions, 1922 and 1924; Joined London Missionary Society in 1923, and has since been then at the Mission Hospital at Neyyoor, Travancore. *Publications*: *After Everest* (1936); *Knife and Life in India* (1940); numerous articles in various journals on surgical and mountaineering subjects. *Address*: Neyyoor, Travancore, S. India.

SONALKAR, V. R., B.A. (Bom.), C.A.I.B. (London), Manager, The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Calcutta. b. 2nd February 1900. *Educ.*: at Deccan College, Poona and Wilson College, Bombay. Took up Banking as a career. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922. Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central. Visited Central Bank's Branches at Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc., as Inspector. Was Agent of the Central



Bank at Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar. Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab. Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd., as the Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937. Was a co-opted Member of the Committee of the Indian

Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed Banking Legislation (1940). Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London. Author of an instructive and interesting Book "Banking Frauds in India". A Rotarian. Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda. *Address*: C/o The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SOONDARDASS MORARJI, Merchant, Municipal Councillor and member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Joined Krishna Premji & Co., in 1920. b. 21st January 1904. *Educ.* at the Esplanade High School, Bombay. m. to Miss Jayabai, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Extensive continental including English tour in 1928. Municipal Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1932 and Member, B.P.C.C. since 1933. Has served as Chairman, Works Committee and subsequently of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Has also acted as deputy leader of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party. President, Swadeshi Market. *Office address*: 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.



SOPARKAR, GORDHANDAS BHIDAS, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.), Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay. b. May 12, 1888; m. in 1908 to Taragauri, decd. 1931, d. of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona; recipient of several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career; received special training in London in Valuation of Real Property and Town Planning; Taken up in the Town planning and Valuation Department in 1914; officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from June 1919 to Jan. 1920; Deputy Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1920-30; Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1930-39; Consulting Surveyor to Govt. since December 1939; was on deputation to Bhavnagar State for about 4 months in 1935, where he designed the beautiful Krishnanagar as a suburb of Bhavnagar City; was also deputed for a short period to the State of Chhota Udepur in July 1939, for advice in Town Improvement; was also on deputation to advise Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay, and designed for them the layout for a new industrial town near Dwarka. *Address*: Poona.

SORLEY, HERBERT TOWER, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad. b. 12th April 1892; m. to Marjorie Davidson, d. of the late George Niven, Surgeon, West Didsbury, Manchester. Two ds. *Educ.*: Aberdeen Grammar School, Aberdeen University; and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1914, India 1915; served in numerous official capacities in Bombay Presidency and been M.L.A., Central Legislative Assembly, Collector of Bombay, Secretary to Government, General and

Educational Departments and Chief Secretary to Govt., Political and Services Department. *Publications*: 1. (with A. H. Dracup); *The Census volumes for 1931 relating to Bombay Presidency including Sind*; 2. *The Marine Fisheries of Bombay Presidency* (1933); 3. *Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit* (1940). *Address*: Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E. (1935); Controller of Supplies, U.P. (Department of Supply). Formerly Managing Director, Ford & Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore. *b.* January 26, 1891, *m.* Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.*: Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature from 1926-40; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-1939. *Address*: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPACKMAN, COL. WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.R.C.O.G. (Eng.), F.C.P.S., J.P., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar. b. 23 Sept. 1889. *m.* Audrey Helen Smith. *Educ.*: Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. War Service, 1914-18; Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War, 1916-18). Wounded; twice mentioned in dispatches. Frontier Medal, 1923. Transferred to Civil Employ, Bombay Presidency, 1924. Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, 1927-1941. *Publications*: Numerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals. *Address*: Patna.

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HENNING, M.A., Oxon., Kt., 1939, C.I.E., 1931, C.S.I., 1937, Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India. b. 6th Nov. 1888. *m.* to Constance Isabel, daughter of the Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse. *Educ.*: at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1912; Served in the Punjab till 1919, and thereafter under the Government of India. *Address*: 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratna. b. 1887. *m.* Srimati Sringammal. *Educ.*: Madras University, awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and Colleges and in many Civilian and War hospitals; Secretary, Usman Committee on Indigenous Medicine; Elected President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association; for many years Secretary of the Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*; Retired, Principal, Government Indian Medical School, Awarded "Vaidya Ratna" Birthday Honours, 1932; Treasurer and Past Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and Editor, Adyar Library Series; Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras. *Address*: Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI, B.A., Managing Editor, The Hindu, Madras; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Proprietor and Editor of The Hindu; b. August 1887; graduated from the Madras Presidency College; joined *The Hindu* as Joint Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934. *Address*: Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Alwarpet, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, DR. SIR, J.P., Kt., K.B.E., D.Sc. (Agra), D. Litt. (Lucknow), M.Sc., TECH. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., M.L.A., Apptd. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Civil Defence) son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and Landlord, Bansl, District Basti; Member, National Defence Council. b. 16th August 1889. *m.* on 2nd February 1907. Kailash, two sons and five daughters. *Educ.*: at Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Muir Central College, Allahabad and Manchester College of Technology. Large business interest in Cawnpore. Controls the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., and the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Ltd., Director, Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd., the Raza Textiles Ltd., Investa Industrial Corporation Ltd. and the Farrukhabad Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Managing Director, the Pioneer Ltd., Represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in U. P. Legislative Council, 1926-36. Elected unopposed to the new U. P. Legislative Assembly from same constituency. Chairman, U. P. Simon Committee, 1928. Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1928-31. Minister for Finance and Industries, U. P. Government, 1937. Knighted, 1934. Awarded honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and honorary D. Litt. (Lucknow University), 1936. *Address*: Kailash, Cawnpore.



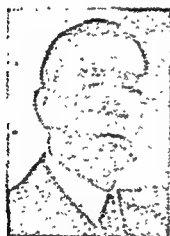
SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., O.B.E., Special Officer with Sugar Controller, Government of India. b. 10th Sept. 1891. *m.* to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. *Address*: Sugar Controller's Office, Government of India, Simla.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Assistant Editor and Director, The Statesman, Calcutta. b. February 1903. *Educ.*: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar); Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos; J. J. Smith Research Student, and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; 1927-28

Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart., 1928-30; Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information, 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman*, 1937. Address: The "Statesman," Calcutta.

STEWART, HERBERT RAY, C.I.E. (1939), M.Sc. (N.U.I.), F.R.C.Sc.I., D.I.C., N.D.A.; Director of Agriculture, Punjab, since 1932, b. 10th July, 1890; s. of Hugh Stewart. Ballyward, Co. Down; m. 1917, Eva, d. of William Rea, J.P., Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone. Educ.: Excelsior Academy, Banbridge; Royal College of Science, Dublin; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Military Service, 1915-19; entered the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1920; Professor of Agriculture, Punjab, 1921-27; Assistant Director of Agriculture, 1928-32; Officiating Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, 1938. Member, Punjab Legislative Council from time to time, 1927-36; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, since 1929, and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, since 1933. Publications: various pamphlets on agriculture and farm accounts. Address: Lahore, Punjab, India.

STEWART, His



Excellency SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER, K.C.S.I., (1939), K.C.I.E., (1937), C.S.I., (1935), M.A., B.Sc., Governor of Bihar. Entd. I.C.S. 1911; served in United Provinces 1912-18; on Military Service 1918; Assistant Collector Imperial Customs Service, Rangoon, 1919, Dep. Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Rice Commissioner, 1921; Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923, Madras, 1925, and Bombay, 1928, Collector of Salt Revenues, Bombay, 1932, Additional Secretary, Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1932; and Secretary Commerce Department, 1934; Member of Viceroy's Executive Council from 1937, Acting Governor of Bihar in 1938; Governor of Bihar from August 1939; Knight St. John, 1940; b. 26 Feb. 1888; son of late Alexander Stewart, of Largs, Ayrshire; m. 30 Oct. 1914, Elsie, dau. of Crandon Gill of Hampstead, and has issue. Address: Bihar Governor's Camp, India.

STOKOE, REV. CANON CECIL GEORGE, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S. (1929), Chaplain in Kashmir. b. 9th April, 1867. m. 1st, Harriet Louise Philbrick; 2nd, Frances Cecilia Harington. Educ.: St. Paul's School, London; Trinity College, Oxford; Wells Theological College. Ordained deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894; Curate in Leeds, Reading and Lancaster. Chaplain. H. M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1899-

1922; Chaplain of Kashmir, since 1924; has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, America. Address: The Parsonage, Srinagar, Kashmir.

STONE, THE HON. SIR GILBERT, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. b. 1886. Educ.: Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar; did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20; Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute; contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals; member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. Publications: 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. Address: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STONES, SIR FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., J.P., M.L.A., Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Bombay. b. October 4, 1886; m. Sarah Danson. Educ.: at Culcheth, Central Secondary School; College of Technology, Manchester. Served apprenticeship with J. Howarth & Sons, Manufacturers, Meadow Mills, Failsworth, 1903-04; Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mfg. Co., Middleton; England, 1904-08; Weaving Master, Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta, 1908-09; Weaving Master, Swan Mills, Ltd., Bombay, 1909-10; Mills Superintendent, Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Bombay, 1910-20; Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay, since 1920. Address: E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

STOTT, MAJOR GENERAL HUGH, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. b. 18 July, 1884; m. Ethel Crisp. Educ.: Mercers' School, Guy's Hospital, London Univ. Joined I.M.S. 1908. Publications: *Malaria in Mandalay*, and many Scientific Contributions. Address: Adyar, Madras.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1934); *Literae Humaniores* (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. b. 27th July 1883. m. Marie Elinor Morier (1912). Educ.: Winchester Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, Marlborough Coll., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges Cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Retired from I. E. S. Cadre, 1938. Publications: *Educational Works*. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer Rajputana.

STRETTELL, MAJ.-GEN. SIR C. B. DASHWOOD, K.C.I.E. (1939), C.B. (1935); *b.* 6th Aug. 1881. *m.* Margery Gillian de Hane, *d.* of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. *Educ.:* Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U. L. Indian Army, Jan. 1900; 13th Rajputs, 1901; Waziristan Blockade, 1901-2 (medal); 3rd Punjab Cavalry P. F. F., 1902; A. D. C. to G. O. C., 4th Quetta Div., 1910. Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI HKA. Exp., 1911-12; received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma, King's Police Medal, Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 1914-15. Great War Mesopot. Exp. Force; Despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt.-Col. Brig. Ma. 7th Meerut Cav. Bde., 1917. D.A.Q.M.G., Karachi, 1919; G.S.O. 2, Karachi, 1919; Brig. Maj., 10th Cav. Bde., Palestine, 1920; Commtd., PAVO Cav. F.F., 1924; Col., 1923; A.A.G., Nor-Com., 1928; Commander, 3rd Meerut Cav. Bde., 1929; B.G.S., South Com., 1932; D.Q.M.G., 1935; D.A.G., 1936; Commander, Peshawar District, 1936-40; Retired 1940; Re-employed 1941; Group Commander, Prisoners of War Camps, 1941, A.A.G., G.H.Q., India. *Publications:* Contributions to magazines, Professional and others. *Address:* C/o A. G. Branch, G.H.Q., India.

SUBBARAYAN, THE HON. DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam. *b.* 11th Sept. 1889. *m.* Radhabal Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-39; Minister for Law, Madras; President, Madras Olympic Association, Board of Control for Cricket in India, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association. *Address:* "Imawaddy House," Tyagarajana-gar, Madras.

SUBRAMANIA LAKSHMIPATHY NAYAKAR SHI, K. of Idalyakottai Zamin. *b.* in 1914 and ascended the *gadi* on 31st May 1941, after the death of his father Rao Bahadur Sri. L. Kumaramuthuvenkitathiri Nayakar. *Educ.:* at Sri Ramakrishna Students Home, Mylapore, Madras, and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. He is an active member of the Taluk War Propaganda Committee, Palni, Member, Rural Reconstruction Committee, Palni, the Madras Landholders' Association, Madras; Director, India



Life Benefit Assurance Society Ltd., Coim-

batore and the Wholesale Co-operative Stores, Madura; President, Co-operative Stores, Idalyakottai. The Zemindari is an ancient and impartible one dating back to 1434 A.D. in the Palni Taluk of Madura District, having been granted for the meritorious services rendered by an old Immudy family of Warriors. *Address:* Idalyakottai, Madura Dist.

SUBRAMANYAM, PALGHAT RAMAKRISHNA, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker. *b.* on 5th June 1909 in Palghat. *e.* in Mysore. In 1920 obtained first rank in B.A. Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects. Was the recipient of four gold medals. Was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes. Passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects. *m.* Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930. 1 son and 1 daughter. Joined Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933. After serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 28, 1941. *Address:* 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912. *Educ.:* New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn; Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co.; gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States; Nominated Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay (1930); Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1937. President, Indian Merchants' Club

and 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. Address: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUHRWARDY, SIR HASSAN, Kt. (1932); Lt.-Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class (1930), L.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., Hon. LL.D. (Lond.), D.S.C. (Cal.). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. *b.* Dacca, 17 Nov. 1884, *s.* of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrwardy. Educ.: Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College, Post-graduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, 1922; Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931; Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps, Associate Commander of the Order of St. John; Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi). Ex-Member, Bengal Public Services Commission; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34; Hon. Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. Publications: *Mother & Infant Welfare for India; Calcutta and Environs; Manual of Post Operative Treatment, etc.* Address: India Office, London.

AWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law, late Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 1870. Educ.: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), Mahabharata-dipaka, Vidyalamkara, Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist, *b.* 4th May 1887. *m.* Eleanora Bowring (died 6th Aug., 1926). Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute of Prague, Czechoslovakia; formerly Fellow of the Bombay University; Honorary Member, American Oriental Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch); Founder-Member, Bharatiya-Vidya-Bhavan; Member of the Boards of Studies in Sanskrit, History and Archaeology, and Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor-in-chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata*. Educ.: Maratha High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge (England); Edinburgh University, and Berlin University. Formerly Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle; Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. Publications: *Die Grammatik Sakatayanas*, Leipzig, 1921; *Vasavamatik Sakatayanas*, Press, 1923; *First datta*, Oxford Univ. Press, 1933; Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1933; Studies in Bhasa; Epic Studies. Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Address: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

SUNDARA RAJ DEWAN BAHADUR, DR. B., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool), F.N.I. *b.* 1888; *m.* Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.T.,

F.R.G.S. Educ.: Madras and Liverpool. Asstt. to Piscicultural Expert, 1915; Asst. Dir. of Fisheries, (Inland), 1920; Dir. Sc. Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40; Pres. Ind. Sc. Con. (Zoology) 1928; Member, Fish Cmmtee. I.C.A.R.; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries (Tuticorin) 1926-28; arranged collection and publication of fish statistics for first time in India; established first Indian Pearl Oyster Farm; inaugurated Medicinal fish liver oil industry in India; author of numerous fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull., 1923-41, including reports on the systematic survey of Madras deep sea fishing grounds; Dams & Fisheries Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol. XIV. Chief Zoological publications are:—papers on Littoral Fauna of Krushadai Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull., 1927; notes on Fresh water Fishes of Madras; a new genus of Schizothoracine Fish; two new Cyprinid Fishes from Travancore. Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols. XII & XLIII; Several papers read before Ind. Sc. Cong., 1915 onwards. Address: "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University); Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1930); *b.* 15 July 1877, in Invernesshire, Scotland. *m.* Elsie Ruth Nicol, M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. Educ.: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District, since 1905; Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, 1925-1938; Missionary Church of Scotland Mission, Chingleput, S. India; Retired from active service Jan. 1942. Address: 8, Benson Cross Road, Benson Town, Bangalore.

SYED AMJAD ALI, B.A. (Hons.), O.B.E. M.L.A., Punjab. Educ. at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Graduated. 1927. Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference. Was elected Secretary of the All-India Muslim Youth League. Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. Was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. O.B.E., 1936. Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Premier. Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group. Official Whip of the Govt., since Nov. 1940. *b.* July 5, 1908. Address: "Ashiana," Lahore.



SYED, SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, Kt. (1928). M.A. (Chemistry), 1906; B.L., 1907; *b.* May 1886. *Educ.*: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta, (M.A.); Ripon College, Calcutta, (B.L.). Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30. Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1931, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept. 1938; and again from November, 1939-June '42. *Address*: Gauhati, Assam.

SYKES, PAUL, B.COM., Canadian Govt. Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon. *b.* Dec. 22, 1897. *m.* to Jean Campbell, *d.* of late Lt.-Col. H. R. Duff, R.C. A.M.C. *Educ.*: at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont.). Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919; in business, 1919-21; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26; has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Hongkong, Manchuria, North China, Germany and in Calcutta. *Address*: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 8 Dec. 1875. *Educ.*: Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, C.P. Legis. Council, 1917, 1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government; Ag. Governor, Central Provinces, 1929. Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. *Address*: Dhantoli, Nagpur, C. P.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M.Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., (Retd.). R.A., Special Office, War Risks Insurance, General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35. *b.* 2 May 1885. President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay; Member, Council Indian Institute of Bankers; *Publications*: "Banking Law and Practice in India," "Indian Currency and Banking Problems," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the

War," "Regulation of Banks in India," etc. *Address*: The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

TASKER, SIR THEODORE JAMES, Kt., cr. 1937, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; I.C.S.; services lent to Hyderabad Government as Member of Council, (Revenue and Police Portfolios); *b.* 20 Jan. 1884; *s.* of late Rev. John Greenwood Tasker, D.D. *m.* 1915, Jessie Helen Mellis-Smith, (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal); three *s.* one *d. Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham; Trinity College, Cambridge, (Major Scholar in Classics, First Class Honours Classical Tripos). Entered I.C.S., 1908; Under-Secretary to Madras Government, 1913-15; District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 1917-22; Commissioner of Coorg, 1923-26; services lent to Government of Nizam of Hyderabad, 1927, as Director-General of Revenue and Revenue Secretary; Member of Council, 1935. *Address*: Begampet, Hyderabad Deccan, India; South Barn, Swanage, Dorset.

TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, C.I.E. (1941); B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S. *b.* 19, Dec. 1890. *Educ.*: Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge; Asst. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member; Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934. Chief Secretary to Government, Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to Government of Sind, 1940. *Address*: Karachi.

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, K.C.I.E. (1939), M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Kt. (1935), C.I.E. (1932); Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* 21 April 1891. *m.* Betty *d.* of H. Coles, Esq., Indian Police. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy and University. Indian Civil Service, 1914; Under-Secretary, Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22. Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1924; Bombay, 1925; Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1929. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India upto 1935; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1935. Governor, 1937; re-appointed, 1942. *Address*: Reserve Bank of India, Mint Road, Bombay.

TAYLOR, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN, Kt., M.P. Ch. B., M.D. (Hons.), L.H., D.S.O., C.I.E., Dir., Central Research Institute, Kasauli. *b.* 14th Feb., 1884; *m.* Katherine Evelyn Monro *d.* Alexander Monro, C.I.E., *Educ.*: Glasgow Univ. Entered I.M.S. 1906. Member, Indian Research Commission, 1909-1913. Service in Great

War, 1914-18 France, Egypt, Mesopotamia; Med. Officer of Health, Baghdad, 1919; D.P.H. Assam, 1920-21; subsequent service in Medical Research Dept., Dir., Pasture Institute of Burma; Dir., Haffkine Institute, Bombay; Dir. Central Research Institute, Kasauli, from 1932 and Editor Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications*: Numerous papers and memoirs on plague, cholera and other bacteriological subjects in the Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Address*: Belvedere, Kasauli.

EHRI, LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH, K.C.S.I., LL.D., of Tehri-Garhwal State. *b.* 3 Aug. 1898. *m.* 1916. Heir-apparent born, 1921. Succeeded, 1913. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address*: Narendranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

HAKERSEY, DEVIDAS MADHOWJI, J.P., and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, merchant, *b.* 1873, an under-graduate, joined his father's business at the age of 20 and since the death



of his father and uncle, is in sole charge of the import business. His firm, Madhowji Thakersey, Sons & Co., was one of the promoters of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd. Was Vice-Chairman in 1922 and Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber, 1923; was the first elected member on the

Bombay Port Trust representing the Indian Merchants Chamber and Piecegoods Merchants Association from 1922 to 1932. Was a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the first term of 3 years. Chairman of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company and the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants Association for the last 8 years. Chairman of the Trustees Board of the extensive properties belonging to the Halai Bhatia Community; and the Bombay Branch of the Akhil Hind Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, and Presided at the All India Gathering of the Sangh held at Madras in 1937, a promoter of the Sanatan Paper, "Indian Mirror". He was appointed by the Bombay High Court as Receiver of all the properties of Nathdwara-Shrine in British India in the year 1934 and still continues in the office. He is on the Committees appointed by the Udaipur Darbar and the Baroda Government for the important shrines situated in their territories. Has built dharamshalas at many places in India and founded other charitable institutions like Pathshala, Annakshetra and Ayurved (dispensaries) in India. *Address*: 29C, Doongarsi Road, Walkeshwar.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (See under Purshotamdas.)

THOMBARE, RAO BAHADUR Y. A., B.A., Diwan, Sangli State. Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.*: Bombay University. Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superinten-

dent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan, Sitamau, 1912-21; practised as pleader at Poona, 1921-22; Legal Adviser to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattessinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot; State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. *Address*: Sangli.

THORNE, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, K.C.I.E. (1942); C.S.I. (1938); Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat, (Public). *b.* 17 Oct. 1888. *s.* of James Cross Thorne. *m.* 1914, Dorothy Horton; *one s. one d. Educ.*: Blundell's School, Tiverton; Balliol College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, 1911; Madras Presidency, 1912. *Address*: Delhi/Simla.

THUBE, RAO BAHADUR VITHALRAO LAXMAN-RAO, M.L.A., LANDLORD, Merchant and Contractor, Poona, in 1883, received his early education in Poona. In recognition of his meritorious services he was made a Rao Bahadur. Member, Poona Suburban Municipality and its President during 1935-1940. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1937. Member G. I. P. Railway Advisory Board, The District War Committee, The Maratha Officers' Recruiting Committee, The Maratha Central Recruiting Board, the Regional Transport Authority, Poona and Director of the Vikram General Assurance Coy., Bombay, Brilliant Pictures Ltd., Bombay, the Indo-Commerce Industrial Trust, Bombay and Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Bombay. *m.* Tarabai, *d.* of Ganpatrao Deorao Thosar of Ahmednagar, has one son and two daughters. Clubs: Western India Turf Club, the New Poona Club and the Deccan Liberal Club. He has handsomely donated to deserving educational and charitable institutions, amongst which mention may be made of Rs. 15,000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, and several scholarships at Nasik and Umruti. *Address*: 1247, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.



TITUS, MURRAY THURSTON, Ph.D., D.D. Orientalist, and Principal, Lucknow Christian College. *b.* Nov. 5th, 1885; *m.* Olive Glasgow. *Educ.*: Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1908; and Hon. D.D., 1926; Hartford, Conn., Seminary Foundation, Ph.D., 1927. Prof. of English, Lucknow Christian College, 1910-1913; Author: *Indian Islam*, 1930; *Islam for Beginners*, 1931; *The Young Moslem Looks at Life*, 1937, etc. Associate Editor, *Moslem World Quarterly*. *Address*: Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.

TIWANA, THE HON. MAJOR NAWABZADA MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E. (1931), M.L.A., Minister of Public Works, Punjab. *b.* 7th August 1900. *Educ.*: Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; stood first in the Diploma to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal: volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt. College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918, and is now attached to the 10th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. Sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial powers; saw active service again in the N.-W. F. disturbances and secured the N.-W. F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty; was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals. *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore.

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St. John of Jerusalem. *b.* 16 Feb. 1869. *Educ.*: Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' Prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888: *m.* Alice, Highlanders. Served in I.C.S., Madras; conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life-Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue, 1916; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24; President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926. ex-Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. *Address*: Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULAH, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1879. *s.* 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 317,360. *Address*: Tonk, Rajputana.

TOTTENHAM, SIR ALEXANDER LOFTUS, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1925), Kt. (1931), Administrator, Pudukkottai State. *b.* 1873; *Educ.*: Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Assistant and Special Assistant Collector, 1898-1906; Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue, 1906; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1906-1911; Collector and District Magistrate, 1911-1922; Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1918-19; Commissioner of Income-tax, 1922; Member, Central Board of Revenue, Govt. of India, 1923-1933; Retired 1933. Administrator of Pudukkottai State, South India, from 1934. *Address*: Administrator's Bungalow, Pudukkottai (South India).

TOTTENHAM, SIR RICHARD, I.C.S., B.A. (1913), C.I.E. (1930), G.S.I. (1936), Knight (1937). Addl. Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* Nov. 18, 1890; *m.* Hazel Joyce, *d.* of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fuslrs. *Educ.*: Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined Madras Civil Service 1914 and served as Asstt. & Sub-Collector and as Under-Secy., Public Dept., till 1924; In Army (now Defence) Dept. of Govt. of India on special duty, as Deputy Secretary & Secretary from 1924 to 1937; (with one year as Retrenchment Secretary, Madras, 1931-32); President, Council of State and Dewan, Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940. *Address*: New Co., London.

TRAVANCORE: H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI, b. November 1896. Grand-niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of H. H. Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Thirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. *m.* 1907, Ravi Varma, Kochu Koll Tam-puran, B.A.; F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. *Educ.*: Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University. Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University. At the end of November 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi. Her Highness is the President of the Council and has just become one of its patrons. Her Highness's contribution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription. *Recreation*: Music. *Address*: Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE: MARTANDA VARMA, HIS HIGHNESS, THE ELAYA RAJA (Heir-apparent of Travancore). His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. Born 22nd March 1922. The prince has passed the Intermediate examination of the Travancore University in the I Class. The Tirumadampu or Upanayana, which is one of the Sastric rites prescribed for a Kshatriya prince, was performed in January 1929. The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports.



of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Labour Corps. He has just assumed the position of Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts Association. *Address*: Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRAVANCORE: KARTIKA TIRUNAL, RANI LAKSHMI BAYI, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore. *b.* on 17th September 1916. Is the only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and the only



sister of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elaya Raja of Travancore. Her Highness received her early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. The Princess in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi visited Europe for the first time in 1932 and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja

in the following year. She is the Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation, plays tennis, is a gifted singer and *vs.* on the Veena. In January 1934, she married Lieutenant Colonel Goda Varma Raja, son of one of the ancient Ruling Families which existed in Travancore before the 18th century. On the 5th of January 1938, she gave birth to a son, Prince Avittam Tirunal, who is the First Prince of Travancore or heir-presumptive. *Address*: Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

TRIPURA: CAPTAIN H.H. MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. *b.* 19th August 1908; succeeded, 13th August 1923, invested with powers 19th August 1927; *m.* daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H.H. Maharaja of Panna. *Address*: Agartala, Tripura.

TRIVEDI, CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, I.C.S., B.A. (Bom.), O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1941). Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. *b.* 2nd July 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35, (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36; Commissioner, Berar, 1936; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Government, C.P. and Berar, from 1937. *Address*: Nagpur.

TURNER, ALFRED CHARLES, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., M.B.E. (Military), 1919, I.C.S. Addl. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India. b. March 12, 1892; *m.* Gladys Blanche Hoskins. *Educ.*: Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in Great War August, 1914-May, 1919, partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propellant Explosives, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain; Served in U.P. from May, 1920, till March, 1938, last 2 years as Finance Secretary. *Publications*: Settlement Report of Rae Bareilly District, U.P., 1926-29; Census Report of the U.P., 1931. *Address*: Finance Dept., Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

TWYNAM, H.E. SIR HENRY JOSEPH, K.C.S.I. *cr.* 1940; *C.S.I.* 1937; *C.I.E.* 1934, Governor, Central Provinces and Berar: *b.* 24th April 1887; *s.* of Charles Henry Twynam and Mary Sophia Piggot; *m.* 1915, Muriel Hearson: one *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.*: Ratcliffe College; Rouen; Universities of Manchester (B.A. Hons.), London, Lausanne. Entered Indian Civil Service 1909; Assistant Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910; Political Department, Government of Bengal 1914; *I.A.R.O.* 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles), Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council 1920-24; District Magistrate, Mymensingh 1925-27; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31; Additional Secretary, Political Department and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40; Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal 1933-34; Acting Governor of Assam, 1939; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar and then Governor, 1940. *Recreations*: golf, riding. *Clubs*: East India and Sports, Lymington Yacht. *Address*: White House, Barton-on-Sea, Hants; Governor's Camp, Central Provinces and Berar.



TYABJEE, CAMAR S., Managing Agent, H.E.H. The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund for the management of Osmanshahi Mills and Azam Jahi Mills. *b.* 28th March 1902. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College. After education joined his family concern, Tyabjee & Co., and in 1923 became its sole proprietor. *m.* 1923, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari. Appointed Agent, H.E.H. The Nizam's Govt. 1930. Director representing H.E.H. The Nizam on the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group from 1932 until liquidation. Chairman, Advisory Board, Osmanshahi and Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad State which are managed by the Industrial Trust Fund of H.E.H. The Nizam. He is also *ex-officio* director of the mills. Chairman, Board of Directors, Khangaum Ginning Co., Ltd., and the Kurrachee Press



Co., Ltd. Director, Bombay Talkies Ltd., and the Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund inaugurated by H. E. the Governor in June 1940 to collect funds for a Squadron of aeroplanes for the defence of India. One of the delegates who went with H. E. the Governor to Peshawar for the naming ceremony of the Bombay Squadron to the I.A.F. Member, Bombay Industrial Dispute Rules since 1939, representing the interests of Employers. Trustee, Sarmaya-Jamat-e-Sulaimani. Hon. Secretary, Adam's Wylie Memorial Hospital in Bombay 1926-36. Jt. Hon. Secretary, Safety First Association of India. Address: Currimbhoy House, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.), Cantab. 1896; J.P., Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted Chief Judge. Retired. b. 11th October 1873. m. Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. Educ.: Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London, Vice-president, London Indian Society, Member, British India Committee, London. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: "Chateau Marne," 34, Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYMMS, Sir FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), b. Wales, 4th August 1889; s. William Henry Tymms. Educ.: Tenby and King's College, London. Director of Civil Aviation in India, 1931; M.C., 1916; Chevalier de L'ordre de la Couronne; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917; C.I.E., 1935; F.R.Ae.S.; War service; South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps; British Aviation Mission to U.S.A., 1918; Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919; late Air Ministry Superintendent, Cairo-Karachi Air Route and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry; Representative of Govt. of India with British Purchasing Commission to U.S.A., 1940. Publications: Part author "Commercial Air Transport", 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: New Delhi/Simla.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, REV. CECIL EARLE, M.A. Principal of C. M. S. Schools, Kashmir, N. India; Hon. Canon, Lahore Cathedral of, 1932; b. Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, s. of William Earle Biscoe, J.P., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxon; m. 1901, Blanche Violet, d. of Rev. Richard Burges; three s. one d. Educ.: Park Hall, nr. Evesham; Bradfield College; Jesus College, Cambridge. Coxed the Cambridge boat 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for three years and won the Grand Challenge at Henley, 1886; deacon, 1887; priest, 1890; curate

at Bradfield, Berks, 1887; at St. Mary's Whitechapel, 1888-90; arrived Kashmir N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1912; and Bar, 1929; Canon Emeritus 1942. Publications: "Character Building"; "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade." Recreations: Boating, swimming. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir, N. India.

TYRRELL, CHRISTOPHER HAROLD, J.P., F.R.G.S., Accountant, Eastern Bank Limited, Bombay. b. July, 1898, eldest son of Christopher Tyrrell, A.M.I.C.E., of Belfast. m. Margaret, daughter of Major R. Noble, R.I.R., has one daughter, Valerie (13). Educ.: Merchant Taylors' School, (Crosby) and Queen's University, Belfast, actively interested in Boy Scouts since arrival in India in 1920; Served with 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles 1917-1918; Deputy Chief Commissioner of Iraq Boy Scouts Association (1926); District Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Bombay, since 1937; Deputy Camp Chief, Boy Scouts Association in India since 1938. Publications: *Adventures in Scouting* (1934), Address: The Eastern Bank Ltd., Fort Bombay.



TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, C.I.E. (1941). Editor of "Capital," Calcutta. b. 14th June, 1898. m. Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen); one s. Educ.: Lancaster Royal Grammar School; London School of Economics (University of London). Royal Naval Reserve (afloat), 1914-18; Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig, News Agencies; Editor, India Monthly Magazine; Assistant Editor, Capital. Publications: *Danger in India*, (1930); Contributions on India and Economic topics to Reviews, etc.; Short Stories, occasional magazine articles under pseudonym of Geoffrey Irwin. Address: 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, India.

TYSON, JOHN DAWSON, M.A. (Oxon.), C.B.E. (1933), I.C.S., Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. b. 25th April, 1893; m. Dorrice Alexander Yuill; Educ.: Aldenham, Magdalen College, Oxford. 1914-18 served in Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders,—Captain entered I.C.S., 1919; posted to Bengal; Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, 1926-27; Secretary to Agent of Government of India in South Africa, 1927-29; Acting Agent, 1930 Private Secretary to Governor of Bengal, 1930-34 and 1938; Adviser, Cooch Bihar State, 1936; represented Government of India before West India Royal Commission, 1939; Acting Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Communications, 1939. Address: Bengal, United Service Club, Calcutta.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 27 Dec. 1895. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-30; and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, served on Federal Structure Committee and other important Committees of Round Table Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary, (Home). *Address*: 94, Upper Mall, Lahore.

AR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB MALIK, SIR, B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to H. M. King-Emperor, Nawab, Hereditary Member,



Council of State. Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy Herald. Delhi Durbar, Landlord. b. 1874. Son and Heir: Nawabzada, Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. Educ.: Atchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; was given Hon. Commission in 18th K. G. O., Lancers; attended King

Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition; Imperial Attache to the late Ameer of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star, 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board; represented Punjab at Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel; Member, Esher Committee, 1920; has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, A.D.C. (Hon. for life) to H. M. the King-Emperor (1930); attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1935). *Address*: Kalra, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E., B.A., Member (Posts & Air-Civil Aviation), Governor-General's Executive Council, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, Member,

National Defence Council. b. 1884. m. d. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ.: Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte. 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University since 1921; Vice-President and Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch; Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Government Mahomedan College gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras, (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Member, Executive Council, 1925-34; President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund 1925-36; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1925-35; President, Automobile Association of Southern India; Khan Sahib, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kaiser-i-Hind Second Class, 1923; Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933); Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August, 1934. *Address*: New Delhi and Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency from 1927 to 1939. b. 26th May 1879. m. Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications*: The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. *Address*: Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VAIDYA, PARASHURAM LAXMAN, M. A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Professor of Sanskrit and Allied Languages, Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona, and also at Rajaram (1918-19), Willingdon (1919-30) & Fergusson (1930-32) Colleges. b. 1891; Educ.: privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson College, Poona; Calcutta and Paris Universities; m. Miss Natu; has two daughters and a son; University scholar, Prizeman and Medallist; Government of India Language scholar (1921-23); Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926); Springer Research Scholar (1926-28); etc. Attended Interna-



tional Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); President of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference; Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa works, latest among them being Puspadata's Mahapurana in three vols. (1937-41), a 10th century Jain Epic in Apabhramsa; Examiner in several Indian universities. Address: Wadia College, Poona.

VAISHYA, LALA RAMJI DAS, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.A., F.I.F.Sc., **TAJIR-UL-MULK, WAFADAR-DAULAT-I-SOINDIA; B A N K E R,** Merchant and Industrialist. Proprietor of the firms of Messrs.



Nandram Narayandas, Bombay and Gwalior and Messrs. Vaishya & Mukerji, Gwalior. *b.* in 1886. *e.* in Victoria College, Lashkar. Director: Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd.; Central India Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Malwa Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Gwalior Webbing Co. Ltd.; Model Building Corporation Ltd.; Delhi;

Veer Pharmaceutical & Chemical Works Ltd. Ujjain; Acted as—Standing Councillor to H.H. the Maharaja Scindia. Managing Director of Gwalior Engineering Works, Controller of Technical Education, Gwalior State; Member, Industrial Research Council, Government of India and Advisor to the Employer's Delegation to the 14th Session of International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1930; Member of Majalis-a-Am and Majalis-a-Quanoon; President, Tariff Commission; President (non-official elected), Municipal Board, Lashkar; Member, Industrial Commission and Municipal Commission; Chairman, Price Control Committee; Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, ex-Secretary Department of Industries, Commerce and Communications, Gwalior Government Secretary, Store Purchase Committee; Manager and Director, Gwalior State Trust Ltd.; Member and Secretary, Economic Development Board, Gwalior State. Awarded many robes of honour and a Royal Charter exempting personal attendance in Judicial and Revenue Courts. Address: "Sweet Cottage" Lashkar, (Gwalior State).

VAKHARIA, DWARKADAS HARIDAS, J.P., Merchant. Sole Proprietor, Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co., Bombay. *b.* 1895 at Porbandar, (Kathiawar). *s.* of the late Haridas Girdhardas. *m.* Miss Jashodabai *d.* of Seth Lalji Amershi of Itanavav, (Kathiawar). *3 d.* and *1 s.* *c.* at Porbandar High School, Porbandar. Joined his aunt's business in 1912 as an Assistant, became Partner, 1918. Chairman, Southern Knitting Works Ltd., Poona, Kathiawar Theatres Ltd., Porbandar. Vice-Chairman, The Union Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Vice-Chairman and Trustee, Ghatkopar Hindu Mahasabha, Treasurer,



Ghatkopar Jivdayamandal. Director, The National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay, The Laxmi Bank Ltd., Akola, Maharashtra Industrial Investment Ltd., Poona & Shri Ram Silk Mills Ltd., Bangalore, Shree Jam Wire Products Co. Ltd., Jamnagar. Member, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality, Member Ramji Asar High School and Gurukul High School and Dhanji Devsi Rastriyashala, Trustee of various Charitable and Educational Institutions in Bombay and Kathiawar. J. P. 1940. Has visited Japan twice. Office Address: 104, Chakla Street, Bombay.

VAKIL, CAPTAIN SARDAR JAHANGIR RUSTOM, A. I. R. O., Landlord and Merchant. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil (Minister, Government of Bombay, 1930-33). *b.* 1906. *Educ.* in India and London University and University of Harz (Germany). *m.* to Ketayun, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Kothavala of Baroda, 1931. One son and one daughter. Vice-President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board, 1934 to 1937. Honorary



First Class Magistrate upto July, 1938. Appointed Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, 1938. Appointed superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, 1940. Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad District Branch and the Gujarat Landholders' Association. Called to Army Service 1940 and now *Clubs*: Willingdon and Cricket Club of India, Bombay, etc. serving in H. M.'s Indian Land Forces. Address: Der-eh-Nishat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

VAKIL, SETH KAKALBHAI BHUNDAERAS, Director of Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* at Radhanpur, November 1887. *c.* at Radhanpur, Patan and Bombay. Served the G.I.P. Railway from 1906-1911. He then started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co. and The International Trading Co. in 1915. He joined the Stock Exchange in 1920, visited England and the Continent, also visited China and Japan. Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board, 1925-28, was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee. Member, Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange 1929, since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except 1939. Director of Sonawalla Land & Investment Co. Ltd. and Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd. He is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions as Patron, President, Founder, etc. Donated Rs. 50,000 for the Maintenance and Education of needy Jain on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate. Address: Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.



VANDRAVAN GORDHANDAS SETH, Proprietor, the Cotton Information Bureau, Bombay. Merchant and Commission Agent. He is a



member of the Bullion Exchange, and East India Cotton Association, Bombay. As a prominent member of the Dasa Sorathia Vanik Community, he is a trustee of several Charitable Trusts and an elected member on the Panchayat Board; Director, Kathiawar Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. He has displayed a keen interest in educational and social welfare work. Address: Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SRINIVASA, Kt., B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1926), Judge, Federal Court, New Delhi. b. 20 June 1881; m. Rukmani Ammal (1898); Educ.: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905); practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939; for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal*. Address: New Delhi.

VARDE, VAMAN PUNDLIK, B. Com., Proprietor of R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay. b. in 1898. e. at Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Passed B. Com. in 1918.

Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., the Union Bank of India Ltd., and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Joined R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay as a partner. Bought his card in 1936 and became a Member of the Bombay Stock Exchange. After the death of Mr. R. R. Nabar in 1937, he became the sole proprietor of the firm. Director, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara); Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras; Blossom Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Poona; Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., Harihar; Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhivandi) and Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. He revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and worked as its Hon. Secretary for three years. Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samoocha and has been Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay. Address: "Prabhat," 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay.



VARMA, JAIRISHNA NAGARDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. Econ. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. b. 26 May, 1894; m. Miss Kunjilla R. Thakkar. Educ.: R. S. Dalal High School, Broach; Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda; Wilson College, Bombay; Government Law School, Bombay; the Hon. Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London. Secretary, the Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay and the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., Hathras (1922-23), Advocate, O.S. High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (1926), Joint-author: The "The Constitutional Law of India and England"; Author of "Varma-ni-Vividh Vartao," "Laxmi-ni-Sadi" and other works in Gujarati. Address: Lunawada (Via Godhra).

VARMA, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SUKHNDO PRASAD, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, since January, 1934. b. 14th of January, 1885; m. Srimati J. Varma, 3 s. and 2 d. Educ.: at Muzaffarpur; Presidency College, Calcutta, B.A.; London. After graduation proceeded to England; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur in 1910; while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College; Lecturer, Patna Law College, 1912-1920; joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916; Assistant Government Advocate, 1924; Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932. Recreations: Tennis, chess, gardening and music. Clubs: New Patna Club; Bihar Flying Club. Address: Fraser-Cross Road, Patna.

VASANTRAM JAMJETRAM, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) J.P., Municipal Councillor, b. 23rd December 1901. e. at the Elphinstone High School, the Elphinstone College, and the Law College, Bombay. Matriculated in 1919, B.A., 1923, LL.B. Son of the late Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, Solicitor, Bombay. m. 1919 Miss Sulochana d. of Mr. Shivprasad Chandraprasad Thakkar of Baroda. 4 children. Municipal Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1939. Member, Standing Committee and Chairman, Law, Revenue & Procedure Committee of the Corporation. Trustee: Babulnath Temple, Mumbadevi Temple, Kanji Khetsi Trust and Jamnadas Lalubhai Trust. Treasurer: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Clubs: C. C. I. & Hindu Merchants Club. Residence: 19, Vatcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. Office: Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN, N. J., M.B.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.). General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Retired Chemical Analyst to



Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay. Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur. Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. President, College of Physicians Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications*: Author of several medical publications. *Address*: Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, DR. (MISS) GOOL NOWROJI, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bombay), Honorary Obstetric Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. Daughter of Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar.

First woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Educated at the Grant Medical College, gaining several medals and scholarships. After her graduation she worked as Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital; afterwards appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and was also appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties. *Address*: New Hospital for Women, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SH. POOR, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), LIEUT.-COLONEL, I.M.S., Retd. J.P., Honorary Magistrate, *b.* 1st August 1883. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-38. *Address*: C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

ELINEER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable

Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law Trinity (1909). *b.* 12th April, 1868. *m.* to Prabhavatibai d. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramehander, Executive Engr., Bombay. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1895; called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933. Secy., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1908. *Publications*: Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation. *Address*: Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA REDDI, SIR KURMA, K.C.I.E., (1937); Kt., (1923), B.A., B.L., D.Litt., M.L.C.; Leader, National Democratic Party, Madras. *b.* 1875. *m.* R. Laxmi Kantamma. *Educ.*: Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Led the non-Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1910. Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920; Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26; Member of the Senate of the Madras University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26; appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1928, and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa 1929-32; Member, Council of State, 1933-34; Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934. Ag. Governor of Madras, 1936; Prime Minister, Madras, April to July 1937. *Address*: "Kurma House," Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATAPATHY, NAIDU GETTU, RAO BAHADUR (1923). *Educ.*: Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries. Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees. Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Has worked on the Committees of various other important Associations. For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu



Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children; Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Villas Sabha, South Indian Athletic Association and the Cosmopolitan Club. Address: "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Mylapore, Madras. b. 10th June 1891. Advocate, High Court, Madras. Some time member of the Senate, Madras Univ., and the Syndicate Annamalai Univ. Author of several books in English, remarkable for their original views and graceful style; Was awarded a Silver Plate by the Madras Bar Association and an Ivory Shield and Sadra by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to Indian Cultural renaissance. Delivered special lectures in 1933 at the Benares Hindu University and in 1936 at the Allahabad University. Founded in 1938 an Ashram for Rural reconstruction and Cultural renaissance named "Markandeya Ashram" at Tirukadayur, Tanjore District. Founder editor "Bharata Mani" a cultural Tamil Monthly. Delivered in 1939 one of the Sayaji Rao Memorial lectures at Baroda, and a special lecture at Gwalior at the invitation of the Durbar. Now engaged on book of travel impressions. Address: Jvetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras, or Kaveripoompattinam, Tanjore District.

ENKATARAIO, CHELIKANI, M.B.E., Diwan, Jeypore Samasthanam, Orissa. b. on 20th February 1891. Father C. Seetharamaswamy Garu. m. Sri Venkata Chellayamma Garu, second daughter of the Rajah of Kalahasti. Related to an Aristocratic family of Andhra Desa. One son and one daughter. Passed M.A. (Philosophy) of Edinburgh University. Took diploma of Barrister from Grays Inn of London. Practised in Privy Council & Madras High Court for some time. Interested in horticultural and industrial development of the Country and improvement of cattle. Recreations—Tennis and big game shooting. Address: Jeypore, Orissa.



VENKATASUBBA, RAO, SIR M., B.A., B.L., H. E. H. The Nizam's Agent in C. P. and Berar, since 1st July 1939. b. 18th July 1878. Educ.: Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Enrolled High Court Vakil, 1903; Practised 1903-1921 in partner-

ship with Mr. V. Radhakrishnaiya under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner, 1921-22; Judge, Madras High Court, 1921-1938; Officiating Chief Justice, 27th July to 29th September 1935, again 20th July to 13th October, 1936; Delivered Convocation Address, Andhra University, December, 1933; and Founders' Day Celebration address, Annamalai University, 1938. Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 1935-36; Knighted January, 1936. Scout Chief Commissioner, Madras Presidency till August 1939, Founder-President, The Madras Seva Sadan. m. Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1931, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and is the Founder-Secretary of the Madras Seva Sadan and is prominently connected with various social and uplift movements. Address: Nagpur.

VENKATASWAMI NAIDU, K., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Legi. Council. b. July 1896; m. K. Varalakshmi Amma. Educ.: Pachaiyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; District Scout Commissioner, Madras North; Member, Senate, Madras University; Member, Chingleput Dist. Board; President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, Chennai Anna Dana Samajam; Member, Advisory Committee, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Government Mental Hospital. Address: Appat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VICKERS, HAROLD JAMES, I.P., C.B.E. (1936); Dy. Inspector General of Police, N.W.F.P. b. 1895; m. Mabel Mary Langley; Educ.: The Liverpool Institute. Joined Indian Police in 1914; Served in 9th Royal Scots, 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry & Royal Air Force; Dy. Director, Intelligence, Govt. of India, Peshawar, 1933-40; Awarded King's Police Medal, 1926. Address: Peshawar.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. b. August 1875. Educ.: Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magte., 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Fisheries, Industries, 1926; also Director of Exhibition, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939; Prime Minister, Mewar State, since 25th December 1939. Address: Udaipur.

VINCHOORKAR, SARDAR NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO, C.B.E., M.L.A. (Bombay), *b.* 1895. Graduated from Deccan College, Poona in 1918. First Class Sardar in Deccan. President of Nasik District



Dumaldar Sangh. Elected member of Nasik District Local Board where he served for six years and Worked as elected President of District Local Board for three years. Honorary Magistrate (First Class) in Nasik District. Represents in the New Bombay Legislative Assembly, Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Constituency. Chairman of Nasik District Land Mortgage Bank (1936-40), Director of Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank (1936-39). Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Coronation Medal in 1937. Cr. C. B. E., (Civil) 1939. Member on the Standing Committee of Nasik District War Committee. Has contributed to various funds raised in connection with the War. Address: Agra Road, Nasik.

VIVSVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., D.Litt., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861. Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Chairman, Irrigation Enquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. Publications: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. Address: Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore; also 46F, Warden Road, Bombay.

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, F.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. *b.* 1st January 1889. *m.* to Srimati Venkata Lakshmi. Educ.: at Vizianagram. Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Colimbatore till 1923; Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34; Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934; Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute since 1935. President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, 1937. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. Vice-President,

Indian Society of Soil Science. Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society. Publications: Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of Agricultural products and wastes. Address: Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

VISWANATHA, SEKHARIPURAM VAIDYANATHA, M.A., L.T. (Madras). Retired Professor and Archaeologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* to Venkatambal. two *d.* one *s.* Educ.: Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1919; Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; Examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; Member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936. Publications: *International Law in Ancient India* (Longmans, 1925); *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture*; (Trulner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to Journals, etc. Address: "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Colimbatore.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJKUMAR SIR VIJAYA See Indian Nobles' Section.

VYAS RAO, R., Principal Partner, The Mysore Industrial Development Co., and special Director, The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Bangalore. Son of Mr. R. Nanjundappa. *b.* in 1881 at Gudibanda, Kolar Dist.

Post Graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Department, 1905-1906. Prospector, Peninsular Mineral Co., Ltd., Bangalore and Sindhuvali Chrome Mines. Geologist, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., 1906. Geologist and Head of Department, Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. 1908-1917. Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist, 1917 and on Contract, 1918-1921, worked out a scheme for the manufacture of Porcelain in Mysore. Consulting Geologist to Messrs. Dalchand Bahadur Sinha, Calcutta, Proprietors: The Jhargrakhand Collieries in Central India, 1921-1934. Address: 122, Santhikuteera, Central Bank Road, Channarayana-jendrapete, Bangalore City.

WADIA, ARDISHIE RUTTONJI, RAJASTHANIA, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore. *b.* 4 June 1888. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, 1913; St. Catherine's, Oxon. 1914. Address: 1, Economics and Law, Bangalore.

Hall, Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16. Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University 1917-1942. Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37. President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926; and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930. Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933. President Executive Committee Indian Philosophical Congress, and Mysore State Education League, 1933-41. *Pub.*: The Ethics of Feminism; Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure; "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy." "Zoroaster." *Address*: New Public Offices, Bangalore.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 4 Aug. 1881. *m.* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinooy of Secunderabad. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41. Syndic Univ. of Bombay. *Address*: 27, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR CUSROW, N., Kt. (1932); C.I.E. (1919), Millowner. *b.* 1869. *Educ.*: King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1888 Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). *Address*: Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., Mineralogist, Government of Ceylon. *b.* October, 1883. *m.* Meher G. Medivala. *Educ.*: Baroda College, Bombay University, Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; Carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938. President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942. *Publications*: *Geology of India* (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1938); *Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932); *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938). *Address*: Colombo.

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner. *b.* 30th May 1873. *m.* Evelyn Clara Powell. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address*: "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications*: The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India. Mahatma Gandhi, a dialogue in understanding. A Missionary and His Pledge. *Address*: Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A. (1st divn. 2nd class Classical Tripos, 1911), Bar-at-Law (Certificate of Honour, 1925), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 21st December 1888; *m.* Olive Florence Clegg, *d.* of Sir Robert Clegg, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. *Educ.*: Loughborough G. S.; The Sorbonne, Paris; Jesus College, Cambridge; Middle Temple. Entered I.C.S., 1913; Under-Secretary to Government, 1918-19; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1922-24; Registrar, High Court, 1925-26; District Judge at Chingleput, Madura and Chittoor 1926-35. *Address*: High Court, Madras.

WALCHAND, HIRACHAND, *b.* 1882. *Educ.* at Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Chairman of the premier Indian Shipping Company—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which owes its present sound position to him. Chairman, The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., who are responsible for the Organisation doing large constructional works for Railways, Military and other Government and Semi-Government Bodies in India, Ceylon, etc.; Pipe Making Industry having 31 Factories all over India, Burma and Ceylon, and Sugar Manufacturing business with a Sugar Plant at Kalamb (Poona District), capable of a daily crushing capacity of 1000 tons; also interested in the Sugar Factory at Ravalgaon (Nasik District) with a Sugar Plant capable of a daily crushing capacity of 650 tons, Director Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc.; President—Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932-33; All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1931-33; Vice-President—International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934 to date; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Congress of International Chamber of Commerce 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939 Sessions at Vienna, Paris, Berlin and Copenhagen; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of the Government of India for 5 years; President—Indian National Shipowners' Association; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Orient, Royal Western India Turf, Bombay, Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address*: Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Tele.*: Care Hincin, Bombay; *Telephone*: 26037 (five lines) Office and 41877 Residence.

WITTS, MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK VAVASOUR BROOME, C.B.E., 1921; D.S.O., 1917; M.C.; O.C., Bombay District, since July, 1941. *b.* 30 Jan. 1889; 5th s. of late Rev. Canon Broome Witts of Upper Slaughter Manor, Glos.; *m.* 1929, Alice, *c.d.* of A. E. Wrigley, J.P., Gaines, nr. Worcester; three *d. Educ.*: Radley; R.M.A., Woolwich (passed in first and out first, King's Medal and Pollock Medal); Staff College, Quetta, 1922. Joined Royal Engineers, 1907; Lieut., 1909; Capt., 1914; Bt. Major, 1919; Major, 1924; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1929; Lieut.-Col., 1931; Col. 1934; Major-General, 1939; joined K.G.O., Bengal Sappers and Miners, 1913, and served with them in European War; France, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916-18, including command of bridging operations over the Tigris at Shumran on 23rd Feb. 1917 (despatches three times, wounded once, M.C., D.S.O., French Croix de Guerre, Brevet Major, 1919); served in Kurdistan, 1919, as Brigade-Major (despatches); served in Iraq, 1920, as Brigade-Major to Brig.-Gen. F. E. Coningham (despatches twice, O.B.E., C.B.E.); General Staff War Office, 1923-27; Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, H. Q., Shanghai Defence Force 1927; O.C., 56th Field Coy., R.E., Shanghai Defence Force, 1928; Bulford Camp, 1929; General Staff, Staff College, Camberley, 1930-32; C.R.E., 5th Division, Catterick Camp, 1933-34; G.S.O.I., 5th Division, Catterick Camp, 1935; Western Desert, Egypt, 1936; Palestine, 1936; Catterick Camp, 1937; Brigadier, General Staff, Western Command, India, 1937-38; Commander, 8th (Bareilly) Infantry Brigade, India, 1938-39; Commander, 45th (West Country) Division T.A., F.R.G.S. *Publications*: Articles in R.U.S.I. and R.E. Journals on Military Bridging in Mesopotamia. *Recreations*: Golf, tennis, hunting, shooting and fishing. *Address*: H. Q., Bombay. District Colaba, Bombay. *Club*: Army and Navy.

WYLLIE, SIR FRANÇOIS (VERNER), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., British Minister to Afghanistan since August 1941. *b.* 9th August 1891. *m.* Kathleen Byrne, 1923. *c.* at the Royal School, Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1909-15). Entered I.C.S., 1914. Arrived in India, 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37. Governor of C. P. & Berar, 1938-1940. Political Adviser to H.E. The Crown Representative 1940-41. *Address*: British Legation, Kabul.

YAKUB MOHAMMED, MOULVI, SIR, Kt. (1929), Lawyer. *b.* August 27, 1879. *m.* The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzeel Niswan, Lahore. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board; Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board; Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Member of the Court, Muslim

University, Aligarh; Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee; Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee; Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly; Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London; Former President and Secretary of All-India Muslim League; President, U. P. Muslim League Annual Session, Pilibhit; President, Bundhilkhand Muslim Conference; President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay; President, All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh. Acting Commerce and Industries Member of the Govt. of India, Jan. and June and Member, Council of State, 1938. Reforms Adviser to the Government of H. E. H. The Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan). *Address*: Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad U.P.

YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMAD SIR, B.A. Kt., (1936), C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law. b. June 1888; Educ.: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and England. Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914; acted as Secretary of U.P. Special War Fund, Secretary Y.M.C.A. Fund, also District War League for Meerut District. Member, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1916-1932; Vice-Chairman 1918-1924, and Chairman, 1928-1931; Member, Leg. Assembly, 1920-1923, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date; Council of State, 1924-1925; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly 1931-1934; Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-1939; Member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands, 1936; Member, Aliens Advisory Committee, 1940-41; Senior Advocate, Federal Court since 1938; Member, Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Permanent Address*: Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

YUSUF, SIR MOHAMMUD ISMAIL, Kt. cr. 1915, Until 1906 head of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Founded Ismail College, first Muslim College in Western India, at Bombay; Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, Hospital, Sanatorium, Schools, etc., in Novha, and other Charitable Institutions in Bombay. One of the largest land-owners in Bombay. Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, Novha. Now living in retirement in his Novha Island. *Address*: Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFAR ALI, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, MIRZA, Kt. cr. 1931; B.A.; b. 20 Feb. 1870. Joined Punjab Judicial Department, 1893; District and Sessions Judge, 1918; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1922; retired, 1930. *Address*: 5, Davis Road, Lahore.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt., B.A. (Honours), Punjab, LL.B. (Honours), London; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Agent-General to the Government of India in China since 7th April, 1942. b. 6th Feb. 1893. m. Jadrin Nissa Begum, eldest daughter of the

late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). *Educ.*: at Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919-1924; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 to June 1932. Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932 (Depts. of Commerce and Railways). Law Member, 1939; Law and Supply Member, 1940-41; Judge, Federal Court of India, Oct. 1941—April 1942. *Pubs.*: "Indian Cases"; the Criminal Law Journal of India; Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol. IV and Fifteen Years' Digest. *Address*: Chungking.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E. (1941), Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to Sandat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* 1898. Married. *Educ.*: Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922. Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1923. Joined State service, 1930:—Judge of the State High Court; Private Secretary to His Highness; Household Minister; Political Minister. During the absence of Sir Abdus-samad Khan, Kt., officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931, 32, 33; and also for Revenue and Finance Minister, April to September 1936. Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932. Appointed Chief Minister, 1st December 1936. Title of C.I.E. was conferred in 1941. *Address*: Rampur, U.P.





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INDIAN PRINCES
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INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Linlith-
gow, K.T., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.
I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy
and Governor-General of India.

Born: 24th Sept. 1887; eldest
son of 1st Marquess and Hon.
Hersey deMoleyns, 3rd daughter
of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married: 1911, Doreen Maud,
2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir
F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons,
three daughters. Heir: s. Earl
of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated: Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun, 1703; Vis-
count Althrie, Baron Hope,
1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.),
1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.),
1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee, 1933; Director
of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance
Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.,
British Assets Trust Ltd.; President of Edinburgh and East of Scot-
land College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st
Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of
the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organi-
sation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Depart-
mental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce,
1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28;
Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933.

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936.

Recreations: Golf, Shooting. Address: The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Secretary to the Governor-General
(Personal) and Private Secretary: SIR GILBERT LAITHWAITE, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I. Military Secretary: LT.-COL. C. G. TOOGOOD, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Surgeon: LT.-COLONEL H. H. ELLIOT, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

H.E. General Sir ARCHIBALD PIERCE WATKINS, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., Command-in-Chief
in India (War). The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD MAXWELL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home). The Hon'ble
Sir JEREMY RAISMAN, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Finance). The Hon'ble Sir DAWAN BHADUR SIR A.
RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I. (India's Representative on the Imperial War Cabinet and
Imperial War Council). The Hon'ble Sir HORMASJI P. MODI, K.B.E. (Supply). The Hon'ble
Sir SULTAN AHMED (Lah.). The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. ANSARI (Indian Overseas). The Hon'ble
Mr. NAGINI RANJAN SARKAR (Commerce). The Hon'ble Mr. Sir LALU SHARMA, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E. (Defence). The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD BRYNTHALL (War Transport). The
Hon'ble Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Defence). The Hon'ble Sir
J. P. SRINIVASAYA, K.B.E. (Civil Defence). The Hon'ble Sir K. L. P. LALU SHARMA, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E. (Public Health). The Hon'ble Sir J. P. SRINIVASAYA, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Public
Health and Labour). The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. AMBLEDARE (Labour).





A S S A M : H A S
EXCELLENCY SIR
ANDREW GOURLAY
CLOW, K.C.S.I., Kt.,
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Assam.

Born : 29th April, 1890.

Educated : Merchiston,
St. John's College, Cam-
bridge.

Married : Ariadne Mavis
Dunderdale, 1925.

Served in U.P. as Assis-
tant Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement
Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government
of India, 1920-23; Adviser and delegate, International
Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and
1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department
of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary (ditto),
1931-35; Secretary (ditto), 1936-38; Member, Legislative
Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Council of
State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38; Member, Royal
Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31, Communications.
Member, Government of India, 1939-42.

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th May, 1942.

Address : Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor,
Mr. J. P. Mills, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Additional Secretary to the Governor of Assam,
Mr. C. A. Vickers, I.C.S.

Military Secretary,
Major T. B. Alder.

BENGAL: His Ex-
cellency SIR JOHN
ARTHUR HERBERT,
G.C.I.E., cr. 1939; D.L.,
J.P., Governor of Bengal.

Born: 1895.

Educated: Wellington;
Harvard, U.S.A.

Married: 1924, Lady
Mary Theresa Fox-Strang-
ways, d. of 6th Earl of
Ilchester; one son.

Served Great War Royal
Horse Guards, 1916-18; A.
D. C. to Viceroy, 1926-28.
M. P., Monmouth, 1934-39.

Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary,
Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India,
1936. Assistant Whip, 1937.

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal, 1939.

Address: Government House, Calcutta.

Secretary: M. O. Carter, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.

Additional Secretary: E. B. H. Baker, Esq., I.C.S.

Private Secretary: C. H. Gordon, Esq., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. W. R. B. Peel.



MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ, CHIEF MINISTER.

THE HON'BLE DR. SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE, (*Finance*).

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHWAJA HABIBULLAH BAHADUR, OF DACCA,
(*Agriculture & Industries*).

THE HON'BLE MR. SANTOSH KUMAR BASU, (*Public Health and Local
Self-Govt.*).

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR M. ABDUL KARIM, (*Education, Commerce
and Labour*).

THE HON'BLE MR. PRAMATHA NATH BANERJEE, (*Judicial and
Legislative*).

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI HASHEM ALI KHAN,
(*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*).

THE HON'BLE MR. SHAMSUDDIN AHMED, (*Communications and
Works*).

THE HON'BLE MR. UTENDRANATH BARMAN, (*Forests*).



BIHAR: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR THOMAS
ALEXANDER STEWART,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Bihar.

Born: 26th February
1888.

Educated: George
Heriot's School, Edin-
burgh, and Edinburgh
University.

Married: 1914, Elsie,
daughter of Crandon Gill.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1911 and served
as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U.P., 1912-18;
Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919; Rice
Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Collector of Customs,
Rangoon, 1923; Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925;
Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Collector of Salt
Revenue, 1932; Addl. Secretary, Commerce Department,
Government of India, 1932; Secretary to the Government
of India, Commerce Department, 1934; Member of
Council, 1937; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th
August 1939.

Address: Bihar Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Mr. W. G. Lacey, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major R. J. Tweedy.

ADVISERS.

Mr. R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: Appoint-
ment, Political, Judicial, Jails and Legislative.

Mr. E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.:

Revenue, Education, Development and Employ-
ment, Local Self-Government, Medical, Public
Health, Excise, Irrigation and Public Works.

BOMBAY: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE
ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.I.E.,
T.D., Governor of Bombay.

Born: 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne, Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, *q.v.*

Married: 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

Educated: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. *Clubs:* Cavalry, Carlton.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Secretary to the Governor: J. B. IRWIN, Esq., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. L. C. PALK, P.S.C.

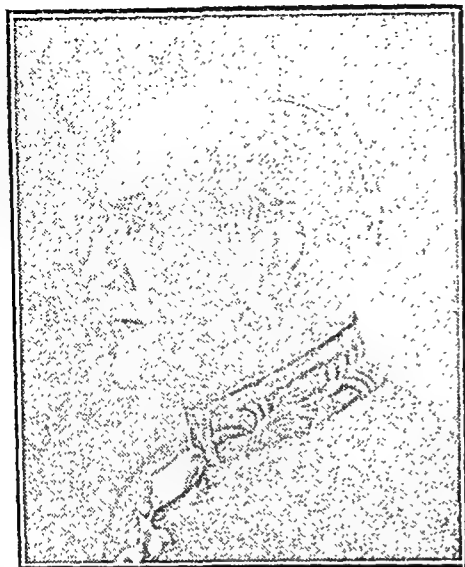


ADVISERS.

MR. H. F. KNIGHT, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance, Medical and Public Health, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, Industries and Public Works Department.

MR. C. H. BRISTOW, C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Department, Political and Services Department, including Labour and Legal Department.

MR. G. F. S. COLLINS, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Revenue, Education and Local Self-Government.



CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor
of the Central Provinces
and Berar.

Born : 24th April 1887.

Married : Muriel Hearson,
1915.

Educated : Ratcliffe
College, Rouen ; Uni-
versities of Manchester
(B.A. Hons.), London,
Lausanne.

Entered I.C.S., 1909 ; Asst. Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910 ; Political Dept., Government of Bengal, 1914 ; I.A.R.O., 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles) ; Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24 ; District Magistrate, Mymensingh, 1925-27 ; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31 ; Additional Secretary, Political Dept. and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40 ; Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933-34 ; Acting Governor of Assam, 1939 ; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd, 1940.

Address : Governor's Camp, C.P. & Berar.

Secretary to the Governor : MR. G. BURGESS, M. A. (CANTAB), O.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary : MAJOR G. H. GARTLY.

Aide-de-Camp : MR. J. P. C. COVENTRY, I.P.

ADVISERS.

Financial Adviser : SIR G. P. BURTON, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Revenue Adviser : MR. H. C. GREENFIELD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MADRAS: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE HON. SIR
ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES
HOPE, G.C.I.E., cr. 1939,
M.C., Governor of Madras.

Born : 7th May 1897, eldest
son of Baron Rankeillour, *q.v.*

Married : 1919, Grizel,
youngest daughter of Brig.
Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour,
1st Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.;
four daughters.

Educated : Oratory School,
Sandhurst.

Joined Coldstream Guards,
1914; served in France, 1915-19
(M.C., Croix de Guerre, des-
patches, severely wounded);
served in Turkey, 1922-23;
M.P. (C) Nuneaton Division of
Warwickshire, 1924-29; M.P.

(U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39; Parliamentary Private
Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Assis-
tant Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37;
Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May-October 1937; Treasurer of
H. M. Household, 1937-39.

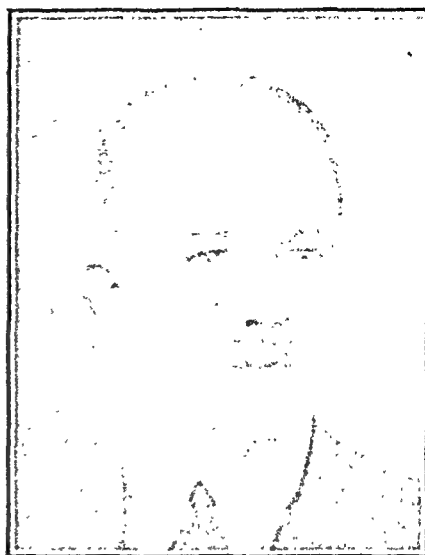
Assumed charge as Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940.

Address : Governor's Camp, Madras.

Military Secretary : COLONEL G. B. HOWELL, M.V.O., M.C.

Private Secretary : MR. W. T. BRYANT, I.C.S.

Surgeon : LT.-COL. G. R. McROBERT, I.M.S.



ADVISERS.

SIR GEORGE BOAG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., in charge of Public Depart-
ment; Finance Department; and Revenue Department (excluding
Excise, Registration and Commercial Taxes).

MR. H. M. HOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Develop-
ment Department; Public Works Department (excluding Industrial
and Labour disputes; Labour and Communities eligible for help
by the Labour Department; and Factories and Trade Unions);
Home Department; Control of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act
and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

MR. T. G. RUTHERFORD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Local
Administration Department; Home Department (excluding control
of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles
Taxation Act); Public Works Department; Industrial and Labour
Disputes; Labour and communities eligible for help by the Labour
Department and Factories and Trade Unions.

MR. T. AUSTIN, C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Education and
Public Health Department; Legal Department; Revenue
Department—Excise; Registration and Commercial Taxes.



N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the N. W. F. Province.

Born : 23rd March, 1888.

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911.

Married: K. M. Adair.

Political Department, Government of India, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province, 2nd March 1937.

Address : Government House, Peshawar.

Secretary to Governor : MR. G. H. EMERSON, I.C.S.

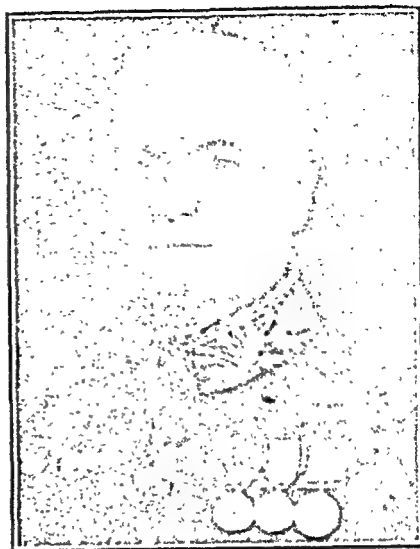
ADVISER.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.A., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, N. W. F. Province.

ORISSA : His
EXCELLENCY SIR
(WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE
LEWIS, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Governor of Orissa.

Born : Kasauli, India,
29th June 1888.

Married : Alice
Margaret Rose Hewitt,
widow of Lieut. Ronald
Erskine Hewitt, R.N.
and daughter of the late
George Edward Wood-
house.



Educated : Oundle School and Caius College,
Cambridge. Arrived in India December 1912; served in
Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector;
Censor Duty Bombay, 1915-16; Under-Secretary to Govern-
ment of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; Deputy Commissioner, 1923;
Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925;
on special reforms duty, Home Dept., Government of India,
1927; Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office,
1930; on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference
in London 1930 and 1931; Reforms Commissioner to Govern-
ment of India, 1932-35 and 1936 to 1941. Assumed charge as
Governor of Orissa on April 1st, 1941.

Address : Orissa Governor's Camp.

Secretary : V. E. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S.

Aide-de-camp : W. J. KENNY, Esq., I.P.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE CAPT. MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI K.C.G.N. DEO
OF PARLAKIMEDI, PRIME MINISTER (*Home, Local Self-
Government and Public Works Department*).

THE HON'BLE PANDIT G. MISRA, M.A., B.T. (*Finance,
Publicity, Development & Education*).

THE HON'BLE MAULAVI A. S. KHAN, ADVOCATE (*Law,
Commerce & Labour, Revenue & Health*).



PUNJAB: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR BERTRAND JAMES
GLANCY, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
 Governor of the Punjab.

Born : 31st December 1882.

Educated: Clifton, Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford.

Married : Grace Steele, 1914.

Entered Indian Civil Service 1905; served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant; temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913; Assistant Resident, Mewar, May, 1914; 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, March 1915; 1st

Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, October 1921, and again April 1927; employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928; Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, April 1929; in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929; Officiating Resident and A.G.G., Punjab States, April 1932; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, July 1932, and again July 1933; confirmed November 1933; Resident and A.G.G. in Central India, June 1933; Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933; Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934; Political Advisor to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 7th April 1941.

Address : Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary : MR. G. E. B. ABELL, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : MAJOR L. M. BARLOW, O.B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON. SIR SIKANDER HYAT-KHAN, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B., *Premier (Home Department).*

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM *(Revenue).*

THE HON. SIR MANOHAR LAL *(Finance).*

THE HON. NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, O.B.E. *(Public Works).*

THE HON. MIAN ABDUL HAYE *(Education).*

THE HON. SARDAR BALDEV SINGH *(Development).*

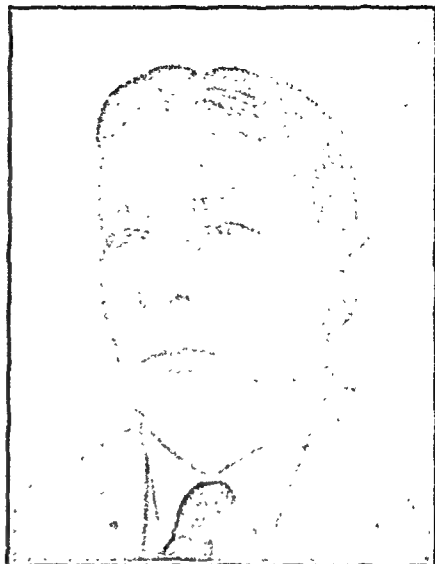
SIND : HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR HUGH DOW, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., Governor of Sind.

Born : 8th May 1886.

Educated : Aske's Hat-
cham School, University
College, London.

Married : Ann, daughter
of J. Sheffield, one son and
one daughter.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1909 and served as
Assistant Collector in Sind.
Municipal Commissioner
for Surat, 1916-18. Asstt.
Commr. in Sind for Civil
Supplies and Recruiting,
1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary,
Finance Department, Bombay, 1921. Acting Secretary,
Finance Department, 1923. Financial Adviser to P. W. D.,
1926. Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33.
Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt.
Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1934-36;
Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director-General of
Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40.
Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1941.



Address : Government House, Karachi.

Secretary : Mr. J. M. Phelps, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : MAJOR D. M. SMYTH.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE K. B. ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMER SOOMRO,
O.B.E., *Premier, Finance Dept.* THE HON'BLE MR. NICHALDAS C. VAZI-
RANI, *Revenue Dept., excluding Agriculture, Veterinary Dept., Forests,
Excise & Rural Reconstruction.* THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN
HIDAYATULLAH, K.C.S.I. *Home Dept., P. & M. Dept. excluding Labour,
Legal Dept. and Genl. Dept. excluding Medical & Public Health, Local Self-
Govt., Education & Industries.* THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAH BAKHSH NAWAZ
ALI, *Education, Labour, Industries, Excise, Forests & Rural Reconstruction.*
THE HON'BLE RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS, *Local Self-Govt. and
Agri. & Veterinary Depts.* THE HON'BLE MR. ABDUS SATAR, *Public
Works Department and Medical and Public Health Dept.*



UNITED PROVINCES: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE GARNIER HALLETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces.

Born : 28th October 1883.

Educated : Winchester College and New College, Oxford.

Married : G. C. M. Veasey.

Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36. Governor of Bihar, 1937-39.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on Dec. 6, 1939.

Address : Governor's Camp, U.P.

Secretary : MR. H. S. STEPHENSON, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : LT.-COL. J. SMYTH.

ADVISERS:

MR. P. W. MARSH, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation.*

DR. PANNA LAL, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

SIR TENANT SLOAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., *Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails.*

ATHMALLIK: R A J A
SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA
DEO, Ruler of
Athmallik State, Orissa.

Born: November 10th, 1904.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the 3rd November, 1918. Was invested with full ruling powers on the 24th December, 1925.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.).

Married: In 1923, Srimati Lakshmi Priya Devi, the daughter of the Chief of Keonjhar (Orissa), who died in 1927. Married second time in 1929, Srimati Srimanta Manjori Devi, a princess belonging to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa).



War Contributions: To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Funds, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,02,445 in Defence Bonds. Monthly contributions of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20 from the personal allowances of the Ruler and the Rani Saheba respectively till the termination of the War and the Rani Saheba has also purchased Postal Ten Years Defence Savings Certificates for Rs. 10,000.

The State employees have purchased Postal Ten Year Defence Saving Certificates for Rs. 29,211-6-9 including a contribution of Rs. 791-6-9 through the War Committee. Collection of contributions from the public by the War Committee is in progress. *Area of the State:* 711 square miles. *Population:* 72,755. *Revenue:* Rs. 2,24,555.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan and Sessions Judge: Vacant.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Second Officer, Sadar: MR. K. C. MISRA, B.A.

S. D. O. Kishorenagar: MR. M. N. RAUT, B.A.

Honorary Magistrate: KUMAR SURAJMONI DEO.

Tahsildar: MR. T. DEO.

Special Officer (temporary): MR. SURJYAMONI MOHANTI, M.A., B.L.

Office Supdt: MR. K. C. TEJ.

Domestic Manager: MR. K. M. HOTA.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. B. K. PANDA, M.B.B.S.

Public Health Officer: DR. S. PRADHAN.

Forest Officer: MR. A. MAHAKUD.

Inspector of Police: MR. BENUPANI MISRA.

Comt Inspector: MR. B. MOHAPATRA.

Deputy Inspector of Schools: MR. P. PRADHAN.

Agricultural Officer: MR. K SWAMI, L. Ag.

Head Master, Victoria Middle English School: MR. HARYAKSHYA KUMAR DAS.

Overseer, P. W. D.: MR. M. DEHURY.

Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs



A KALKOT: RAJA SHRI-MANT VIJAYSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot.

Born : 13th December 1915.

Education : Studied at Bishop's High School, Poona. Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with distinction in English and Science. Attended the Deccan College, Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half.

Recreation : Shooting, riding, tennis, cricket, motoring and racing. *Clubs* : Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India, W. I. A. A. and R. W. I. T. C.

Married in 1934 Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934.

Area of State : 498 sq. miles. *Population* : 1,03,903 ; *Revenue* : 6,79,919.

The Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant concern. He has always been alive to the rapid progress in the world, and as such has established a Rayat Assembly with a non-official majority. The Assembly is empowered to move resolutions, ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public importance. The cause of the agriculturists is nearest to the Ruler's heart and orders have been issued by him to devise means to ameliorate their lot. A Debt Conciliation Act is going to be placed in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly. Nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs have been advanced in loans to agriculturists from the State Jowari Fund and Land Bank. Large sums have been set apart for village uplift every year. Social legislation has been introduced into the State the chief of which is the Akalkot Harijan Act. Primary education in village schools is imparted free since the year 1937. To girls of all castes and creeds both primary and secondary education is free. Scholarships and free education are given to poor and deserving students. There is an independent High School for girls. There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital and the same has been enlarged recently. A touring dispensary has been started for giving medical relief to villagers. The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs supply water to the capital. Electrification of the

town took place about 11 years back. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and a Taluka Local Board. Town planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the people.

Akalkot is an important trade centre. Last year's imports and exports were 134,053 and 552,129 maunds respectively. All possible facilities such as leasing of land, supply of water and electricity at concessional rates, etc., are afforded to the different industries in the State and as a result, the Match Factory, the oil producing mill, soap factory, cotton ginning, hosiery, and other industries started in the State limits are working satisfactorily. These industries, apart from reducing unemployment, have become a veritable boon to the agriculturists as they absorb large quantities of agricultural produce.

Shrimant Raja Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Immediately after the declaration of War Shrimant Rajasaheb made an announcement that all the resources of the State were at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and donated Rs. 5,000 towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 11,000 were further donated towards the fund specially for purchasing an armoured carrier on behalf of the Akalkot Darbar. Rs. 200 were donated towards the Silver Trinket Fund. A Central Committee with sub-committees has been established under the presidentship of the Dewan to systematically organise the various war activities such as collection of funds, propaganda and recruitment, etc. There has been a good response from the people who are contributing with willingness their mite to the War Purposes Fund and the Defence Loans. Prior to the appointment of committees an appeal by the State Government for contribution to the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Institutions was made to the State subjects and the public willingly contributed Rs. 6,000 for the above fund.

Besides these, numerous donations were announced by Shrimant Rajasaheb and the Dowager Ranisaheb to several institutions for war purposes.

An appeal was issued by the Darbar to the fighting classes of the State to get themselves enlisted as recruits and as a result a good number of subjects have been recruited in the army. The publication of News Bulletins and other materials supplied from the Publicity Agency has been taken up by the State Publicity Department and circulated to almost all the villages.

Dewan : CAPTAIN G. B. DESHMUKH.



BAHAWALPUR: HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, NUSRAT-I-JANG, SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZ-UL-MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-UD-DAULA, LT.-COL. NAWAB AL-HAJ SIR SADIQ MOHAMMED KHAN V. ABBASI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

Born : 1904. Succeeded in 1907. Educated : Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924. A member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) since 1933. A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921. Honorary Lt.-Colonel in the

21st. King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness visited Europe on several occasions since 1913, the last visit being in 1937 on an invitation to attend Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness was received by H.I.M. the King-Emperor on all occasions.

Bhawalpur is the largest Mohammeden State in the Punjab. His Highness is a direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo.

Heir : LT. SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI.

Area : 22,000 square miles. *Population :* 1,500,000.

Revenue : Rs. 1,50,00,000. *Salute :* 17 Guns.

Address : Sadiq-Garh-Palace.

CABINET.

Primē Minister :

RAIS-UL-WUZARA, ALIMARTABET R. M. CROFTON, ESQR., C.I.E., I.C.S.

P. W. & Revenue Minister :

ALIMARTABET F. ANDERSON, ESQR. C.S.I., C.I.E.

Home Minister :

RAFI-USH-SHAN, IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK, ALIMARTABET KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COLONEL MAQBOOL HASAN KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

Household Minister :

UMDAT-UL-UMARA, AMIN-UL-MULK ALIMARTABET SARDAR MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.

Minister for Education :

ALIMARTABET MAJOR SHAMSUDDIN MOHAMMAD, B.A.

Minister for War Purposes :

ALIMARTABET SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI.

BALASINOR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB BABI SHRI JAMIATKHANJI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Balasinor State.

Born: 10th November 1894.
Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915.

Educated: At Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, where he achieved the Diploma. Afterwards joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success. He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform. His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarati. He is also endowed with the natural gift of writing dramas and plays which are greatly admired in the province of Gujarat.



Married: First H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas: (1) H. H. Shri Sardar-Begum Saheba. (2) H. H. Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H. H. Shri Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the late Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to four daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi, who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. His Highness is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles. *Population:* 52,525 in 1931.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, presented an Ambulance Car and also made Cash Contributions.



BANGANAPALLE :
NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI
KHAN BAHADUR OF
BANGANAPALLE is the only
Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born : 9th November 1901.

Succeeded on 6th July 1922.

Education : St. George
Grammar School, Hyderabad
(Deccan); Newington Institute,
Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

Marriages : (1) In 1924 the
only daughter of his paternal
uncle (died in 1928). Two
children.

Heir-Apparent :
Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan
Bahadur, born 12th October
1925; and Sahebzadi Sultani
Begum, born 31st August 1927.
(2) In 1930 the present Begum
Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum

from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). Two
daughters : Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Pasha), born 20th
August 1936 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha, born 18th August 1938.

Recreation : Tennis, Billiards and Shikar. The Nawab Saheb
Bahadur has travelled widely in India, and has made pilgrimages to
the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Nawab Saheb
Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute : 9 guns. *Area of the State :* 275 square miles. *Popula-
tion :* 44,631 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue :* Rs. 4,14,582.

The State is rich in mineral resources; diamond deposits, also
copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful
and working conditions ideal," is the view expressed by geologists
about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond
mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain
is cholum. There is free medical aid and free education upto the
Lower Secondary grade.

While placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Govern-
ment, the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the War
Fund and Rs. 10,450-11-3 being the sum contributed by officials and
the public. Further efforts are being made to collect contributions
from the public. In response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal, 178
trinkets have so far been sent to the Mint Master, Bombay.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR M. S. MANDANNA; *Chief Judge :* R. SVARAMAKRISHNAN, ESQ.,
I.C.S.; *Civil and Sessions Judge :* MR. M. NAJMUDDIN, M.A., B.L.; *Munsif-Magistrate :*
KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHEB; *Development Officer :* HYDER BEG SAHEB; *State Prosecutor
and Pleader :* MR. M. C. THINMA REDDY, BAR-AT-LAW; *Adviser, Banganapalle State Police :*
RAO BAHADUR P. K. MONAPPA, B.A.; *Chief Police Officer :* KHAJA MIAH SAHEB; *Revenue
Officer :* SYED IMAM SAHEB; *Officer, P. W. D. :* MR. A. SUBBA RAO; *Educational Officer :*
B. NARASIMHAN; *Forest Officer :* G. TALAHAND KHAN; *Superintendent, Dewan's Office :* A.
RAJA RAO.

BANSWARA: H I S
HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-
RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI
SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,
(1933) of Banswara.

Born: 15th July 1888.

Succeeded: 8th January 1914.
Invested with full ruling powers
in March 1914. Descended from
the eldest branch of the premier
clan of Shishodia Rajputs now
ruling in Mewar, and is twenty-
first in descent from Maharawal
Jagmal Singhji, who founded
Banswara in 1527 A.D.

Educated at the Mayo College,
Ajmer. *Married.*

Hereditary Salute: 15 guns.

His Highness is a member of
the Chamber of Princes. His
Highness has proved himself

to be a wise and efficient Ruler and his practical knowledge of the
work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in
its progress, which has been manifested by the increase of the State
revenue and the general well-being of the people. On the outbreak of
the War in 1939 His Highness offered his personal services and placed
the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the
King-Emperor. This offer was highly appreciated by His Majesty.

There has been all round progress in the State: The
Legislative Council has been enlarged to consist of 34 members
with non-official majority, Municipality reorganised with non-official
elected majority, the Primary School improved with additional staff,
buildings and equipment, a large High School building has been con-
structed, a new Municipal park, electric lights, a modern Hospital, road
extension, Telephone system at Police Stations, and excellent Clubs
for Officers and Jagirdars and leading citizens.

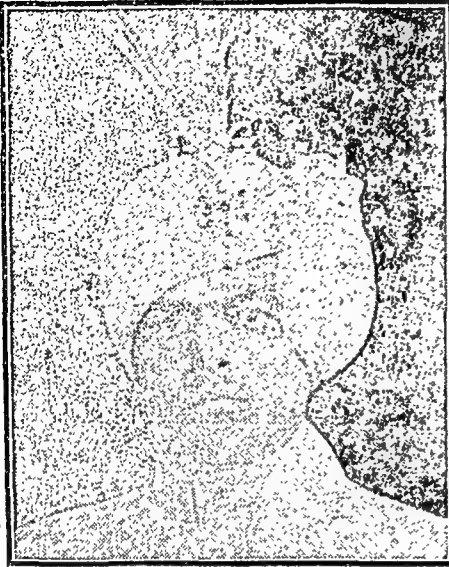
Recreations: Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, etc.

Heir-apparent: MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI CHANDRAVEER
SINGHJI, born in 1909. *Second Son:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI
NARPAT SINGHJI, born in May 1921. *Area of State:* 1,946 square miles.
Population: 299,913. *Revenue:* 8 lacs. *Infantry:* Prithwi Rifles.
Banswara, the southernmost State in Rajputana, has been described
as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, especially just after the
rains. The State is believed to be rich in minerals, and has been twice
surveyed and settled. Another revision of the Settlement is going on.
The State has many archaeological relics and considerable fertile soil.
Capital: Banswara 65 miles from Dohad on B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Regular Motor Service between Dohad and Banswara.

The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with
the assistance of a Diwan. *Diwan:* MAHARAJ LAL SINGH. *Private
Secretary to His Highness:* MAHARAJ CHHATRA SINGH.





B AONI: HIS HIGHNESS, AZAM-UL-UMARA, IFTIKHAR-UD-DAULAH, IMAD-UL-MULK, SAHIB-E-JAH, MIHIN SARDAR, NAWAB MIR MOHAMMAD MUSHTAQ-UL-HASAN KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, SAJDAR JUNG, Ruler of Baoni State. The ruling family of Baoni are Syeds and come from the famous Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Born : February 7, 1896.

Succeeded to the Gadi : October 28, 1911. Invested with Ruling Powers on February 7, 1918 and with full Ruling Powers, March 1921.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmere, and the Daly College, Indore.

Married : First, in March 1917, the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Kunjpura (Dist. Karnal, Punjab), and after her death in 1930, His Highness married a daughter of H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Maler Kotla State, in November 1931. His Highness has two sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent : Major Nawabzada Syed Mohammad Mumtazul Hasan Khan Saheb Bahadur : Born on June 4, 1935, at Simla.

Since the creation of the State of Baoni by Nawab Imadul Mulk Mir Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung Bahadur, during the 18th century, perfect loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown and staunch devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 and the Great War of 1914-18 have been the landmarks of the history of the family.

Area of State : 121 square miles.

Population (1941 Census) : 25,256.

Revenue (1940-41) : Rs. 2,25,000.

Salute : Permanent 11 Guns.

His Highness is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Dewan : MAULVI SYED MOHAMMAD ABDUL WASE, L.Ag. (Retd.), U.P.C.S.

Private Secretary to H. H. : MAJOR MIAN ATA-UR-RAHMAN, B.A. A. D. C. to H. H. and 2nd in Command, State Forces : CAPTAIN SYED KHALIL HUSAIN, B.A.

Sessions & Civil Judge : M. AFTAB AHMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B., B.T.

Distt. Magistrate : M. FARIDUDDIN AHMAD KHAN, B.A., LL.B.

Forest Officer : SAHIBZADA BADR-E-ALAM.

BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAOOL
SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI,
K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born : 10th July 1886.

Educated : At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot; Imperial
Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,
and in England.

Married : In 1905 Shrimant
Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter
of His late Highness the
Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 Shrimant Dilhar-
kunverba Saheb, a niece of His
late Highness the Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 28th
February 1908. Assumed full
Ruling Powers in May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders
during the Great European War
(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Son : CAPTAIN (Hon.) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandsons : MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI (Heir-apparent) AND
MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any
other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas
of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area : 813 square miles. *Population* : 189,206. *Salute* : Permanent 9;
Personal 11. *Recreation* : Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the dis-
posal of His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the War;
has made an annual contribution of Rs. 25,000; Rs. 5,000 to the Red
Cross Fund; has also subscribed Defence Bonds of the value of
Rs. 1,20,200 and has generously contributed to various other funds
connected with the War. The State Troops are serving with H. M.'s
Forces.



ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan : DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

Judge, Huzur Court : RAO BAHADUR GOVINDBHAI H. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

Raj-Kharch Officer : CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIASINH. *Sar*
Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate : U. J. SHAH, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate : M. V. SHETH, Esq.

Medical Department : DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.,
F.C.P.S. *Electrical Department* : M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London).

P. W. Department : C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. *Education*
Department : G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T. *Banking Department* :
CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq. *Police Superintendent* : MR. M. L. CHOWHAN.



BARODA: HIS HIGHNESS
 FARZAND-I-KHĀS-I-
 DOWLAT-I-Englishia
 M a h a r a j a Pratapsingh
 Gaekwad, Sena Khās Khel
 Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,
 LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Born: June 29, 1908.
Ascended the Gadi: on 7th
 February 1939.

Educated: Baroda College,
 Baroda, and Deccan College,
 Poona.

Married: In 1929, Shrimant
 Soubhagyavati Shantadevi
 Saheb, daughter of Shrimant
 Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade
 Hasurkar of Kolhapur.

Recreation: Polo, tennis, cricket.
Address: Laxmi Vilas Palace,
 Baroda.

Heir-Apparent: Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsingh Gaekwad (aged 12 years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, K.C.I.E.

COUNCILLORS.

- (1) MR. B. A. GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
- (2) MR. MOTILAL CHHOTALAL DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
- (3) MR. S. V. MUKERJEA, B.A. (Oxon.).

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

His Highness' contributions: £100,000 for a squadron of fighters presented to H. M. the King Emperor. £50,000 for a trawler for Mine Sweeping & Submarine Detection. £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund, London. £100 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for relief of distress in Greece. Rs. 25,00,000 invested in interest free defence bonds. Rs. 34,85,000 invested in 3 per cent. Defence Loan. Rs. 2,000 donated to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund. Rs. 10,000 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund from H. H. the Maharani Saheb. Rs. 20,755 towards H. E. the Governor of Bombay's War Gifts Fund. Rs. 500 for a Gujarat States Agency plane.

The Baroda War Gifts and Loan Committee have contributed Rs. 22,235 for the purchase of five ambulance cars, the cost of one of these being borne by the Ladies' sub-committee. Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of five armoured carriers. Rs. 1,000 towards the sports fund for the No. 57 (B & K States) G. P. Transport Company. Rs. 800 towards the Silver Trinket Fund started by H. E. Lady Linlithgow, by the Ladies' Central Committee. Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society (Baroda State branch). Rs. 1,27,000 have been collected for war gifts fund. Over Rs. 42,76,000 have been invested by business houses and others in 3% Defence Bonds.

BARWANI: HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI DEVISINGHI, RANA of Barwani (Minor), Central India.

Born: On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

His Highness is at present receiving Administrative Training.

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Population: 1,76,632.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President:

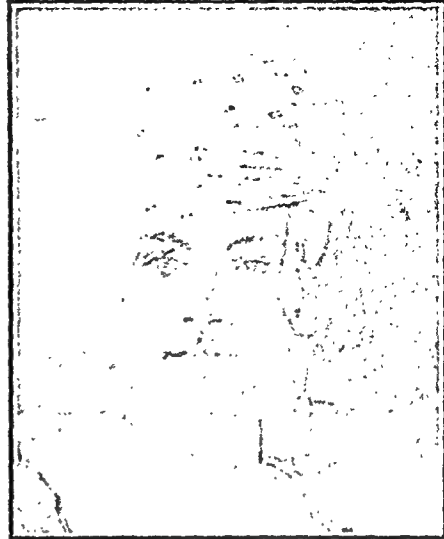
RAI BAHADUR PANDIT A. K. KAUL, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Revenue Member:

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member:

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.





BENARES: H. H. MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), the present Ruler of Benares.
 Born: on 5th November, 1927.
 Succeeded: April 5, 1939.

H. H. the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration.

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor

Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the *Gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was mal-administration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State. The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, viz., Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar. H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, though a minor, is very anxious to see the successful end of the present war in favour of the British nation. The Council of Administration, Benares State, have, therefore, purchased Defence Bonds and Postal Saving Certificates worth Rs. 1,08,900 and have also invested nearly Rs. 30,331-3-3 in subscription to H. E. the Viceroy's War-Purposes Fund. Efforts are in progress for the formation of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State. The officers and officials of the State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund.

BHADARWA: SHRIMANT (NAMDAR) THAKORE SAHEB SHREE NATVER-SINHJI RANJITSINHJI, Ruler of Bhadarwa.

Born: 19th November 1903.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 26th April 1935 and formally invested with powers on 7th October 1935.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Area:* 27 square miles, excluding several Wantas in the Baroda State.

Population: 13,520. (Excluding Wanta Population).

Revenue: Rs. 1,14,000

Married on 14th December 1930, Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar).

The State enjoys full Civil powers, and in Criminal matters up to 7 years R. I. and fine up to

Rs. 10,000. The Ruler is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Survey settlement has been introduced, and farmers are given rights over the lands. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is, with necessary modifications, applied to the State with a view to giving relief to farmers. Education and Medical relief are free throughout the State. The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State. The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been introduced in the State. The State Police Force has been thoroughly reorganised, and arrangements have been made to train it by qualified and efficient hands. There is one middle school in the capital. The capital is supplied with electricity and pipe water. The State maintains an adequate and efficient staff. A sanitary board has been established in the Capital for public sanitation and street lighting.

War Services: During the last Great War, the State sent several recruits, and contributed liberally to the various war funds. The State has always been loyal to the benign British Government, and the present Rana Saheb has steadfastly adhered to his family tradition. The Rana Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the crown, on the outbreak of the present War. He has up till now contributed Rs. 10,000 in cash, and has sanctioned a monthly contribution of Rs. 200 towards the War Purposes Fund, till the successful termination of the War. He has also given 459 tolas of Silver to H.E. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. He was a Patron, and made a donation of Rs. 251 to the Grand Fete organised by the Gujarat Agency, and Baroda Cantonment, for the War Purposes Fund.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Karkari: Mr. Janardanray M. Vachharajani. *High Court Pleader, Nyayaishik and Magistrate:* Mr. Shantilal N. Jalundhwala, B.Sc., LL.B. *Medical Officer:* Dr. Babubhai B. Patel, M.B.B.S.

Address: BHADARWA (Rewa Kantha) in Baroda (R.M.S.)





BHARATPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR BAHADUR JUNG, the present ruler of Bharatpur.

Born: 1st December, 1918. He had three brothers and three sisters of whom two brothers and two sisters are now alive. His Highness the Maharaja and his brothers received their education in England under the guardianship of Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service. The two sisters were married in 1933 and 1935 during the period of Minority Administration which lasted from 1929 to 1939.

His Highness the Maharaja returned to India in 1936 and having received administrative training in the State received ruling powers in October, 1939. He married the youngest sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 18th June, 1941.

The State is now administered by a Council of which His Highness is the President, assisted by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., an officer of the Political Department, as Vice-President and Dewan, and the following Ministers:—

Revenue Minister: RAI BAHADUR RAM LAL BATRA, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S.

Minister for Education, Health and Local Bodies: COL. SAMPAT SINGH, O.B.E.

Home Minister: LT.-COL. CHAUDHRY GHAMANDI SINGH.

Judicial Minister: KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI ABDUL HALIM, B.A., LL.B.

In addition, there are three Secretaries and one Registrar of the Secretariat and Personal Assistant to Dewan:—

Chief Engineer and P.W.D. Secretary: MR. H. N. JOARDAR, B.E., A.M.I.E., C.E.

Accountant General and Financial Secretary: CHAUBEY YAD RAM, B.A.

Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja: PT. CHANDRA SHEKHAR. Registrar, Secretariat and P. A. to Dewan: LALA CHHOTAY LAL.

Area of the State: 1,972 square miles.

Population: 5,75,625.

Salute: 19 guns.

Average revenue: 32,20,000.

BHAVNAGAR: LT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHIJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born: 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sejakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated: Harrow, England.

Married: In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHIJI.

Second Son: KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHIJI.

Area of the State: 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,00,31,778 including Railway.

Population (1941): 6,18,429.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are—

1. A fixed privy purse for His Highness.
2. The separation of Judicial from Executive functions.
3. Decentralisation of authority.

A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly), consisting of 55 members of which the Dewan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official members is appointed on the Executive.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Mukhya Dewan: MR. ANANTRAI P. PATTANI, M.A. (Caretaker)

Naib Dewan: MR. NATAVARLAL M. SURATI, B.A., LL.B.

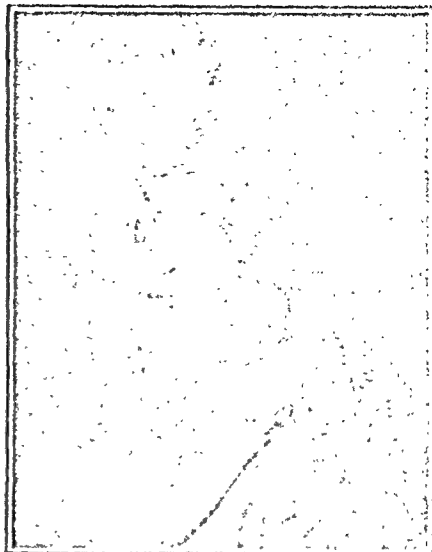
Judicial Assistant: MR. BHASKARRAO V. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

Personal Assistant: MR. HARGOVIND MANISHANKER TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Educational Assistant: MR. HARGOVIND KALIDAS MEHTA.

Salute: 13 guns.

Capital Town: Bhavnagar.





BHOPAL: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926, when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. He was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and attended

the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reform in India.

In the game of polo His Highness is well known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, which works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through popular constituencies.

Bhopal is notable as the principal Islamic State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing in industry.

In the present conflict as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments, and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American Securities amounting to over £70,000 has been accepted by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Flight of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been trebled. It now accounts for no less than 35 per cent. of the total revenues of the State. The 20th (Bhopal) Field Ambulance, a hospital unit equipped on a first class scale and the Sultania Infantry are already in the field.

The latter has been replaced by another unit, while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit has received its initial training and is now on active service.

In March 1941, His Highness visited the Middle Eastern front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field, and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of Keren in Eritrea.

Besides two convalescent homes at Bhopal and Mussooree equipped at considerable cost, most of the important buildings in the State have been converted to military use. A comprehensive scheme of internal security embracing the organisation of a volunteer reserve for police and the formation of a new battalion which replaces the Sultania Infantry is designed to relieve the British Military Command of the obligation to maintain the internal tranquillity of the State. An aerodrome somewhere in the state laid two years ago has experienced further expansion to serve as an important link in aerial communications. Every possible expedient is being tried to make the State's contribution adequate to a total war effort. Several non-official committees including woman organizations are in charge of soldiers' welfare work whose family needs are especially attended to. The Command Staff of the Bhopal State Forces has been re-organised and arrangements are under way to mechanise a portion of the army.

A new department under the direct supervision of the Ruler has taken over charge of civil defence; accommodation on a vast scale is made for hospitals for which school and other buildings have been requisitioned; regular classes are held at several centres in the city to initiate the people in defence services of which the A. R. P. and First Aid sections are already highly advanced. Bhopal has been the first to organise its National War Front. After a preliminary organisation in the city, the ramifications of the movement are being steadily inter-knitted into a scheme of wide rural publicity.

Salute : 19 guns. (21 guns within the State). *Area* : 7,000 sq. miles. *Population* : about 800,000. *Heiress-Apparent* : The Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawabzadi Abida Sultan, Bahadur. Other daughters of His Highness : Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department. *Members* : A. M. Mushir-al-Mulk Ali Qadr Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi (Political); on temporary deputation to H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa; A. M. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Education and Robkarikhas); A. M. Amin-ul-Mulk Walaqadr Mr. Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice, Commerce and Industry, P.W.D. and Publicity Bureau); A. M. K. F. Hayder (in-charge of Finance).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C.I., G.C.S.I., etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born : On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurwai, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deori Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development. She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail, in the exigencies of war services, the presence of His Highness in the field. At present, all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative.

STATE CABINET.

President : Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba. *Members :* A. M. Sir Joseph William Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., C.I.E., Economic Adviser to His Highness; A. M. Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, Kt., Political Adviser to His Highness the Nawab; and A. M. Nasir-ul-Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister-in-Attendance to His Highness.

BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAO
RAJA SIR ISHWARI SINGHI
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., MAHARAO
RAJA OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gadi on 8th
August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh, was
educated at the Mayo College,
Ajmer. In April, 1938, the
Maharaj Kumar married the
eldest daughter of His Highness
the Maharaja of Rutlam and a
son was born on 13th September
1939.

His Highness is the head of the
Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs
and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of
Rajputana.

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interest-
ing towns in Rajputana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. *Population in 1941:* 2,49,374.

Revenue: Between 15 lakhs and 16 lakhs.

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 72,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan & Finance Minister: A. W. ROBERTSON, ESQ., O.B.E.,
D.F.C.

Judicial Minister: PT. DEOKINANDAN CHATURVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

General Minister: RAI SAHEB DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

Revenue Minister: *Vacant.

Home Minister: SOHANLAL R. JAMARIA.

Minister-in-Waiting: MAHARAJA SHEO NATH SINGH

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Princely Judge: PT. JAGMOHAN NATH TIKER, B.A., LL.B.

Inspector General of Police & Military: MR. G. T. BIER.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BHAFI LAL BHARGAVA.

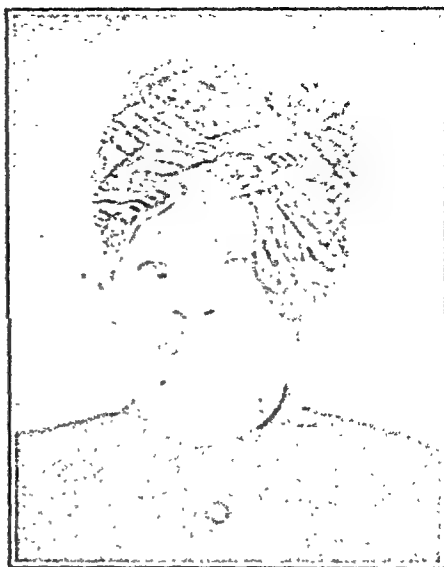
Superintendent of Customs, Excise & Forests: TRAKER MAHIPAL
SINGH.

Executive Engineer: MR. P. G. ACHARYA (OFFG.).

Revenue Commissioner: PANDIT RAM DUTT SHARMA, M.A.,
LL.B. (OFFG.)

Secretary Council: B. KEDAR MAL KARRA.

Sessions Judge: PANDIT DURGA SHANKAR DAVE, B.A., LL.B.





BIKANER: GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the present Ruler of Bikaner. A fine type of Rathore Rajput, he affords an admirable example of what modern training can do for an Indian Prince. He is the twenty-first Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A.D., and is worthily upholding the traditions of the illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty-one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it had proved to

be so for the Bikaner State, because the Maharajah has not only brought it to a pitch of efficiency and prosperity, but in his time Bikaner has ranked among the foremost progressive States of India and proved to the World what pillars of strength the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness' Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born : On 13th October 1880.

Ascended the Throne on 31st August 1887 and assumed full ruling powers in 1898.

Education : In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer, studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

Services : His Highness represented the Indian States at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and in Peace Conference held in 1919; was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries, Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet; received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924; was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1930; represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference, 1930; and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

State Administration : In regard to the enlightened and modern nature of the Bikaner administration the narration of the following facts should be sufficient to establish its pre-eminence not only in Rajputana but in the whole of Northern India :—

Judiciary : (a) Bikaner was the first state in N. India to establish a Chief Court in 1910. (b) It was also the first State to raise the Chief Court to the status of a High Court in 1922 and to give to the Judiciary complete independence and to separate effectively the Judiciary from the Executive.

Elective Institutions : (a) It was the first State in Rajputana (and so far the only one) to establish in 1913 a Legislative Assembly with an elected majority with wide powers of interpellation, discussion of Budget, etc. (b) Local Self-Government is firmly established in the State, every Nizamat having a District Board and practically every town with a population of over 5,000 and some even with less a Municipality. All Municipalities outside the Capital have elected Presidents.

Education : (a) Education is free in the State. Compulsory Primary Education is in force in the Capital as well as in 5 District Municipalities. Besides a College teaching up to M.A. Classes, there are no less than 10 High Schools, 3 Middle Schools and 126 Primary Schools in the State. (b). Special attention is devoted to girls' education and there is in the Capital an institution which is unique at least in Rajputana for the education and training of Kumaries of Nobles' families under strict *purdah* arrangements which owes its existence to the interest and initiative of Her Highness the Maharani, C.I. (c) A Montessori School for children of both sexes has also been established. (d) The expenditure on education has gone up by 2,156.2 per cent. during the last 40 years.

Medical Services : (a) So far as Medical Services are concerned, Bikaner enjoys an enviable reputation. The two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals, one for Men and the other for Women and Children, costing approximately 16½ lakhs, have deservedly become centres of higher medical treatment for people belonging to adjoining States and British territory and even distant parts of India. Every branch of medical relief is in charge of Specialists—expert and highly skilled Physicians, Surgeons, Oto-laryngologist, Radiologist, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Bacteriologist, Pathologist and Dentist—and there are arrangements for the most up-to-date treatment by blood transfusion, X-Ray, deep-ray therapy, radium, etc. There is a separate well-equipped Tuberculosis Hospital. (b) In the Districts first class Hospitals exist, and there are no less than 45 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the City. (c) The expenditure on Medical Services has gone up by 1,438.5 per cent. during the last 40 years.

Revenue : Gang Canal—(a) The main irrigation in the State is through the Gang Canal. It was the cherished dream of His Highness from 1809-1900 at the time of great Famine to secure irrigation for his State, and in 1905-06 the Project was mooted for harnessing the waters of the Sutlej to irrigate the northern portion of the State. After protracted negotiations during which over 20 schemes were discussed, an agreement was reached in 1920 between the Punjab, Bikaner and Bahawalpur Governments to carry out this scheme which was designed to irrigate 6,20,000 acres in the north-west of the State. The Canal was opened on the 20th October 1927 by Lord Irwin. (b) The undertaking was one of exceptional difficulty. 57.7 miles of Main Canal and 10 miles of feeder in the old Ghaggar bed had to be

lined with concrete at a cost of about Rs.83 lakhs. Railway communications 157 miles in length, to open up the Canal irrigated area, had to be built involving very heavy additional outlay. (c) The following facts about the Canal are outstanding—

- (1) It is by far the longest concrete lined Canal in the world.
- (2) The length of the Main Canal from Ferozepore Head Works to Shivpur in the Bikaner State is 84.7 miles while the feeder and the distributaries are 853.7 miles long.
- (3) The cost of construction of the Canal alone amounted to Rs. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores.
- (4) Other expenditure connected with the Canal Colony, like development of Railways, etc., amounted to Rs.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.
- (5) Much of this total expenditure of three crores and ten lakhs of rupees has been met from the State Revenues or loans raised in the State.
- (6) Lands were sold on conditions previously advertised, which were more advantageous than conditions prevailing in the Punjab.
- (7) The population of the Colony has risen from 28,957 in 1921 to 1,46,259 in 1931 or an increase of 405 per cent. and to 2,63,404 in 1941 or a further increase of 81 per cent.
- (8) The production of wheat and sugarcane has during this period increased from 2,935 and 16 Bighas respectively in the year 1928 to 51,888 and 11,073 Bighas respectively in the year 1939.

Bhakra Dam : There is a very extensive area in the North in the Hanumangarh, Nohar and Bhadra Tehsils, which would also be irrigated when the Bhakra Dam Project is put into effect. According to the present project, the gross area likely to benefit under this scheme in the State extends to 12,05,600 acres. The States' share of the cost of this project is estimated at about Rs.8 crores. Should this scheme materialise, practically the whole northern area of the State would come under irrigation.

Occupancy Rights : Recently a most far-reaching reform in the revenue administration of the State has been launched for the grant of Occupancy Rights to cultivators throughout the State with powers of alienation and mortgage. In the Canal area full proprietary rights have been given to the colonists and to the old settlers.

Railway : The Bikaner State Railway now extends to 883.03 miles and the capital invested amounts to more than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores, including a Capital outlay of Rs.20 lakhs on its own Workshops.

Census : The population of the State according to the Census of 1941 is 12,92,938. This gives an increase of 38.1 per cent. over the figure of 9,36,218 recorded in 1931. Even the 1931 Census had recorded an increase of 41.9 per cent. over the Census of 1921.

Privy Purse and Civil List : (a) His Highness the Maharaja is one of the first Indian Princes, who shortly after his coming of age, and of his own free will and accord, introduced, as long ago as in 1902, the system of having a separate and well-defined civil list and privy purse on modern lines and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State. (b) His Highness has now decided

that allotment to his privy purse and civil list shall not exceed 9 per cent. of the ordinary revenue of the State and that in no case the amount drawn for the privy purse and the civil list will exceed the sum of Rs.20,00,000 a year.

Nation-Building Deptts. : His Highness has publicly announced that as far as practicable no less than 10 per cent. of the total revenues of the State will every year be spent on the Nation-Building Departments. As it is, the expenditure on Beneficent Departments has increased from Rs.1,30,938 in 1898-99 when His Highness came of age to Rs. 17,43,000 in 1941-42, which represents a sum of over 11 per cent. of the total Ordinary Receipts of the State.

His Highness has recently at a Durbar given a solemn pledge even on behalf of his successors that the progressive character of the administration and the rights and liberties which His Highness' subjects enjoy will be maintained for all time. In a Proclamation dated the 23rd October 1941 His Highness announced that the following 8 principles of good government will as heretofore be scrupulously adhered to by himself and his successors—

- (1) Reign of law, including certainty of law ; and the recognition of the equality of all the subjects of the State, high or low, before the law ;
- (2) Security and protection of life and property and of rights and individual liberty ;
- (3) Independence of a competent and trained Judiciary and the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals and between individuals and the State ;
- (4) Financial credit and stability ;
- (5) Efficiency and continuity of administration ;
- (6) Clear demarcation of State expenditure and the personal expenditure of the Ruler and a definite and fixed percentage of the ordinary revenues of the State as the civil list of the Ruler, sufficient to meet his personal expenses and to maintain his position and dignity ;
- (7) Utilisation of as large a proportion as possible of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people and especially in what are known as nation-building activities and beneficent departments ; and
- (8) Beneficent Rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects of the State and the increasing association, as circumstances and local conditions permit, of the people with the Government through the Legislative Assembly, Local Boards and other elective Institutions.

Salutes : Personal 19. Permanent 17. Local 19.

Area : 23,317 sq. miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 6th largest of all the Indian States excluding Kalat and the second largest in Rajputana.

Revenue : Ordinary Rs.1,58,11,000. Capital and Extra-Ordinary Rs.20,50,000. Total Rs.1,78,67,000. (Estimates for 1941-42).



CAMBAY : HIS HIGHNESS
NAJAM-UD-DAULAH
MUMTAZ-UL-MULK
MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSSAIN YAWAR KHAN
BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay
(a first class State with powers
to try capital offences) is a
Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the
Najam-e-Sani Family of Persia.

Born ? 16th May 1911.

*Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st
January 1915. Ascended 13th
December 1930 with full powers.*

*Educated : At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent
a year in Europe accompanied
by his tutor and companion.*

Area of the State : 392 sq. miles.

Population : 96,501 (Census 1941).

Revenue : Rs. 8,70,454 (on the average of the last five years).

Salute : 11 guns.

*Heir-apparent : Nawabzada Mirza Mohammad Jafar Ali Khan,
born on 15th October 1936.*

Political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, Baroda. His Highness has prescribed a Schedule of subjects in which His Highness has plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations with the Dewan.

Capital : Cambay with a population of 34,948 stands at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The historically important buildings are the Lal Bagh where it is said the forces of the Mogul Emperor Akbar stayed when he visited Cambay; the Kothi, where the East India Company established a factory in the year 1613 & the site known as Dil Khush, where now stands the Muslim Hostel, the country seat of the then Nawab of Cambay. It was built in 1802 and planned and executed by Col. C. Reynolds, Surveyor-General of Western India.

Principal reforms existing in the State :—

(1) All services pensionable, (2) Extension of the survey and settlement to every village in the State, (3) Primary Education & Medical Relief free, (4) Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows & the destitute, (5) Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness.

Industries.—The State has a Textile Mill & two Match Factories.

Besides, the dressing of cornelian and agate and some precious stones is done.

Dewan :

S. P. MUSHRAN, Esq., M.Sc., Dewan, Cambay State.

Sar Nyayadhish :

M. K. REGE, ESQUIRE, M.A., LL.B.

CHAMBA: HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor), is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

Born: On 8th December, 1924.

Succeeded his father on 7th December, 1935.

Being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.



Area of the State: 3,127 square miles.

Population: 1,68,938.

Revenue: Rs. 10,26,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

Council of Administration appointed by Government to carry on the Minority Administration.

President:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. STRONG, C.I.E.

Vice-President:

DIWAN BAHADUR MADHO RAM.

Revenue Member:

RAI SAHIB RAGHUBIR SINGH, P.C.S. (Retired).

Judiciary is separate from the Executive.

RAI BAHADUR GHANSHYAM DASS, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., (Retired) is the Chief Judge.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

Address: Chamba, Punjab.



CHHOTA-UDEPUR:
H. H. MAHARAWAL
SHRI NATWARSINHJI
FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-
Udepur State in Gujarat.

Born: 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On 29th
August 1923. Was invested with
full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated: At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1927, Shri Pad-
makunver Basaheb, the daugh-
ter of His late Highness The
Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla,
and after her demise married
on the 5th December 1928,
Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb
daughter of H.H. The Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Cham-
ber of Princes in his own right.

Heir-apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI
VIRENDRASINHJI, born on 24th October 1937.

Area of the State: 890.34 square miles. *Population:* 162,145.

Gross Revenue: Rs. 13,36,371. *Salute:* 9 guns.

Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Royal W. I. Turf Club,
Bombay; British Union Club, London; S.F. Gymkhana, Chhota-Udepur;
The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Recreation: Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute: The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja
Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates
of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese and marble mines in the State. The State
owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the
Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric
and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

Immediately on the declaration of War, His Highness placed at
the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources
of the State. *Contributions:* Since the out-break of War, the
following contributions have been sent from the State:—Rs. 830 to
the Indian Red Cross Society. Rs. 54,746 to H. E. the Viceroy's War
Purposes Fund. Rs. 7,000 to the Gujarat States' Spitfire Plane Fund.
Rs. 500 to Baroda Residency War Fete Fund. Rs. 375 Miscellaneous
Funds. Rs. 2,60,050 Defence loans. Rs. 7,100 Defence Saving Certi-
ficates. Rs. 500 to Amenities Fund. Central and Taluka War
Committees have been formed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Commanding Officer: MAJOR MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, *Military Force.* *Dewan:* RAO
BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A. *Personal Asstt. to the Dewan:* K. S. PRAKRAMSINHJI,
B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. *High Court Judge:* MR. L. C. SHETH, B.A., LL.B. *Revenue*
Officer: MR. K. N. PANIMAGALORE, B.A., LL.B. *Dist. & Sessions Judge:* MR. C. G. DESAI,
B.A., LL.B. *First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish:* MR. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B.,
B.Com., F.R.E.S. *Superintendent of Police:* K. S. RAISINHJI C. CHOWAN. *Chief Medical Officer*
and Jail Supdt.: DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dublin), Z.U. (Vienna).

CHITRAL : MAJOR H. H. MEHTAR SIR MOHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born : 29th September 1897.

Nationality : The Chitral dynasty traces their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub, the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

Educated : First privately and then in the Islamia College, Peshawar, where he received the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B.A. examination. His Highness also had military training and was attached as Hon. Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles, 6th Battalion, from 1926 to 1931. His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the *Gadi*. His Highness is officially styled as "Mehtar" but his own subjects address him as "Badashah".

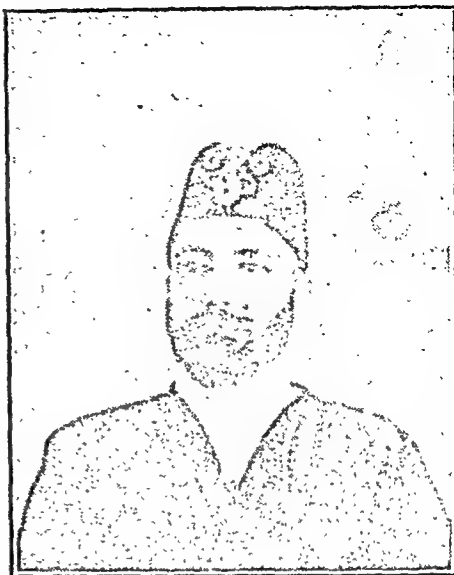
The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces, His Highness commanded the Chitral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in Government despatches. In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully, and the Government on his request granted 1,000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon. Lieutenant in the Indian Army. In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing the British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans. In January 1934 His Highness was made an Hon. Captain. In 1940 His Highness was promoted to Honorary Majorship in the Indian Army.

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses. His Highness has written a book of more than 2,000 Persian verses on the bearings of the Theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam, which has been published.

Salute : 11 guns. *Area of the State :* 4,000 sq. miles.

State Forces : H. H. maintains a Body-Guard of four thousand men.

Address : Chitral, N.W.F.P.





COCHIN: H. H. SRI
KERALA VARMA, Maha-
raja of Cochin State.

Born : 29th Vrischigam,
1039 M. E.

Educated : Privately.

Ascended the Musnad : 13th
April, 1941.

Heir : H. H. Ravi Varma,
Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian
State lying in the South-west
corner of India.

Salute : 17 guns.

Area : 1,480 sq. miles.

Population : 1,422,875.

A substantial measure of
responsible government has

been introduced in Cochin. The Government of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects' and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature appointed under the Government of Cochin Act in relation to 'transferred subjects.' A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted.

In point of education the State takes the first place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 53 High Schools, 130 Lower Secondary Schools and 532 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities, three Town Councils and 84 Panchayats in the villages.

A contribution of Rs. 1 lakh for War Purposes Fund and Rs. 2,000 each for Red Cross and St. Dunstan's has been made. A contribution of Rs. 20,000 representing the savings-effected in the expenditure for the Installation of H. H. the Maharaja has also been made towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Fund. Besides, the State has offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 every month to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the entire duration of the War. Rs. 10,000 per mensem are being given from August 1940 onwards. A committee to collect funds from the public in aid of War Purposes is at work, and it has already collected over a lakh of rupees. A sum of about Rs. 93,500 has already been paid from the collections made by this committee.

Diwan : A. F. W. Dixon, Esq., C.I.E. I.C.S.

Minister : Mr. T. K. Nayar.

COOCH BEHAR: His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN
BHUP BAHADUR.

Born: 15th December 1915.
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
20th December 1922. Educated
at Harrow and Trinity Hall,
Cambridge. His Highness was
invested with full Ruling Powers
on 6th April 1936.

Area of the State: 1,318.35 sq.
miles. Population: 6,39,898.

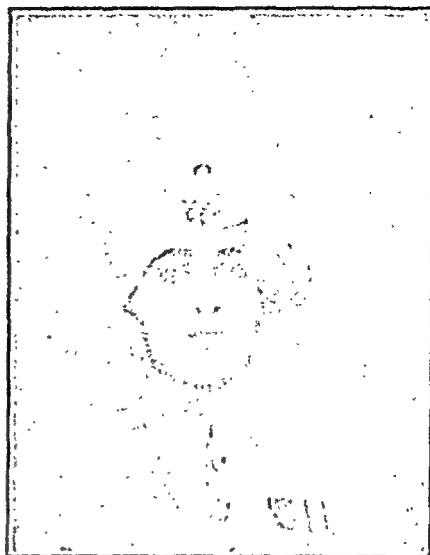
Revenue: About Rs. 38½ lakhs.

Permanent Salute: 13 guns.

RULING FAMILY.

Mother: Her Highness The
Maharani Saheba, daughter of
His late Highness the Maharaja
Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Brother: Maharajkumar Indrajit-
tendra Narayan. Sisters: Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Menaka Devi and
Her Highness Gayatri Devi of Jaipur.



WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the last Great War all the resources of the State were placed
at the disposal of Government and the then Ruler's brother Prince
Hitendra Narayan joined the fighting forces in France. In the pre-
sent war His Highness has placed his personal services and the resour-
ces of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and has contributed
Rs. 85,000 to date. Further contributions are under consideration.
War Bonds of about 3 lacs have also been purchased.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR.

Chief Minister: DEWAN BAHADUR R. SUBBAYYA NAIDU. Ministers:
RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.),
Revenue Minister. RAI CHOWDURI S. K. CHAKRAVARTY, M.A.,
Education & Development Minister (representing the non-official
group of the Legislative Council to whom he is responsible).

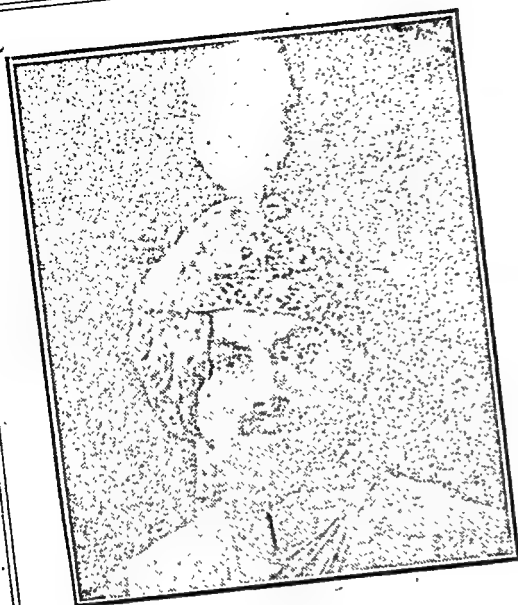
HIGH COURT.

RAI SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT BAHADUR, B.L., District & Sessions
Judge, Bengal (Retd.), Chief Judge. RAI SAHIB U. N. DUTT, B. L.,
Puisne Judge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

All the members of the State Council, with the following Additional Members repre-
senting different interests in the State. In view of the general constitutional development
in India as a whole His Highness has been pleased to increase the number of the non-
official members to provide for a non-official majority.

RAI S. C. DUTT BAHADUR, B. L., District & Sessions Judge, District Court, Dibrugarh,
Sergeant C. Ghosh, M.A., J. L. Das, Esq., M. L. P. Bhattacharya, B.A. (Retd.), Dewan
Chandrupriyadarshini Devi (Chief Minister). RAI SAHIB SUBBAYYA NAIDU, B.A.,
M.A., B.L. (Chief Minister). RAI CHOWDURI S. K. CHAKRAVARTY, M.A. (Minister). RAI
KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.), Revenue Minister. RAI
SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT BAHADUR, B.L., District & Sessions Judge, Bengal (Retd.), Chief Judge. RAI
SAHIB U. N. DUTT, B. L., Puisne Judge. MAULVI MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, M.A., District Judge, Dibrugarh. MAULVI
DIN CHANDRA ALI KHAN (Minister). MAULVI MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, M.A., District Judge, Dibrugarh.



DASPALLA: RAJA BAHADUR KISHORE CHANDRA DEO BHANJ, Ruler of Daspalla State, E. S. A.

Born: on the 16th April, 1908.

Ascended the Gadi: on the 11th December 1913. Invested with ruling powers on the 3rd March 1930.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P. and passed the Diploma Examination in 1927. Then received administrative training as an Hony. Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in the Raipur District, and final training in the State.

Married—6th February 1931, the sister of the Ruler of

Bamra State. *Heir-apparent*: Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj, born in 1932.

The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred in 1941.

Member—Standing Committee, Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency; Managing Committee, Rajkumar College, Raipur; Vice-President, Old Boys Association, Rajkumar College, Raipur; Member, Chamber of Princes, Delhi.

Recreations—Riding and Photography. *Area*—568 sq. miles.
Capital—Kunjaban Garh.

Daspalla proper pays no tribute to the Government having helped the Honourable East India Company in a battle fought in the State, but a small tribute of Rs.661-7-11 is paid for Jorum, a portion of the State annexed to her in 1775. The State supplies timber for the annual construction of Lord Jagannath Cars for the Car Festival in Puri and enjoys certain high privileges in the temple.

Various improvements have been effected in the State since the assumption of administration by the present Ruler. The Headquarters has been connected with the Railway Station, Khurda Road by an all weather road with permanent bridges. Several Charitable Dispensaries have been opened in the interior. The State has also now a telephone system. Selective compulsory primary education has been introduced and Primary Schools have been centralised and spacious houses provided. Various rights and concessions have been granted to the State subjects and an Advisory Council of official and non-official members has been constituted to take free opinion of the subjects in the matter of Administration.

DEWAS STATE (SENIOR-BRANCH): HIS HIGHNESS SIR VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR, K.C.S.I., B.A., SENA SAPTA SAHASRI, Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch).

Born: 4th April 1910; Succeeded to the Gadi on the 21st December 1937. The honour of K.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness on 12th June 1941.

Education: Privately, and afterwards at the Christian College, Indore, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Married: In 1926 Shrimant Pramila Bai Sahib Maharaj, a princess of the House of Jath.

Heir-apparent: Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj.



Children: (1) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Shalini Raje; (2) Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj; (3) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Vijaya Raje.

War Services: His Highness after completing his Military training at the O.T.C. Indore and O.T.S. Mhow, has proceeded on active service overseas.

Recreation: Pigsticking, Shooting, Tennis, Cricket, etc.

Address: Dewas Senior, C.I.

Area of the State: 449.50 square miles.

Population: 89,479.

Revenue: Rs. 6,50,000.

Salute: 15 Guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Political and Judicial Member of Council: RAO BAHADUR RAJKARYA DHURANDHAR SARDAR KESHAVA B. BIDWAI, B.A., B.L. *Vice-President and Revenue Member of Council:* RAO BAHADUR RAJMANTRA PRAYIN SARDAR KRISHNAMURTI PUSHPAL NAIDU. *Home Member:* MAJOR SARDAR SHANKAR RAO APPASAHIB PAWAR, GAMBHIR RAO, Jagirdar of Khatamba and Amarpura. *Finance Member:* RAJASEVASAKTA SARDAR SHANKARRAO BALWANT KOTHARI. *Army Member:* MAJOR SARDAR SHIVA PRASAD, MORCHHALDAR, Jagirdar of Patlaoda. *Special Member:* LT.-COL. W. W. MUIR, C.B.E., M.V.O., O.B.E., I.A. (Retired).



DEWAS STATE (Jr.)
H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI-
MANT SADASHIV RAO
KHASE SAHEB PAWAR.

Born: 13th August 1887.
Educated at the local Victoria High School, Daly College, Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to study law. *Succeeded* his brother in February 1934.

Married: H. H. Maharani A. S. Parvati Bai Saheb of the famous house of the Angres.
One son and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvraj Captain Yeswant Rao Bhanu Saheb is a Matriculate of the London University and has filled in

law terms at Gray's Inn, and has passed the first examination. Maharaj Kumari Alaknandabai Jadhav is highly educated and is zealously working as President of the State Council. The title of O.B.E. was conferred on her in January 1942 in recognition of her public services.

His Highness visited Europe in 1908, 1913, 1930, 1935 and 1938. He is a keen sportsman, an excellent Tennis player and a good shot. His Highness was the President of the Maratha Education Conference in 1917, Kurmi Kshatriya Conference in 1919 and 1933 and of the Ayurvedic Conference in 1936. He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 from Poona Rural Constituency and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1936. He is one of the progenitors of the Maratha Education Society and a sponsor of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of Poona. His Highness has been elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. Executive of the All-India Maratha League has chosen him as the supreme authority in all matters connected with the League.

His Highness is assisted by a Council, two members of which are representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial sections of the population. An entirely elected Janpratinidhi Mandal with administrative and executive control over nation building departments was established in 1939. In his industrial development of the State may be mentioned a soap factory, cotton mills, flour mills, sugar mills and hand-loom industry. His Highness' rule has been one of all round progress in the State. Village and Town Panchayats have been revived; a Maternity Home has been opened; Vocational education has been introduced.

All resources of the State are placed at the disposal of His Majesty to help in the War. A War Committee under the supervision of the heir-apparent has been formed. Donations to the various funds amount to Rs. 18,475-7-8. The Darbar has invested Rs. 1,00,000 in Defence Bonds. Honorary organiser of Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund. *Salute:* 15 guns. *Area:* 419.41 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 10,35,660.

DHAR (C.I.): LT. HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
ANAND RAO PUAR
SAHEB BAHADUR.

Born : 24th November 1920.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* by
adoption on the 1st August 1926.

Education : His Highness
after completing his College
career in Daly College, Indore,
visited England twice in 1937
and 1938. Invested with full
Ruling Powers on the 16th
March 1940. *Salute* : 15 guns.

Area of the State : 1,800.24
square miles. *Average revenue* :
Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue
of the Khasgi, Thakurates,
Bhumats and Jagirs, etc.
Population : 2,53,258 according
to Census of 1941.



War Contributions : The Durbar offered all the resources of the
State and His Highness volunteered his personal services. The Durbar
have contributed Rs. 1,15,000 of which His Highness donated from his
private purse, Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete
with arms and Rs. 5,000 for the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Relief
Fund. Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs. 68,000 along with
Interest-Free Bonds of the value of Rs. 25,000 have also been pur-
chased by the Durbar and liberal donations from the officials and
public amounting to Rs. 15,000 have been contributed to the War
Fund, Red Cross and other funds. One Demonstration Platoon has
been furnished and one section of mechanised transport unit has been
promised. Six signallers and two tailors have also been sent for the
Army. Three Doctors have volunteered and their services have been
accepted. Several gifts in kind have been made.

His Highness himself with a number of Kumars from Jagirdar
families, joined the Officers' Training Course at Indore and underwent
Military Training which has been duly appreciated and fittingly acknow-
ledged by His Majesty the King Emperor who conferred the rank of
Honorary Lieutenant on His Highness recently.

Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the
Maharaja Sahab Bahadur with the help of a Council consisting of a
Dewan who is also the Vice-President and two other Members (Revenue
and Judicial).

STATE COUNCIL.

President : LT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB
BAHADUR. *Dewan and Vice-President* : M. K. KHER, ESQ.,
B.Sc., LL.B. *Revenue Member* : MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI.
Judicial Member : RAO BAHADUR B. S. PHARASKHANEWALE,
B.A., LL.B. *Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch* :
MR. B. S. BAPAT, M.A., LL.B. *Durbar and Council Secretary* :
MR. R. M. PURANIK, M.A., LL.B.



DHARAMPUR: H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born : 1884. *Ascended the Gadi* : 1921. *Educated* : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of H. H. Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla and after her demise in 1907, A. S. Manharikunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana. She died in January 1939.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1887.

Has visited Europe, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, China, Japan, Federated Malay States, Java, Sumatra, Manila, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, U.S.A., Cuba, Costa-Rica and Panama. Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King and Queen in 1924.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, His Highness when on tour, from Naples offered his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government. War Contributions—Towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund: Rs. 13,029-8-4 from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, public & servants. Princess Rajendra Kunver Baiji Saheb and Public Ladies contributed Rs. 1,007-8-0 towards H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb contributed Rs. 7,000 towards the purchase of 'Spitfire Air Craft' offered by the Ruling Princes of the Gujarat States Agency to His Majesty. A further contribution of Rs. 1,500 was given to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Fund towards the purchase of 'Gujarat Agency Fighter Plane'. As patron and supporter of War Fete held at Baroda Residency on the 14th December 1940 H. H. the Maharaja Saheb donated Rs. 500. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 10,000; State servants and public have purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 27,400; British War Bonds worth Rs. 16,000 and Postal Defence Certificates worth Rs. 5,000. *Heir* : Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cant.). *Area of the State* : 704 sq. miles : *Population* : 1,23,336. *Revenue* : Rs. 8½ lakhs. *Salute* : Permanent 9, personal 11. *Recreation* : Shooting, Music and Travelling.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary : Shrimati Sushiladevi Bhatkal. *Personal Assistant* : Mr. Bhogilal J. Mody. *Assistant Secretary* : Mr. Jagmohandas C. Shah.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : Mr. E. O. Sampson, M.B.E., I.F.S. (Retd.); *Finance Adviser* : Rao Saheb Manilal Hirachand Sheth; *Revenue Member* : Mr. S. J. Desai, B.A.; *Law Member* : Mr. B. T. Shah, B.A., LL.B; *Secretary* : Mr. B. H. Dattary, B.A., LL.B.

DHRANGADHRA : His HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI MAYURDHWAJ SINHJI, Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar.

Born : 3rd March 1923 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on 4th February 1942.

Educated : First at Dhrangadhra. He went to England in the year 1935 and then joined Heath Mount School and afterwards the Haileybury College.

At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India in September 1940 and joined St. Joseph's Academy at Dehra Dun and passed the School Final Examination (Oxford-Cambridge Joint Board) with distinction.

He is a keen sportsman and loves painting and music.

He is engaged to be married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

Has two brothers (1) Maharaj Virendra Sinhji (2) Maharaj Dharmendra Sinhji, both are at present studying at H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Area : 1,167 sq. miles exclusive of the State's portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population :* 94,417. *Annual Revenue :* 25,00,000. His Highness is the head of the Jhala Clan of Rajputs and is entitled to a dynastic Salute of 13 guns.

Dewan : Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

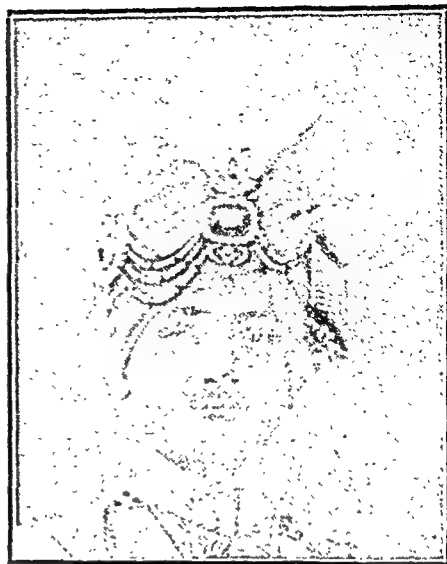
Private Secretary : Chandrakant B. Yodh. *Officiating Staff Officer, Dhrangadhra State Forces :* Major Shivsindhji J. Jhala. *Household Controller :* Rana Jethisinh Akhubha.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Salt, Manufacture of Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb and Caustic Soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited, Dhrangadhra, which is the only work of the kind in India. Manufacture of Magnesia by Shri Mayurdhwaj Magnesia Works, Limited, Nimahnagar.





DHROL: H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of D h r o l State, W. I. S. Agency. The State was founded by Jam Shri Hardholji in about 1595 A. D. The Ruling family belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna.

Born on the 28th August 1912 A.D. Succeeded to the Gadi : 20th October 1939. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals. After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption.

The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the rule of primogeniture. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Average annual revenue : Rs. 2,89,281-7-9 ; Area : 282.7 sq. miles ; Population : 33,607 according to the Imperial Census of 1941 A. D. ; Hereditary Salute : 9 guns.

DHROL STATE'S WAR EFFORTS.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb contributes Rs. 5,000 annually towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Other Contributions : Rs. 200 towards the Anna Fund as suggested by War Plane Fund Committee. Rs. 278-14-0 towards the Western India States Agency War Gifts Fund collected at the Janmashtami and other fairs. Rs. 101 towards the Blind Relief Association. Rs. 300 towards Greece Hellanic Fund. Monthly contribution of Rs. 25 towards the publication and maintenance of the W. I. S. Agency War Gazette.

CIVIC GUARDS.

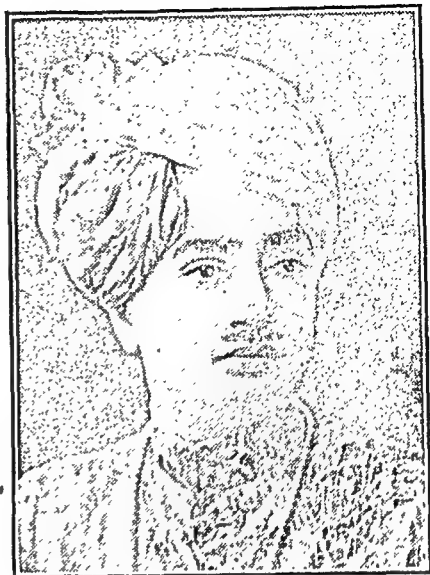
To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

OFFICERS.

Dewan : Mr. Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Commissioner : Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha ; Sar Nyayadhish : Mr. Kapurchand Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B. ; Chief Medical Officer : Dr. Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, M.B.B.S. ; First Class Magistrate, Dhrol : Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B. ; Chief Accounts Officer : Mr. Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave ; Superintendent of Police : Jadeja Merubha Sursinhji ; Educational Inspector : Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B. ; First Class Magistrate : Sarapdad Mahal, under Dhrol State, Jadeja Bhagwatsinh Jethibhai, LL.B. ; Secretary to Hazur Office : Mr. Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala.

DUNGARPUR: 'H. H. RAI-
I-RAYAN' MAHIMAHENDRA'
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-
RAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN
SINGHI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the
present Ruler of Dungarpur.

Born: on the 7th March, 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November, 1918. His Highness married the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February, 1920. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma course. In addition to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinction of getting the Sword of Honour. After leaving the Mayo College, in May 1927, he proceeded



on a short visit to Europe returning in October 1927. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February, 1928. In March of the same year he married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh. His Highness has three Maharaj Kumars and four Princesses. The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur was born on the 14th August, 1931. His Highness has three brothers. He was created K.C.S.I. in 1935.

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot-Ahara Clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur. The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (A.D. 1171), when Rawal Samant Singh, Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singh, left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal, the Parmar Ruler of Vagad, the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpatrak or Baroda. The early rulers of whom Devpaldev and Virsingh are worthy of special note, gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Maharawal Dungar Singh who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself. Of subsequent rulers, Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sultans of Gujerat and Malwa.

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I, a warrior of great repute, who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A. D. at the battle of Khanwa, the State of Vagad was split up, the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital, Dungarpur being retained by the elder son, Prithvi Raj, and the eastern portion, now forming the State of Banswara, going to the younger son, Jagmal.

Area: 1,460 sq. miles. *Population:* 2,74,000. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 10,00,000. *Salute:* 15 guns.



FARIDKOT: CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS FAR-
ZANDI—SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Ruler of
Faridkot State, Punjab.

Born : On 29th January 1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi : Dec.
1918. His Highness assumed
full ruling Powers on 17th
October 1934.

Educated : At Aitchison Chiefs'
College, Lahore, where he had
a brilliant academic career.
Passed the Diploma Test with
distinction in the year 1932,
standing 1st in his College in
English and winning the Godley
Medal and the Watson Gold

Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical
administrative and judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course
of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His
Highness is a keen sportsman and is fond of all many games,
especially Polo.

Married : The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant
Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District in February 1933.

Appointed K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1941.

Is a member of the National Defence Council.

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of State : 643 square miles.

Gross Income : Rs. 17,00,000.

Population : 1,99,283.

Heir-Apparent : Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur,
born 22nd October 1937.

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS.

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of
His Majesty the King Emperor, while the personal services of the
Ruler as well as of the State Forces have also been offered. The
Faridkot Sappers and Miners was one of the first units to move out of
their States. After intensive training at Roorkee, the Company
proceeded for service on the Frontier. Another Company called the 94
(Faridkot) Sappers & Miners (Indian Engineers) has also been raised at
a cost of about Rs. 27,000 and handed over to the Officers sent by the
Government. The initial training was completed in the State before
it moved out. A Garrison Company to be known as the 43
(Faridkot) Garrison Company and a Labour Battalion (Road

Construction) of 630 men, have also been raised and sent out to serve under the Government of India. An Animal Transport Company for the R.I.A.S.C., is also being raised.

A Training and Maintenance Unit is maintained for providing reinforcements to the Faridkot S. & M. Field Company. A special reserve of 100 recruits is also created.

For purposes of internal security a State Service Company (200 strong), Civic Guards called the Faridkot Militia (639 strong) and a Camel Corps (168) have also been raised and maintained. The strength of the State Police Force has also been raised from 240 to 300. An A.R.P. Department has also been created.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 1,00,000 from the State.

2. St. Dunstan's Fund. Over Rs. 5,000 from the State and about Rs. 3,600 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State.

3. Lady Linlithgow's Gold and Silver Trinket Fund. Rs. 9,000 (Rs. 3,169 contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and other Ladies of the State and the balance of Rs. 5,831 paid by the State) for 2 Ambulance Cars, one from the Ladies of the Ruling Family and the other from the women of Faridkot.

4. Lord Mayor's Fund, Rs. 5,000.

5. Amenities for Troops Fund Section of H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,000.

6. China Day Donation. Rs. 4,400.

7. Indian Forces' Medical After-care Fund. Rs. 2,500.

8. Delhi War Week Committee Fund, Rs. 1,000.

9. A ten ton Steam Road Roller has been supplied to the Government.

10. Local War Purposes Fund. Over Rs. 54,000 from the members of the Ruling Family, Officials and Non-officials of the State.

11. Faridkot Troops Comforts Fund. Rs. 27,513-14-0 from the Officials, and Non-officials of the State.

Besides the above the State has purchased the following War loans :—

(a) A sum of Rs. 19,00,000 has been invested in the Government of India Defence Loans.

(b) £ 7,500 have been invested in 3 per cent. National Defence Savings Bonds of the *British War Savings Movement*.

Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur :—

The younger brother of His Highness Raja Brar Bans Bahadur, born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, is Minister to His Highness.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh.

Judicial & Revenue Secretary : Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz,

B.A., LL.B.



G WALIOR: CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IQTIDAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHATASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ, HISAM-US-SALTINAT, SIR JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., MALIK-I-MUAZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN, Maharaja of the Gwalior State.

Born : 26th June 1916.
Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia.

Ascended the throne on the 27th September 1925, assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936.

Educated : Privately under the guardianship of his mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior.

Administrative training : Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona.

Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937. Elected Vice-President of the East India Association, London, in November 1937. G.C.I.E. in January 1941.

Honorary Captain in September, 1941.

Salute : 21 guns.

Recreation : Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Reading.

Area : 26,397 square miles.

Population : 40,06,159.

Revenue : Estimated gross revenue for 1941-42 Rs. 257.71 lacs.

Capital : Gwalior.

Address : Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior; Madhav Vilas Palace, Shivpuri.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Huzoor Secretary : Capt. Sardar D. K. Jadhav, B.A.

Military Secretary : Lieut.-Col. S. K. Surve.

Personal Secretary : Capt. Eknathrao Patil, B.Sc.

Controller of Household : Lt.-Col. Sardar A. B. Phalke.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : H. H. the Maharaja Scindia.

Vice-President : Rajmantrapraveen S. P. Rajagopalchari, B.A., B.L.

Foreign and Political Minister : Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.

Army Minister : Major-General Rao Raja Sardar G. R. Rajwade, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, C.B.E., Shaukat-i-Jang.

Home Minister : Rajmantrapraveen S. P. Rajagopalchari, B.A., B.L.

Revenue Minister : Major Sardar Madhav Rao Phalke, Mukhtar-ud-Daula, Shaukat-i-Jang.

Finance Minister : Sir Charles Carson, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Additional Finance Minister : Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

Minister for Law and Justice : Mr. G. K. Shinde, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Minister for Industries, Commerce and Communications : Col. Sardar M. N. Shitole, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Deshmukh, Rustam-i-Jang Bahadur.

Minister for State Commercial Concerns and Supplies : Major Sardar K. D. Mahadik.

Minister for Jagirs and Co-operation : Mr. Hakim Ahmad, B.A.

Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government : Mr. Takhatmal Jalori.

Secretary : Syed Mohammad Ali.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway. Educationally the State is much advanced.

There are two degree Colleges at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women, one Intermediate College at Ujjain, and High Schools in practically all the districts. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 have been further supplemented by His Highness' Proclamation of Sept., 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has been raised to 90, and of this number 55 instead of 50 will be elected representatives, thus providing for still greater non-official element in the Lower House. The Praja Sabha and Raj Sabha (Upper House) will have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive. The communities and interests to which special protection has been

afforded are the Muslim Community, the Bhils, the Backward classes and women. To each of these a minimum number of seats have been guaranteed in the Praja Sabha. To Muslims and women seats have been guaranteed in the Raj Sabha also.

Another special feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature will have the power of discussing the constitution as well.

Gwalior is one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by actually appointing a non-official, as Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government.

The Executive Council thus includes a popular Minister selected from among the public.

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration. The construction of Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs. 1½ crores, the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction and the establishment of a Degree College for women as also the scheme for construction of an up-to-date Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. His Highness also constructed at Madhav Sagar a seaplane base which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line.

Gwalior maintains an Aerodrome also.

This year, famine conditions having been experienced in some parts of the State, on account of shortage of rainfall, His Highness has generously sanctioned about 15 lacs of rupees for relief measures. Rupees two lacs were also sanctioned by His Highness for organising locust control.

On the declaration of the War His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the Army and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Immediately after the outbreak of present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government. The Mountain Battery, the 4th Gwalior Infantry, the "B" Battery, the Gwalior Transport, the Second and Third Infantry have left the State and are already serving with the British Indian troops. Thousands of recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units up to depot strength. Besides the contributions in men and material, His Highness has also made handsome contributions and investments with a view to successful prosecution of the war. The contribution alone reached a total figure of rupees 42 lacs towards the close of 1941.

HYDERABAD: H I S
EXALTED HIGHNESS,
RUSTOM-I-DOWRA N,
ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL
MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL-
MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR
OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR,
Faithful Ally of the British
Government, NIZAMUD-DOULA,
NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM of
Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1886. Ascended the
throne: 1911. Educated: Pri-
vately.

Married: In 1906, Dulhan
Pasha, daughter of Nawab
Jehangir Jung, a nobleman,
representing a collateral branch
of the Nizam's family.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
AZAM JAH, Prince of Berar.

Area: 100,465 square miles. Population: 16,194,313 (1941).
Revenue: Revised estimates for 1940-41, 962 lakhs. Estimates for
1941-42, 915.73 lakhs. Salute: 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of
whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a
President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal
system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges
including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law
and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras
University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education.
There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical
College and an Observatory. A State Bank has been recently esta-
blished with an authorized capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The State
is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits,
are situated many old capitals of ancient and mediæval Deccan King-
doms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful
Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

In order to afford the people more effective association with
Government, constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were
announced on 17th July, 1939. They are based for the most part
on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official Committee.
Under the new reforms scheme, a much enlarged Legislative Assembly,
with an elected majority and a specified list of matters within its pur-
view, is to be established. The basis of representation in the
Assembly and for all the local bodies will be functional - the
electorates. The new constitution also provides for the joint
up



of a number of Advisory Committees on such subjects as Religious Affairs, Finance, Education, Agriculture, Industries, etc., to advise the Members of Government concerned on those matters, for the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee, the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services, and the establishment of Panchayats, and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and Town Municipalities. A new press legislation is also on the anvil.

Preliminary work in connection with the contemplated Reforms is proceeding apace, and when they come to be fully implemented there will be 16 District Boards, 12 Jagir and Illaqa Boards and 100 Municipal and Town Committees and 2,000 Panchayats, not to mention the Legislative Assembly itself, Appointment Boards for all Departments, a reconstituted Civil Service Committee, 7 Statutory Advisory Committees dealing with such important matters as Finance, Industries, Education, Agriculture, Religious Affairs and Sanitation, the District Conferences meeting every year in all the Districts.

Hyderabad and War: Foremost among the units of Princely India, Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country. No sooner hostilities broke out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah, offered unstinted co-operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government. Inspired by the noble example set by their beloved Ruler, the people of Hyderabad also have voluntarily put their shoulders to swell the war effort of the State.

Not only has His Exalted Highness placed his Delhi and Bombay palaces at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes, but has also donated £50,000 from the "Sarf-e-Khas" (personal Estate for aerial warfare, made a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Viceroy's Fund and donated another Rs. 1 lakh to the Hyderabad War Relief Fund. This is in addition to the contributions totalling £150,000 made by H. E. H.'s Government to the Air Ministry in London; investment of Rs. 2,00,00,000 in the Government of India Defence Bonds and the monthly contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs to defray the expenses of the Hyderabad regiments (a cavalry unit and an infantry battalion) stationed in British India for purposes of internal security. A noble addition made to these generous contributions is the placing of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs at the disposal of the Admiralty for the provision of a corvette for combating the submarine menace in the "Battle of the Atlantic." Thus Hyderabad's contribution in the shape of cash alone totals well over Rs. 3½ crores.

This does not, however, by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort. A special organization has been created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort. The N. S.

Railway workshops are manufacturing war materials and are being assisted in the task by the Public Works and the Commerce and Industries Department. The Road Transport Department of the Railway is training mechanics and drivers for the Indian Army. Hyderabad also has the distinction of having an elementary flying training school, opened recently at the Begampet Aerodrome. The institution, established at a capital cost of Rs. 1,75,000, will turn out 100 pilots every year.

But this is not all. As has already been stated, public response to appeals for funds has been very encouraging indeed. Nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs have so far been contributed to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund, while the Hyderabad Hurricane Fund started with an appeal from the Rt. Hon'ble late Sir Akbar Hydari and the Resident at Hyderabad has yielded nearly Rs. 20½ lakhs. Many notable contributions have been made from these funds for general war and relief purposes in England as well as elsewhere in Europe. Moreover, the entire countryside has been galvanized into activity and an extensive network of District and Taluqa Committees set up to help in the co-ordination of war relief activities.

Capital : Hyderabad—Population 7,28,400 (1941). It is interesting to note that in the race of cities for places Hyderabad has succeeded in retaining her previous position—that of being the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar and the Osmania University.

HEAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS EXCELLENCY COL. NAWAB SIR HAFIZ MUHAMMAD AHMAD SA'ID KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Commerce and Industries, Wireless and Broadcasting Member :

NAWAB SIR AQUEEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Education and Finance Member :

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member :

SIR THEODORE J. TASKER, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Army and Medical Member :

NAWAB KHUSRO JUNG BAHADUR.

Judicial Member :

MR. SYED ABDUL AZIZ, BAR-AT-LAW.

Public Works Member :

RAJA DHARAM KARAN BAHADUR, H.C.S.



H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN
NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT
ALI KHAN, AZAM JAH
BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR,
HEIR-APPARENT TO H. E. H. THE
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND
BERAR.

Born : February 22nd, 1907.

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars, Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major-General Nawab Sir Afsarul-Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport, and excels in polo, tent-pegging, pig-sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all-round sportsman. Has also received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.

His Highness married Durr-e-Shahvar, the only daughter of H. M. the Califa Abdul Majid II. Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H. E. H. the Nizam, after marriage. Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father, and besides being well-versed in various languages, is a keen student, an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe, and in 1937, represented H. E. H. the Nizam at H. M. the King Emperor's Coronation. Following the Berar Agreement of 1936, the hereditary title of H. H. the Prince of Berar has been conferred on the Heir-Apparent. Honorary Degree of LL.D. has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities.

His Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934, and has associated himself whole-heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army. Among the more important schemes put into execution during his period of office, are the introduction of New Terms of Service, construction of a Central hospital, establishment of a Cantonment at Mominabad, reorganisation of the Military Medical Service, and the supply of free rations to all units. A number of reforms have been introduced in the Irregular Forces of the State, which are also under His Highness' command. His Highness keeps in close touch with the administration, and is particularly interested in rural uplift activities, and in social and educational developments. His recent tour of famine-stricken areas evoked memorable scenes. His speeches command wide interest, both on account of their simple unaffected language, and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems.

Staff : CAPT. MIRZA HAMID BEG, *Controller*; MIR TAHER ALI KHAN, *Private Secretary*; CAPT. SYED BASHIRUDDIN AHMED, *Military Secretary*; CAPT. NASIR MIRZA BEG, CAPT. HAMIDULLAH, *A.D.C.s*; MAJOR B. S. RAJ (RAJA BAHADUR), *Staff Surgeon*.

IDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR OF—The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line.

Born: On 2nd September, 1899.
Succeeded to the Gadi: 14th April, 1931.

Married: Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908.

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.



As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1917.

On the outbreak of War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness is giving Rs. 25,000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has also presented its two Aircraft—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government. Rs. 14,570-10-3 including Rs. 1,509 as annual contributions were contributed by the members of the Ruling Family, the Jagirdars and Officials of the State towards the War Purposes Fund. Rs. 904-8-0 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of funds.

Salute: 15 Guns. *Area:* 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 24,66,000.

Dewan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.

Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs.



INDORE: HIS HIGH-
NESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ
RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI
SHREE YESHWANT RAO
HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
LL.D., Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908.

Accession: 26th February 1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930.

Educated: In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937.

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933.

His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938.

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Population: 15,13,966.

Area of State: 9,934 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 1,21,94,900. Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within the State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H. H. the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State including the State Army and his personal services at the disposal of the British Crown. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy for being utilised in any manner towards war purposes. His Excellency thought best. Subsequently H. H. the Maharaja and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious house of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contribute to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war and the speedy success of the cause for which the British Empire has been compelled to take up arms against the ruthless and unscrupulous Axis aggression.

Besides the various administrative measures that were considered necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, His Highness's Government deputed the ear-marked Holkar Transport Corps to Jhansi for undergoing the preliminary training in the beginning of the year 1940 and in June 1940, two Companies of the 1st Battalion with the Battalion Headquarters were made available for service with His Majesty's Forces if and when required. Subsequently in July 1940, under special orders of H. H. the Maharaja, the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps have been taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The fullest co-operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of matters connected with the war, e.g., facilities for recruitment of war personnel for different work including technical

personnel such as Motor Mechanics, etc. The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar's Army is already serving with His Majesty's Forces overseas.

Liberal contributions were made towards the War Relief Fund, the Defence Savings movements and the British Red Cross, Indian Red Cross and the St. Dunstan's Fund. H. H. the Maharaja also sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs. 3,00,000, and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs. 50 p.m. offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

His Highness has also sanctioned the purchase of 3 per cent. Government of India Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,00,000. His Highness the Maharaja gave two donations of Rs. 10,000 each from his Privy Purse for the Holkar State Red Cross Society and the Holkar State War Relief Fund and also contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the War Fund to be ear-marked for the use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas. As a monumental contribution towards the people of the city of Indore, £5,000 were contributed towards the cost of a Single Fighter to be named the "City of Indore" ear-marked for the defence of India. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £3,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Distress Fund. His Highness also contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Russian Red Cross and a sum of Rs. 50,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund to be ear-marked for the Chinese Red Cross Fund. H. H. the Maharaja has contributed a sum of Rs. 100,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund to be ear-marked for the defence of India.

In July 1940, H. H. the Maharaja offered the "Air Speed Envoy" aeroplane to the British Air Ministry for war purposes and the offer was gratefully accepted by the British Air Ministry.

The scheme regarding conferment of Emergency Commissions was brought to the notice of young men desirous of entering Military service during the war and several candidates and officers have been recommended for the purpose. A number of applications for war service from members of the public as well as from State servants including Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the State Medical Department have been forwarded to the British Indian Authorities. As a precautionary measure an A.R.P. Committee has also been appointed for the city of Indore. His Highness's Government have also recommended candidates to the Government of India under the Bevin Training Scheme. A "Holkar State War Front Council" has been constituted with the Minister I/c Police and Civil Defence as its President.

CABINET.

President and Commander-in-Chief Maharaja Holkar's Army: H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR, G.C.I.E., LL.D.
Vice-President: SARDAR R. K. ZANANE, B.A.

Home Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS: SHAHAB KHAN, B.A. (OXON.), BAR-AT-LAW.
Judicial Minister: RAJ BAHADUR RANGILAL, M.A.
Minister-in-Attendance: WAFADAR-I-DOWLAT COL. RAJENDRA SINGH NAMLI.

Revenue Minister: MASHIR BAHADUR C. G. MATKAR, M.A. (OXON.), BAR-AT-LAW.
Minister I/c Police and Civil Defence, and Foreign Deptt. Mr. R. A. HORTON, C.I.E.
Education Minister:

MR. H. B. RICHARDSON, A. B. (Princeton University), M.A., Hons. (Cambridge University).
General Officer Commanding Maharaja Holkar's Army:
Major General H. M. K. GRACEY, B.A. (OXON.).
Member I/c Customs, Excise and Commerce and Industry.
BAHADUR CAPTAIN H. C. DHANDA, B.A., Hons. (OXON.), BAR-AT-LAW.
Foreign Member: MR. D. C. SAHNI, M.A.



JAMKHANDI: RAJA
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
PARASHURAMRAO alias APPA-
SAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA-
SAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born : 1906. Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated : in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

Married : in 1924. Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavada. The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAM-
 RAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvaraj
 now in his 17th year. *Daughter*:
 Shrimant Indiraraje alias
 Taisaheb, now in her 16th year.
 126,272. *Revenue* :

Area : 524 sq. miles. *Population* :
 Rs. 10,06,715. *Capital Town* : Jamkhandi.

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the Executive from the judicial branch of the Administration. He inaugurated a People's Representative Assembly in 1932 and introduced in 1941 diarchy as a further instalment of reforms. Elementary and Secondary education has been free and has made even Collegiate education free by providing for fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named after his revered father, the late Ruler. Medical aid is free. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him in June 1935. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation medals. He has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties. He is the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. He was an Hon. Aides-de-Camp to two Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in his own right.

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs. 6,000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund, on behalf of himself, the Ranisaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the War effort in the State. Such aids amount to Rs. 30,000. Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates amount already to above Rs. 40,000. He has also contributed Rs. 10,000 for purchasing an 'Armoured Carrier.' Recruitment is being encouraged in various ways and over 320 recruits have been furnished from the State for War Service.

Diwan : RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate. *Nyayamantri and High Court Judge* : RAO SAHEB B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B. *Minister for Transferred Subjects* : Mr. V. R. Deodhar, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary* : RAO SAHEB M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.
Address : "Ramchandra Prasad," Ramtirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan).

JANJIRA : HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN,
NAWAB SAHEB of Janjira.

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on
2nd May 1922. Was invested
with full Ruling Powers on 9th
November 1933.

Educated : At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, where he took
the Diploma with distinction
in 1930. Received instruction
in administration, politics and
agriculture in the Deccan
College, Poona, and adminis-
trative training in the Mysore
State.

Married : On the 14th
November 1933 the Shahajadi
Saheba of Jaora State in Central
India.

Area : 379 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 11,00,000. *Salute* : 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal
powers except over British subjects.

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry,
Abkari and Customs.



WAR CONTRIBUTIONS :

Rs. 50,000 in 1939, Rs. 20,000 in 1940 and Rs. 15,000 in 1942 to
the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
Rs. 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London.
Rs. 1,500 towards the Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Fund.
The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed
Rs. 24,093 both by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS :

Dewan : A. B. ACHREKER, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.
Sar Nyayadhish : MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.
Sadar Tahasildar : MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI,
B.A., LL.B.
Chief Medical Officer : DR. A. ALMEIDA, M.D. (Hons.) Berlin,
L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.),
D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Dublin).
Chief Forest Officer : MR. M. USMAN KHAN.
Chief Engineer : MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.
Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb : MR. G. S. KARBHARI,
M.A., LL.B.
Customs Inspector : MR. SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN
Khanjade.
Mamlatdar, Jafarabad : MR. G. A. DIGHE.



J A O R A : LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born : 1883. *Ascended the Gadi in* 1895. *Educated at* the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. At the outbreak of the War in 1939, His Highness, placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Marriage : His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in

1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Recreations : Polo, Hunting and Golf.

Area of State : 601 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 15,00,000.

Population : 1,16,738.

Salute : 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister : KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN, B.A., (Alig.), Ex-M.L.A. (Central), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.

Military Secretary : FARRUKH SIYAR MAJOR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Secretary, Household Department : MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Secretary, P. W. D. & Education : SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL-ABEDIN SAHIB.

Secretary, Law and Justice, and Chief Justice, High Court : MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Revenue Secretary : MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB.

Secretary : PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU, B.Sc., LL.B.

JASDAN : DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdān.

Born : on 4th November 1905.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th November 1937.

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 37,674 excluding non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue : Nearly Rs. six lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free. Importation of liquor is prohibited.

War Contributions : (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government. (2) Rs. 5,000 per year and Rs. 1,500 per month towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs. 1,02,000 have been purchased. (4) Rs. 500 have been contributed towards the Western India States War Plane Fund. (5) An Indian bred 3 year old colt was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which fetched Rs. 7,000 at the sale held on 30th January, 1941.

HIGH OFFICERS :

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, *Chief Karbhari.*

MR. RAMRAO TRIMBAK RAO NIKTE, B.A., *Financial Secretary.*

MR. HARI PRASAD S. THAKORE, B.Ag., *Revenue Secretary.*

MR. PUNJBHAI H. DHADHAL, *General Secretary.*





JATH: LT. RAJA SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRao RAMRAO
alias BABASAHEB DAFLE,
R. I. N., Raja of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909.

*Ascended the Gadi on 12th
January 1929.*

Family History : Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

He is a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and during the year 1940 rendered active war service.

Capital : JATH.

Population : 107,036.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area : 981 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 4,25,000.

State Executive Council :

1. Rajkumar Ajitsinhrao Dafle, *Army & Political.*
2. V. B. Mardhekar, Esqr., M.A., *Revenue & Finance.*
3. D. N. Pradhan, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., *Law & Legislation.*

JAWHAR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi.

Born: 11th December 1917.

Education: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in England. Received administrative training in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik. Recently got training in the Indian Air Force and has become a Pilot Officer.



Married: In May 1938 Shrimant Kamala Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath. *Heir-Apparent:* Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijaysinhrao, born on 5th January 1940.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Sport: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Area:* 308 square miles. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 5,20,000. *Population:* 65,126.

Salute: 9 guns permanent.

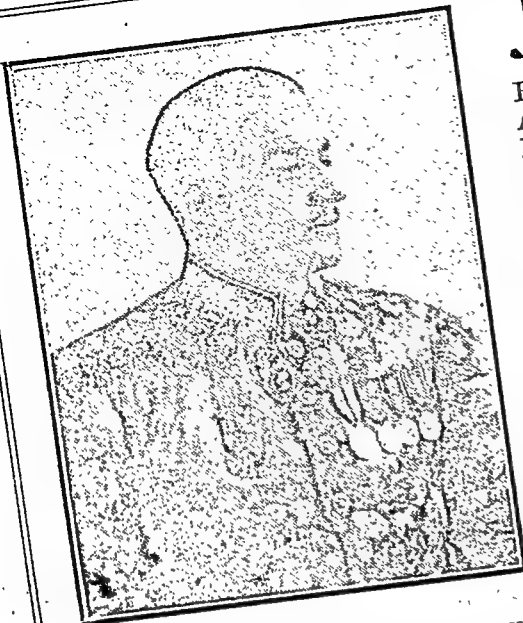
Chief Products: Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Charcoal.

War Efforts: The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State. Contributions: Rs. 15,000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs. 5,000 each year for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, 3 per cent. Defence Bonds of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 1,100 to Red Cross and other minor Funds, Rs. 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat states to the R.A.F.

Educational: Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief: There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

Dewan: Diwan Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.



JHALAWAR: LIEUT. H. H. MAHARAJ RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH JI DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.S., A.R.P.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R. Ag.S., etc., of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July 1900. Married. One son. Succeeded 1929.

Educated: Mayo College, Ajmer; School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford. Was Lieutenant in the I.T.F.; is now Lieutenant with 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russells); was attached in 1929 at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot many tigers, and a few Bisons, in South India; record shot three tigers in

five minutes. Has a taste for music, arts; Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association, London, The British Association for the advancement of Science, Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of India, Dehra Dun, The W. I. A. A., Bombay, The A. A., London, Royal Asiatic Society of London, The Calcutta Literary Society, Calcutta, Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, Royal Zoological Society of London, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Horticultural Society of London, Royal Agricultural Society of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowagers and himself a keen Dowser, and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Bisley Gun Club, The London Gun Club, Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club. Shri Bhawani Club, Brijnagar, "Lodge" Rajputana, and is a Knight of the Round Table (England); Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37; was President of All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha, 1934-36. His Highness is deeply interested in mass education. The percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State is by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions:—Rs. 29,321, towards the War Purposes Fund. His Highness is contributing Rs. 500 p.m. from his privy purse towards the same fund and will continue to do so until the cessation of hostilities. Trinkets of the value of about Rs. 4,069 were collected in the State and sent to Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. His Highness has also sent several cases of Bidis, Clay Pipes and tobacco for the Indian Troops fighting outside India.

Area: 813 square miles. *Population:* 122,375. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Heir-Apparent:* Yuvraj Shri Harishchandra, born in Oxford, 27th September, 1921. *Address:* "Raen Basera," Brijnagar, Rajputana, India; T. A. Jhalendra: Eccentric Club, London.

JODHPUR: AIR COM-
MODORE HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RAJESHWAR SARA-
MAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA
DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.,
LL.D., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Born: 1903 A. D.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: At Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married: Daughter of Rao
Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji
Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921.
Has five sons and one
daughter.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj
Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji
Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State: 36,071 square miles.

Population: 25,55,904 Souls.

Revenue: Rs. 2,09,20,971.

Permanent Sahute: 17, Local 19 guns.

War Efforts: All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Sardar Risala and the Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The 2nd Sardar Infantry raised for internal security has also been placed at the disposal of the Indian Army for garrison duty, and the 3rd Jodhpur Infantry is in the process of formation. The State's monetary contributions including War investments amount to Rs. 23½ Lacs and public contributions aggregate 6 Lacs including 4 Lacs contributed out of the Jodhpur Bomber & Motor Ambulance Fund. 4 Aeroplanes, viz., Two Tiger Moths, one Leopard Moth & one Lockheed 12A have been contributed in addition to the above.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister: Lt.-Col. Sir Donald
M. Field, C.I.E.

Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur: Maharaj
Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib.

Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister: Dewan Bahadur
Pt. Dharam Narainji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

Public Works Minister: Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E.

Minister-in-Waiting: Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji.

Minister for Justice: Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, B.A.,
Bar-at-Law.





JUNAGADH : CAPTAIN
H. H. SIR MAHABAT-
KHANJI RASULKHANJI
III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab
Saheb of Junagadh, comes
from the Babi (Yusufzai Pathan)
family.

Born : 2nd August 1900.

Educated : Preparatory school
in England and at Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Area : 3,337 sq. miles. *Popu-
lation :* 6,70,719. *Principal Port :*
Veraval. *Revenue :* Rs. 85 lacs.
Salute : 15 guns personal and
local.

Indian States Forces—Juna-
gad State Lancers, Mahabat-
khanji Infantry.

On the outbreak of the war,
H. H. the Nawab Saheb placed

all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty. The state has made liberal contributions, both in men and money. Rs. 2,50,000 have been contributed from the state, and Rs. 16,000 from the public. An aeroplane was presented to the Government and a cheque for £5,000 has been given to purchase a Spitfire. State servants who have been called for service are given special terms in regard to their service, leave, pension, etc.

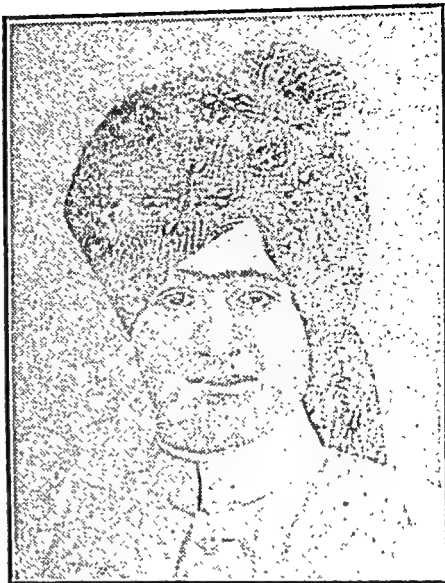
A War Committee has been appointed with Sub-Committees to make further collections to the War Gifts Fund, to induce people to subscribe to War Loans for which promises have gone up to Rs. 2,00,000, to prevent false rumours and organise Civic Guards. A Ladies Committee formed under the patronage of the Begum Sahebas collected Rs. 4,000 and many silver and other articles for Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected from a Cinema Show for homeless Children in England. Coastal watching has also been undertaken by the state at 8 Coastal places where men watch the appearance of enemy vessels. One Guard of infantry is posted at Verawal and landing ground at Junagadh. One section of the Hotchkiss Gun and two sections of Infantry are posted at Verawal for defence at state expense.

All state servants contribute 1% of their pay every month for War Gifts Fund from January 1941. A further sum of Rs. 2 lacs has been contributed by the State to the War Fund. Out of this amount two Spitfires to be named "Lady Linlithgow" and "Dilawar" are to be purchased and out of the balance of about Rs. 66,000 half the amount has been allotted to "Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund" and half to "King George's Fund" for sailors in England. A Lucky Bag Lottery in aid of the War Gifts Fund was started in the state. Rs. 20,000 were realised from the sale of Tickets, out of which Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the War Gifts Fund. So far Rs. 50,000 are allotted to the War Gifts Fund.

H EIR-APPARENT :
NAWABZADA MAHOMED
DILAVAR KHANJI, Heir-
Apparent of the State of Juna-
gadh, Kathiawar.

Born : On the 23rd June
1922 to Her Highness Munuvar
Jahan Begum Saheba at Juna-
gadh.

Education : At first Col. A.
H. S. Wheatley was appointed
as his Tutor and Guardian.
After about two years of his
Tutorship, he and the second
Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji
were sent to England for study
at Haileybury College.
During their stay in England
they travelled to Switzerland
and France where they visited
many places of interest. After



a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938, the European
political situation becoming tense, they returned to Junagadh.

The Heir-Apparent takes a great deal of interest in skeeing, shoot-
ing, polo, riding, tennis, motoring and he is very fond of cricket.

After his return he has been taking keen interest in some of the
branches of the State administration. He also personally supervises
the Palace Household affairs.

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHEB.

Vice-President of the Council and Dewan, Junagadh State :

VIGUARUL OMER A ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN
SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG, B.C.S., (RTD.), J.P.

Political Member :

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member :

RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI, O.B.E.

Law Member :

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.



KAPURTHALA : COLONEL
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-
I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-
ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA
RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA
SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.
S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918).
Created G.B.E. (1927) on the
occasion of his Golden Jubilee,
Honorary Colonel of 3-11th
Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs).
One of the principal Sikh
Ruling Princes in India. In
recognition of the prominent
assistance rendered by the
State during the Great War
His Highness' salute was raised
to 15 guns and the annual
tribute of £9,000 a year was
remitted in perpetuity by the
British Government; received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

Born : 24th November 1872 ; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent : SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces :

LIEUT.-COLONEL MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C.I.E., I.A.

Population : 316,757.

Area : 652 Square Miles.

Revenue : Rs. 40,00,000.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000. Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager.

STATE COUNCIL:

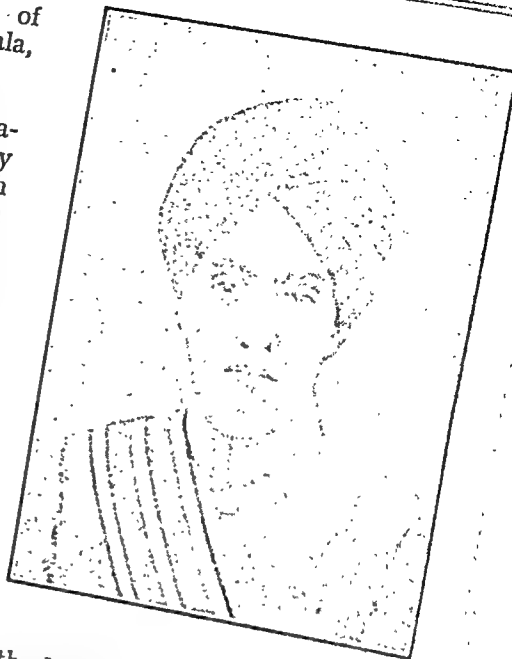
Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, President ; Lieut.-Colonel Maharaj-kumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A., Army Member and Vice-President.
Members : Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., Chief Minister ; Diwan Ajudhia Dass, Foreign and Revenue Member ; and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, Home Member.

TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH, Heir-Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab.

Born: 19th May 1892.

Education: Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lyceé Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies at St. Paul's High School, Kensington.

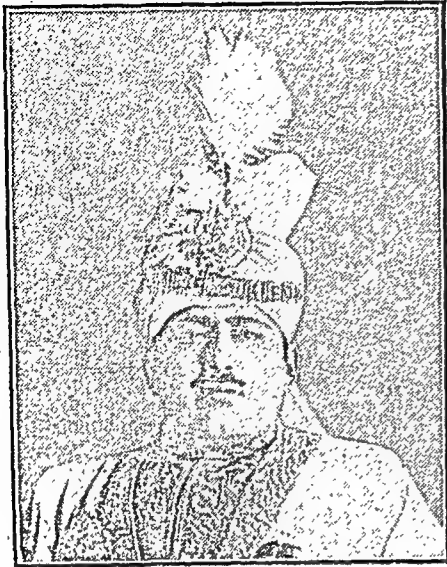
On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja in Europe in 1915. In 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted in a most efficient manner. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gained the praise and appreciation of the Government of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation of the State administration for a few months on the retirement of the ex-Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid. Acted as President of the State Council of Administration from April to November 1939 during His Highness's absence in Europe. On His Highness's return from Europe took over charge of the Administration of the State as President of the Executive Council. Has travelled a great deal in Europe, the United States of America, &c. In 1928 accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to Madrid and stayed there with His Majesty King Alfonso XIII as his guest. In 1930 visited His Majesty the King of Belgium with His Highness the Maharaja and attended a dinner party given by His Majesty at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.



Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911, Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Emperor George V, and Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

Orders of distinction and Decorations:
 Coronation Medal 1911. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania. Grand Cross of the Order "Merito Civil", Spain. Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis.

Clubs: Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.



KALAT : CAPTAIN H. H. Mir
Haji Sir AHMAD YAR
KHAN, G.C.I.E. ; BEGLAR
BEGI, AMIR-UL-AMARA, GHALIB
JANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat.

Born : 1904. *Educated :*
Privately by special tutors.
Received Military training in
the regular army ; served as
Captain and Adjutant in Zhob
Militia. His Highness speaks
Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi,
Urdu, and English languages
fluently.

Hobbies : Riding, Hunting
and Motoring.

Succeeded to the Khanate :
September 1933.

Married : In 1933, the
daughter of Sardar Ali Jan a

scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan.

Heir-Apparent : Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940.
Salute : 19 guns (Hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government.

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important strategic position. It extends from British Baluchistan on the north to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west.

Area of the State : 73,278 sq. miles. *Population :* 3,42,101 (according to 1931 census).

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages, primary, middle, high, Theological and Industrial, throughout the State.

Kalat town the Capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea level. The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi. Pasni, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are sea-ports.

The administration of the State is divided into two sections : the *Wizarat* and the *Durbar*, the former in charge of the Wazir-i-Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary.

Wazir-I-Azam : MAJOR L. A. G. PINHEY, I.A.

Chief Secretary : KHAN BAHADUR HAJI MIRZA SHER MOHAMMAD
KHAN, Retired E. A. C., Baluchistan.

KAWARDHA : THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present THAKUR SAHEB of Kawardha State.

Born : 1910. Educated at the Rajkumar College where he took the Chiefs' Diploma in 1931. Installed on the *Gadi* in 1932.

The Thakur Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur. He has travelled extensively in India, England and Europe.

The administration of the State is carried on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes personal interest in all the affairs of the State. He is immensely

popular on account of easy accessibility to all his subjects.

The incidence of Land Revenue is Rs. 1.15 per occupied acre. A regular cadastral survey was carried out and the assessment is based on the lines of the British India Revenue Administration. The area under cultivation is 1,22,604 acres providing 1.6 acre per head of the population.

The number of the cattle in the State is 49,451 and the pasture land is 11,623 acres providing .023 acres per head of cattle.

The State abounds in mineral wealth, e.g., red ochre, white clay, iron, mica, building stone, lime stone and even gold. The mineral resources have not yet been tapped.

The capital of the State is Kawardha which has a representative Municipality.

There is a well equipped Hospital and a Boys' and Girls' English School. Primary Education is free in the State. The percentage of literacy is Male—10.8 P.C. Female—1.2 P.C.

The Thakur Saheb has generously contributed to the War Fund. He and his people have contributed nearly Rs. 15,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and the Yuvraj Saheb is contributing Rs. 101 p.m.

Kawardha is one of the States in the Eastern States Agency and the Ruler enjoys Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers.

Languages spoken in the State : Hindi, Chhattisgarhi and Marathi.

Area : 805 sq. miles.

Population : 77,253.

Revenue estimates for 1942 : Rs. 301,982.

Heir Apparent : Kumar Vishwaraj Singh.

Diwan : Mr. Ragho Raj Singh.



Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs.

K EONJHAR: RAJA, SHRI
BALABHADRA NARAYAN
BHANJ DEO, Ruler of
Keonjhar State (Eastern
States Agency).

Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P.

Married: In June 1939, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Khar-sawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI NUR-SINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO.

Brother: CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

Area of the State: 3,217 sq.

Gross Revenue: Rs. 15,05,415.

miles. Population: 529,786. The State has up to now contributed Rs. 32,500 to different war purposes fund and has promised to pay Rs. 10,000 a year for the duration of the war and has purchased Defence Bonds to the value of Rs. 16,200.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dewan: Rai Bahadur Bhabadev Sarkar, B.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER, M.B.E., D.D.R.

Chief Judge High Court: MR. UPENDRANATH CHATERJI, M.A., B.L.

Puisne Judges: RAI SAHIB S. B. SARKAR, B.A., B.L.; MR. DWIJENDRA NATH PAL, M.A., B.L.

Development Commissioner: RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

Secretary to the Ruler: MR. HARI RAM MAHANTI, B.A., B.L.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Superintendent of Police: MR. P. K. BANERJEE.

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent: DR. G. C. PATNAIK, M.B.B.S.

Asstt. Chief Medical Officer: DR. RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK, B.Sc., M.B.

Mines Inspector: BABU AMIYA KUMAR BOSE, B.A., A.I.S.M., A.M.G.I.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champur Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Staff Officer: KUMAR JANARDAN BHANJ DEO. Domestic Manager: BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK.



KHAIRAGARH: RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH, Ruler of Khairagarh State.

Born: 9th November 1914.
Succeeded to Gadi: On 22nd
October 1918. Invested with
powers on 10-12-1935.

Educated: At Rajkumar
College, Raipur, Ewing Christ-
ian College, Allahabad and
Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In May 1934 to
the daughter of Raja Pratap
Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E.,
of Partabgarh Estate (Oudh).

Heir-Apparent: Shri Ravin-
dra Bahadur Singh. b. 29th
December 1940.

Recreations: Shooting,
Tennis, Cricket.

Population: 173,713. *Area:* 931 sq. miles.

General: Since his accession in 1935, the Raja Sahib has intro-
duced many beneficial reforms. Making primary education free,
extending medical relief to the remote corners of the State, establi-
ment of Debt Conciliation Board, constitution of Village Panchayats,
establishment of elected Municipality at Dongargarh and Sanitation
Committees at Khairagarh and Khamaria, formation of Advisory Board
consisting of 12 non-officials, execution of works of public utility cost-
ing Rs. 15,000 annually, grant of many concessions in forest and
agriculture Departments, and formation of Panchayat grain Kothis are
some of the many improvements effected. The Raja Sahib presented
a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at a cost of
Rs. 20,000. The Ruler is a member of the Standing Committee of
the Chamber of Princes. Immediately on the outbreak of the War,
the Raja Sahib offered the entire resources of the State in men
and money. Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,02,600 have been purchased
and Rs. 25,000 have been donated to the War Purposes Fund. A sum
of Rs. 50,000 was donated by the Darbar for establishment of a
Khairagarh State Indian Soldiers Canteen at any base camp in India
or the Middle East, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India
may deem fit. The Raja Sahib donates Rs. 500 per month from his
privy purse for the duration of the War. Donations to Red Cross and
St. Dunstan's Sections of the War Purposes Fund were also made. State
Officers and others have volunteered one day's pay every month from
August 1940 as long as the War lasts. The Raja Sahib sent Rs. 621 to
the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, and his brother Rajkumar Bikram
Bahadur Singh also donated Rs. 501. The total donations sent from
the State in cash so far amount to Rs. 1,12,300.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Minister-in-Charge of Police, Jail and Excise: Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh Sahib;
Deewan: Mr. J. N. MAHANT, BAR-AT-LAW; *Revenue Minister:* Thakur Vansh Bahadur Singh.



KOTAH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI MAH-
ENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI
BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR
MAHARAO of Kotah.

Born : 1909 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi : 1940
A.D.

Educated : Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married : The daughter
of His Highness Maharaja
Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur
of Bikaner in 1930.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaja
Kumar Brijraj Singhji

Sahib, born on 21st February 1934.

Area of the State : 5,684 sq. miles. *Population* : 7,77,398.

Revenue : 53.68 lakhs. *Salute* : 17 Guns.

Family History : The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India. A High Court was established in 1938.

There are 137 schools, 34 dispensaries and 451 Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State.

Capital : Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of three Ministers constituted as follows :—

President :—H.H. the Maharao Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President and } Dewan Bahadur Sir Harilal
Prime Minister } N. Gosalia, Kt., M.A., LL.B.
General Minister :—Raj Chandrasenji of Kunadi.
Revenue Minister :—Rao Sahib N. V. Joshi.

KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI VIJAYA RAJJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, Maharao
of Kutch.

Born in 1885. Succeeded
to the Gadi, and was
invested with full powers
in 1942.

Education: Privately
educated.

Heir-Apparent: MAHA-
RAJ KUMAR SHRI MADAN-
SINHJI.

Heir-Presumptive: M. K. S. PRITHVI RAJJI.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn
which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 38,00,000.

Population: 5,00,800.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: LT.-COL. W. F. WEBB, I.A.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Police Commissioner: KHAN BAHADUR M. R.
KOTHAWALLA.

Judicial Assistant: N. M. PATWARDHAN, B.A., LL.B.,
Bar-at-Law.

Chief Medical Officer: JADAVJI H. VAIDYA, L.M.&S.
(BOM.), D.O.M.S. (LOND.).

Chief Staff Officer: LT.-COL. M. C. COOTE.



LIMBDI is one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal sovereignty. Maharana Shri Manguji, second son of Shri Harpal Deo Makwana was the founder of the Limbdi House and established his *Gadi* first at Jambu from where it was later removed to Shiani and finally to Limbdi all of which places are within Limbdi territory. Limbdi is thus one of the original independent houses of the Jhala dynasty.

The State has 51 villages under its full jurisdiction at present. It owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Collectorate of Ahmedabad which constitute what is known as the Khadol Barwala Mahal. The average annual income of the State calculated on the basis of the net income for the last five years is Rs. 7,00,000 inclusive of the income of its non-jurisdictional villages.

His Highness Maharana Shri Digvijayasinghji expired at the age of 44 on the 6th January 1941 leaving a minor son of only one year of age. A Council of administration consisting of two members has been set up for the conduct of the Administration of the State during the minority of the present Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalji.

Reforms.—With a view to secure an increasing measure of association of the people with the administration, a wholly elected 'Shaher Sabha' has been instituted in the Town of Limbdi and Village Panchayats also wholly elected, have been organised in the jurisdictional villages.

STATE OFFICIALS.

First Member of the Council of Administration: M. S. JAYAKAR, C.I.E., M.A.

Second Member of the Council of Administration: RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINGHI, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S.

Khangri Karbhari & Hazur Guardian: RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHAN-SHYAMSINGHI.

Deputy Karbhari: TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI JIVANSINGHI MALUBHA, G.B.V.C.

Revenue Commissioner: TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI NARSINGHI AMARSINGHI.

Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish: BHUDARDAS N. JAJAL, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. ANANTRAI D. POPAT, F.R.C.S. (Edin).

Educational Inspector: AMRATLAL DEVNATH PANDYA, B.A.

First Class Magistrate and Munsiff: AMRATLAL C. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police: PRABHATSINGHI VERABHAI JHALA.

State Engineer: VALJI CHHAGANLAL.

LUNAWADA : LIEUT. H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Born : 1910. *Ascended the Gadi* : 1930.

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : In 1931, Maharani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.



Heir-apparent : Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934. Rajkumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji, born on 25th December 1935. Rajkumar Shri Pushendrasinhji, born on 31st January 1937. *Area of State* : 388 square miles. *Population* : 1,05,318. *Revenue* : Rs.5,50,000. *Dynastic Salute* : 9 guns.

War Efforts : The State contributes 5 per cent. of its revenues to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, from the beginning of the War and has also supplied recruits for M. T. Section and Infantry. The Maharana Saheb himself has undergone a course of training with the Welch Regiment and has offered his personal services. The State has purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs.1,15,700; has contributed Rs.7,000 towards the Gujarat States Spitfire, Rs.451 for the B.B. & C.I. Railway War Plane Fund, Rs.851 in connection with Gujarat Residency War Fête, Rs.2,500 towards Gujarat Agency War Plane Fund from the State and Rs.1,881 from the public, Rs.1,000 for Baria State Forces Comforts Fund, Rs.2,500 for the Bombay Flat and Car lent to the Military Authorities there and Rs.275 worth gifts to the Red Cross Society. The Maharana Saheb has been appointed Hon. Colonel of Shri Ranjit Infantry, Baria State.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : J. N. VARMA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.Sc. ECON. (London), BARRISTER-AT-LAW. *Naib Dewan* : K. S. PRAVINSINHJI. *Recruiting Officer, War Board* : K. S. VIRVIKRAMSINHJI. *Sar Nyayadhish* : V. A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary* : SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI. *Huzur Personal Assistant* : N. K. KANABAR. *Huzur Secretary (with Customs & Educational Portfolios)* : A. P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.), Advocate. *Nyayadhish* : G. H. ANANDJIWALA, B.A., LL.B. *Officer-in-Charge, Press Committee, War Board* : C. J. SOLANKI. *Police and Excise Superintendent* : S. M. PANDYA. *Chief Medical Officer* : N. D. SHAH, M.B.B.S. *Revenue Officer* : A. R. DAVE, B.A. *Head Master, S. K. High School* : R. G. MODI, M.A. *Forest Officer* : S. L. DAVE.



MAYURBHANJ : MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Born : February 18, 1901.

Succeeded on the 23rd April 1928.

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married : On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-kumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana.

Heir-apparent : TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State : 4,243 square miles. Population : 990,977.
Revenue : Rs. 34,00,000. Salute : 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering 42, 23 of which are known as Orissa States, 16 as Chhatisgarh States, and 3 as Bengal States.

It lies between North Lat. $21^{\circ} 17'$ and $22^{\circ} 34'$; East Long. $85^{\circ} 40'$ and $87^{\circ} 10'$; and is bounded on the north by Saraikella State and Singhbhum and Midnapore Districts; on the south by the States of Keonjhar and Nilgiri and the District of Balasore; on the east by Midnapore and Balasore Districts; and on the west by Singhbhum and Keonjhar State. The languages spoken in the State are Oriya, Bengalee, Santhali and Hindustani.

The Capital of the State is Baripada, a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities. Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa, a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The northern portion of the State is, likewise, served by a broad-gauge section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta-Bombay line.

The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident, a bull, a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company.

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured for it under a full-powered High Court. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry. The State maintains an Industrial School and the Mayurbhanj Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and abroad. The systematic Geological and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State are likely to yield valuable results. There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes. In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists, the State has opened an Agriculture Department, established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans. Free medical relief is being offered by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several dispensaries spread over the State. Primary education is also given free. Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy. The State is rich in antiquities. The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture. The State maintains an Aviation Department and a well-equipped aerodrome near Baripada, the capital town.

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharaja has inaugurated 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult franchise and they represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in general. Among other important steps taken during the reign of the present ruler for the amelioration of the conditions of his subjects may be mentioned (i) the opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank (ii) Installation of electricity and waterworks at the Capital (iii) the introduction of telephonic communication all over the State, and (iv) the construction and remodelling of administrative buildings.

By his singleness of purpose and devotion to duty the Maharaja has inspired the entire population of the State where the war drive is daily gaining in momentum and Mayurbhanj is proud of an unbroken history of service to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Empire. Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, the Maharaja has contributed his own five seater bi-plane D.H. 90 Dragonfly to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, and the State has so far given over Rs. 6½ lakhs to the various war funds and war loans. The State has supplied and has undertaken to supply large quantities of timber for war purposes. The Mayurbhanj Central War Efforts Committee and its branches are also doing useful work in this direction. An A.R.P. organisation with Major B. P. Pande the Dewan as Civil Defence Commissioner has been set up and it covers all aspects of the A.R.P. work. With a view to preserve internal security and tranquillity the State has introduced almost all important measures connected with the Defence of Mayurbhanj Order and Rules. The Maharaja has also directed the issue of a war supplement to the fortnightly State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news.



MALPUR: RAOLJI SHRI GAMBHIRSINHJI, the present Ruler of Malpur. Born: 27th October 1914. Educated at the Scott College, Sadra and the Mayo College, Ajmer. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1923, was invested with full powers pertaining to the State on the 16th February 1935.

Married in 1934 the eldest daughter of the Rajaji Sahab of Khandela, an old illustrious Shekhavat dynasty in the Jaipur State. He has also married the daughter of Maharaj Saheb of Khandu in 1937 and the Kumari of Shriman Maharaj Sahib of Bhadarwa State in 1942.

Though young in age he possesses remarkable intelligence and great insight into State affairs. He enjoys the sincere affection and esteem of his subjects. In consequence of the poverty of the cultivators, remissions of large amounts are granted to them every year. The occupancy rights to the agriculturists in the State are granted by him as announced on the occasion of his investiture with full powers. His relation with his subjects is very cordial. There is a great future before the present Ruler who has proved his devotion and loyalty to the Crown and maintains with dignity the great tradition of the illustrious House of Rathod Rajputs. During the mutiny of 1857 A.D. the State rendered great help in suppressing disorder and preserving peace in the adjoining country. During the great war too it rendered all possible help to the British Government.

The State has made rapid progress in all directions including education and medical relief. The State of Malpur is well known in Nani Marwar. It is situated to the South-East of the old Mahi Kantha Agency. Its Political relation is with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident in the States of Western India, Rajkot and conducted through the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency. The State ranks first in order of precedence amongst the States and Talukas of the old Mahi Kantha Agency enjoying jurisdiction.

The Rulers of Malpur are Rathod Rajputs and belong to the Solar Race of which Shri Rama, the hero of the great epic Ramayana, was the most illustrious representative. They are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathod Ruler of Kanauj (1193 A.D.).

The nearest Railway Station to the State is Talod on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway at a distance of 35 miles from Malpur, via Dhansura and 46 miles via Modasa from where there are regular motor services.

MIRAJ: (JR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV-RAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C. I.E. (1936), Raja of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Marriage: Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married. Second son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May. Third son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916 on 9th May. *Recreation:* Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles. *Population:* 40,686. *Revenue:* Rs. 3,68,515. *Capital Town:* Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister.

The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 1st April 1933. The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

On the declaration of the war Shrimant Raja Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy. The Darbar has contributed Rs. 4,500 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,000 to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest-free bonds worth Rs. 2,000. War Committees have been formed in every Taluka. Darbar has contributed Rs. 2,000 more for the purchase of Armoured Carriers. 175 persons—residents and subjects of the Miraj Junior State—have ahead been recruited to the Indian Forces. In addition to this, about 75 outsiders have been enrolled as recruits during the three visits of the A.R.O., Kolhapur, to Budhgaon. The subjects of the Miraj Junior State have invested about Rs. 10,000 in purchasing the Defence of India Loans and Certificates.





MORVI: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
 G.B.E., K.C.S.I., LL.D.,
 Maharaja of Morvi.

Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.

Educated: Privately in
 India and England.

Heir: YUVARAJ SHREE
 MAHENDRASINHJI.

Second Son: MAHARAJ
 KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

Area of State: About 1,072
 square miles in Kathiawar.
 Morvi State has a district
 in Cutch also with an area
 of about 50 square miles.

Population: 141,817 in
 1941. (Increase during
 1931-1941, 25 per cent.)

Average Annual Gross Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service
 of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain, Japan, Java, America
 as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles.
 Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles.

State Postal Service: Post offices in over 60 per cent. of the State
 villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone: Over 40 per cent. of the villages directly
 connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories,
 the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway
 Workshops, Electrical Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning
 and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur
 Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware
 and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works,
 the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory.

Free primary and secondary education throughout the State.
 The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Ag. Vice-President and Dewan: Mr. M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. 1st Member: Rao Saheb C. R. Mankad.

2nd Member: Dolarrai M. Buch, B.A., LL.B.

(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page.)

H EIR-APPARENT:
MAHARAJ KUMAR
SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI,
HEIR-APPARENT, MORVI STATE,
KATHIAWAR.

Born : 1st January 1918.

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors; at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; at Bradfield College, England; and at St. Mary's School, Bombay.

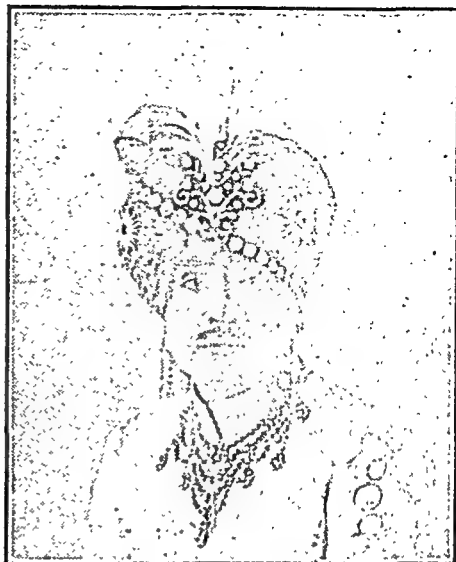
Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians.

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration, was appointed Joint President, State Council, in 1939, and President, State Council, in October 1940.

On the declaration of the War H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes :—

- Rs. 5,00,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
- „ 1,35,000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Fighters.
- „ 15,000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association.
- „ 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund.
- „ 10,000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State.
- „ 5,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.
- „ 2,000 to the Hellenic War Fund.
- „ 1,500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness' family and the people of Morvi.
- „ 6,660 to various other war funds.
- „ 10,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund for providing comforts and amenities to Indian Troops.
- „ 5,000 to the Western India States War Gifts' Fund.

In addition large office accommodation in a building owned by the State in Bombay has been placed at the disposal of the Government free of any rent. Besides this brand new rails with fishplates covering a length of 30 miles, 20 covered and 31 open Metre-gauge Railway wagons for despatch overseas, one steam-tug "Jumna" renamed by Government as "Morvi" have despatched.





MUDHOL : SHRIMANT RAJA BHAIRAV SINH, the Ruler of Mudhol State (minor), claims descent from the Sheshodia Maharanas of Udaipur.

Born : 15th October 1929.

Succeeded his father, who abdicated the *Gadi* on the 9th November 1937, with the sanction of the Crown Representative.

Education : at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and he was at the Doon School, Westgate-on-Sea, England, for 4 years. He joined the Doon School

at Dehra Dun in February 1941.

Area of the State : 369 square miles. *Population :* 62,832.

Average Revenue : Rs. 4,76,884. *Salute :* 9 guns.

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Administration, consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi, Regent Ranisaheba, mother of the minor Rajasaheb, as President with the Dewan as Vice-President and three other members.

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation.

On the outbreak of the War the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, have contributed up-to-date a sum of Rs. 4,000 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, invested Rs. 46,136-10-9 in 3 per cent. Defence Bonds and announced a grant of Rs. 2 p. m. to the family or near relation of the recruits so long as they remain on active service out of India. A Publicity Office has been set up. 136 recruits from this State have so far joined the Army.

Contributions have been made by the State subjects to the extent of Rs. 24,569 to the Indian Defence Loans, Rs. 784 to the War Gifts Fund, Rs. 1,344-8-4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund and Rs. 2,250 to the Belgaum Rupee Prize Fund. The Darbar together with the people have also donated some cash and silver articles weighing 362 tolas to the Silver Trinket Fund organised by H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Address : Mudhol (Deccan States' Agency).

MYSORE: His HIGH-
NESS SRI JAYA CHAMA-
RAJA W A D I Y A R,
MAHARAJA of Mysore.

Born : 18th July 1919.

Married : Princess Satya Premkumari Devi, sister of H. H. the late Maharaja of Charkhari on 15th May 1938.

Succeeded : August 1940.

Invested with full ruling powers : 1940.

Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B.A. degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938.

Area of the State : 29,474.82 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 4,65,66,000.

His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State. His Highness has donated from his privy purse a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, for relief of air raid victims, and another sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Hellenic War Fund. In addition under His Highness's orders, his Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 22,63,500 to the various War Funds as follows :—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund Rs. 16,50,000.
2. To the Minister for Aircraft Production for purchase of aircraft Rs. 5,00,000.
3. The Mysore War Fund Rs. 1,00,000.
4. The Lord Mayor's Fund, London, Rs. 13,500.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore :

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

MINISTERS.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN, B.A., *Minister for Finance and Revenue.*

RAJASEVAPRASAKTA MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN, B.A., *Minister for Law.*

MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Education.*

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

Private Secretary to His Highness :

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His H

RAJASABHABHUSHANA MR. T. THUMI



Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs.



NAGOD : RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH, JU DEO BAHADUR, RAJA SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE.

Born: 5th Feb. 1916. *Succeeded:* 26th February 1926 and assumed powers on 9th February 1936.

Educated:—At Daly College, Indore, and received administrative training at Bangalore.

Married:—In May 1932 a daughter of H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur State. He married again on June 10th 1941 daughter of Thakur Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh of Bandhi in Sohawal State, C.I. Has four sons and two daughters.

Area of State: 501.4 Sq. Miles.

Population: 87,911. *Annual Revenue:* Nearly 3 lacs. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns. *Capital:*

Recreation: Tennis,

Nagod (16 miles from Satna G. I. P. Ry.). Lime-Hockey, Cricket and Shooting.

Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India. There are very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of sugar, oil, alcohol, soap and the like.

Administration: A Legislative Assembly of 25 Members, 15 elected by the public and 10 nominated, has been established. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for higher education. The state maintains an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. The State gives free Medical aid to all. Subjects of neighbouring States also benefit thereby.

War Efforts: On the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and has donated Rs. 8,000 to the War Purposes Funds, and subscribed interest free Defence Bonds for Rs. 10,000. Rs. 3,000 are subscribed towards the Indian Red Cross, St. Dunstan's Hostel and Silver Trinket Funds by the public as well as officials. The subject and officers of the State have also substantially subscribed the Defence Loan.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur. *Vice-President:* Lal Hardarshan Singh B.A., LL.B. *Political and Foreign Secretary:* Mr. R. M. Nanavati, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F.com.S.C.A. *Revenue Secretary:* Mr. S. P. Namdeo. *Finance and Home Secretary:* Mr. R. B. Johri, B.com.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

High Court Judge: Rai Bahadur Kunwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-Law. *Dist. and Sessions Judge:* Lal Hardarshansingh, B.A., LL.B. *Khasgi Officer:* Lal Ram Gopal Singh. *Sub-Divisional Magistrate & Munsiff:* Syed A. Husain, B.Sc., LL.B. *Forest Officer:* Pt. G. P. Pathak. *State Accountant:* M. Ahsan Ilahi. *Superintendent of Police:* Lal R. R. Singh.

NAWANAGAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI LT.-COL. SIR DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born : 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of G.C.I.E. in 1939.

Educated : Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.

Married : 7th March 1935, the daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napier's); rose to the rank of Captain. Appointed Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council, 1912.

Specialised Courses : Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation : Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address : Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State : 3,791 sq. miles.

Population : 5,04,006.

Revenue : Rs. 98 lakhs yearly.

Salute : 15 guns.

Chief Port : Bedi Bunder.

Heir-apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalsinhji Saheb. Born on 20th February 1939.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI, B.A., LL.B.
Military Secretary and Home Member : COL. R. K. HIMAT-SINHJI.

Judicial Secretary : K. K. THAKOR, B.A., LL.B.

Trade & Commerce Secretary : DR. B. N. ANANTANI, B.A., DR. LIT., BAR-AT-LAW.

Political Secretary : D. L. SARAYA, B.A., LL.B.

Personal Assistant : MAJOR GEOFFREY CLARKE.

Manager, J. & D. Railway : RAJ SAHIB GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA.

Offg. Port Commissioner : RANA RAMSINHJI JHALA.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. P. M. MEHTA, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S.





ORCHHA. HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI, BUNDEL-KHAND SHRI SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF ORCHHA.

Born: 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 4th March 1930.

Educated: In Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH

JU DEV.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. Population: 363,405. Revenue: About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs).

Salute: 15 guns

War Efforts: The State has placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A sum of Rs. 11,000 has been donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and a sum of Rs. 500 collected for Silver Trinket Fund has already been sent. Further contributions are going on. Arrangements for recruitment have been taken in hand.

STATE CABINET.

President:

HIS HIGHNESS.

Vice-President:

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A., D.Litt. (Chief Adviser).

Members:

1. LIEUT.-COLONEL SAJJAN SINGH (Chief Minister); (2) MAJOR CHANDRA SEN (Finance Minister); 3. MAJOR M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A. (Home Minister); 4. MR. R. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B. (Political & Judicial Minister).

PALANPUR: LIEUT.-
COLONEL HIS HIGH-
NESS ZUBD-TUL-MULK
DEWAN MAHAKHAN SHRI
TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of
Palanpur.

Born: On the 7th July
1883.

Educated: Privately.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

His Highness is a Yusufzai
Lohani Pathan.

His Highness is the 29th
Ruler of the House.

Palanpur is a very ancient
Muslim State in India.



His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of
the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month of September
1928.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited by
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to England in the year
1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious occasion
of His Majesty's Coronation.

Heir: Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhommed Khan Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,774.64 sq. miles.

Population: 3,15,855.

Revenue: 12,16,000.

Salute: 13 guns.

A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried
on in the state. The capital of the state is Palanpur situated
on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is a very old settlement of
which mention was made in the 8th century.

Wazir: J. R. DHURANDHAR, Esq., O.B.E., B.A.,
LL.B., J.P.

Judicial Adviser: DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A.,
LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Education Minister: RAO BAHADUR D. V.
PATWARI, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Minister: Y. Y. SYED, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Inspector General of Police: Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid
Khan.

PARTABGARH: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT
SIR RAM SINGHJI BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I. of Partabgarh.
Born: In 1908.
Succeeded to the Gadi: In

1929.

Dynastic Salute: 15 Guns.
Partabgarh State, also called
"Kanthal" was founded in the
16th century by a descendant
of Rana Mokul of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was
founded in 1698 A. D. by
Maharawat Partabsingh, the
ancient Capital being at Deolia
among the Hills. In the time
of Maharawat Sawant Singh
(1775-1844), "Kanthal" was
invaded by the Marathas, but
the Maharawat arranged to
buy off the Holkar by agreeing

to pay Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and were accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories, in place of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804. The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsoore ceded to the British Government "all claims of tribute and revenue of every description, which he had or might have had upon the Rajput Princes," according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi* (converted later to Rs. 36,350 British Coin) to the British Government. As the said amount of Cash Contribution was found to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs. 27,500 from the year 1937-38.

Partabgarh enjoys the high Izzat of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas", presided over by the Ruler and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs. 5,82,000. Population 91,967.

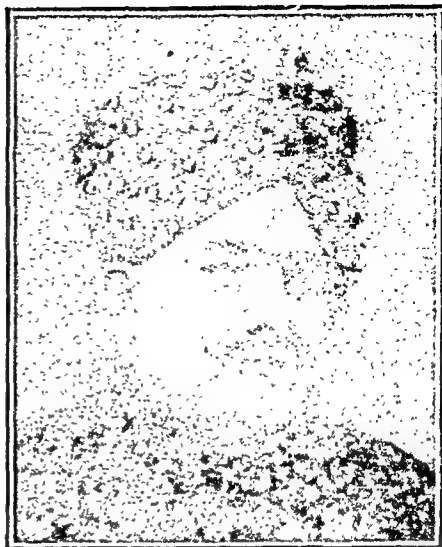
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: MR. TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA, M.A., LL.B.; Naib Dewan: SHAH MANAKLAL, B.A., LL.B.; Kamdar Khasgi: SHAH MANNALAL; High Court Judge: MR. HEM CHANDRA SOGANI, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate; Private Secretary to His Highness: MR. PHEEROZESHAH FARDOONJI; Revenue Officer: LALA PIARELAL; Civil & Criminal Judge: BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B.A., LL.B.; Superintendent of Customs & Excise: MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH; Medical Officer: DR. JIWANLAL P. PARIKH, L. M. & S.; Educational Officer: MR. WAMANRAO GOPALJI KALE, B.A.; State Accountant: SHAH AMRITLAL; Treasury Officer: MUNSHI FATEHLAL; Superintendent of Police: PUROHIT JAGDISHLAL; P. W. D. Officer: VACANT.

PATDI: DARBAR SHRI PRATAPSIHJI NARANSINHJI SAHEB, Ruler of Patdi State.

Born: 2nd June 1895.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 17th December 1941 on the death of his father the late lamented Darbar Shri Naransinhji Saheb. On the auspicious occasion of his installation he donated Rs. 10,000 for the use of the Surajmalji High School, Rs. 1,000 to the Patdi Kadva Patidar Education Society and also declared to carry out his father's promise to found a Maternity Home at Patdi where it is greatly needed. Rs. 2,500 were donated for giving clothes and grain to the poor.



He takes keen interest in Agriculture, Horticulture, Cattle breeding and Irrigation. The experimental farm put up by him in Patdi and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators of the State are some of the acts showing his intense desire to improve cultivation. To increase water supply for irrigation purposes, he is thinking of Artesian wells and digging or deepening tanks wherever possible to provide against vagaries of monsoon. His fine selection of animals will be evident from the fact that out of 14 animals sent at the recent Bhavnagar Cattle Show, 13 won prizes and certificates. All these are his favourite subjects.

He has four sons (1) Yuvrajshri Kishansinhji, (2) K. S. Dulipsinhji, (3) K. S. Rajendrasinhji, (4) K. S. Laxmansinhji and two brothers K. S. Ranjitsinhji and K. S. Bhanusinhji.

Patdi, the capital of this State, has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two Vernacular Schools (Gujarati and Urdu) and two Girls' Schools. In the villages 7 Vernacular Schools are maintained by the Local Board and 8 by the State. There are no taxes or Veth (forced labour) in the State. The State supplies electric street lighting, medicine, and bore pipe water, free of charge. The State encourages education by scholarships, grant of school fees and books to poor students. In times of scarcity the State made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opened relief works.

Most of the famous Kharaghoda Salt Works which were formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar (Salt Works) belong to this State but they are at present held by the Government of India on lease.

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under:—*Criminal*.—3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 5,000. *Civil* upto Rs. 10,000. *Area*.—165 sq. miles. *Population*.—17,225. *Revenue*.—Rs. 1,73,975.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Personal Assistant.—Yuvrajshri Kishansinhji. *Chief Karbhari*.—K. S. Bhanusinhji. *Deputy Karbhari & Treasury Officer*.—Mr. Pramlal V. Dave. *Chief Medical Officer*.—Mr. Bhailal N. Doctor, M.B.B.S. *First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish*.—Mr. Gulabchand M. Vakharia.



PATIALA: HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHANS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-UL-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN SHRI SIR YADAVINDRA SINGHJI, G.B.E., YADU VANSH-VATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the Premier State in the Punjab.

Born : 7th January, 1913.

Succeeded : 23rd March, 1938.

His Highness is an all-round sportsman—a first class shot, a great angler, a crack tennis player and a superb cricketer. He was awarded the All-India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian Cricket Team at Bombay.

Since his accession to the Gadi His Highness has introduced many reforms calculated to improve the material well-being of his people. Extension of medical facilities through the opening of touring dispensaries, abolition of "Game Preserves", remission of arrears in land revenue, passing of Small Towns Act, addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs. 75,000 to the Rajindra Hospital, building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of Cement Works; these are some of the important measures recently introduced. Early in March, 1942, Her Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the Lady Linlithgow Tuberculosis Hospital which will have accommodation for 70 beds and 15 model cottages with a recurring expenditure of Rs. 26,000. The estimated cost of the building will be Rupees five lacs.

The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjour, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. It possesses valuable forests. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own cost.

The State maintains three colleges including one for girls and ten High Schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into an alliance with the British Government it has rendered military and financial help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed, and in the present war also His Highness is doing his best to maintain the glorious traditions of loyalty to the Crown and duty to the country for which the State is so well-known. The 1st Rajindra Sikhs, the 2nd and Yadavindra Infantry, the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M. T. Company have proceeded on active service. Only recently a Labour Corps of 636 men was raised and sent for active service. The State has also provided 12,000 recruits for the Indian Army and it is a matter of gratification that over 30,000 soldiers from the Patiala State are serving in the various branches of the Indian Army. His Highness personally paid a visit to Singapore a couple of months before the Japanese made their treacherous attack on the Allies.

In matters of monetary contributions the State stands second to none. His Highness initiated the subscription list by a personal donation of Rs. 2 lacs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund for the Blind, £ 1,000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims, Rs. 1,000 to King George Fund for Sailors, Rs. 1,000 to the Aeroplane Fund started by the Simla District War Committee and Rs. 5,000 to the Greek Relief Fund. His Highness has also remitted to His Excellency the Viceroy a sum of Rs. 7 lacs as a voluntary contribution from the subjects of the State to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State servants and landlords have also invested about Rs. 7 lacs in the Interest-Free War Loans.

As the leader of the Sikhs, His Highness issued a special appeal to his community to render all possible help in securing an early victory to British arms. To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs His Highness donated Rs. 51,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Khalsa Defence of India League formed under the patronage of His Highness. The League is doing useful work in the sphere of recruitment and has been instrumental in providing 14,000 recruits for the Indian Army.

A son and heir to His Highness was born on 11th March, 1942.

Area of the State : 5,932 square miles.

Population : 1,025,520.

Gross Annual Income : Rs. 1,67,00,000.

Salute : 17 guns.

Permanent local Salute : 19 guns.



PATNA : MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA NARAYAN
SINGH DEO, the present
Ruler of Patna State.

Born : 1912.

Ascended the Gadi : 1933.

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married : In 1932 the daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

History : Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala," which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Subject to certain exemptions, primary education is compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11. It has a fully equipped Hospital and a X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital, with several outlying Dispensaries and two Child Welfare Centres. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the administration. He is also a Patron of the All-India Cattle Show Society.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo. *Area of the State :* 2,511 sq. miles. *Population :* 6,32,220. *Revenue :* Rs. 12,56,775. *Salute :* 9 guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Minister : Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.); *Home and Development Minister :* Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (London); *Revenue Minister :* Mr. Lakshman Sahani; *Chief Judge :* Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Seth, M.A., LL.B.; *Puisne Judge :* Mr. D. N. Pal, M.A., B.L.; *Secretary to the Cabinet and Comptroller of Household :* Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.; *Chief Medical Officer :* Capt. D. N. Basu, M.B., I.M.S. (Retd.); *Superintendent of Police and Shikarkhana Officer :* Virabar Sardar Bishan Singh; *Forest Officer :* Rai Saheb M. C. Gupta, D.D.R.; *State Engineer :* Sardar Keher Singh Garewal; *Superintendent of Education :* Mr. A. C. Das, M.A.; *Audit Officer :* Mr. M. G. Mukerji; *Tutor and Guardian to the Yuvaraj :* Mr. S. K. Agarwal, M.A.

PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY): MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias* NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR, K.C.I.E., Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan.

Date of Succession: 17th October 1916.

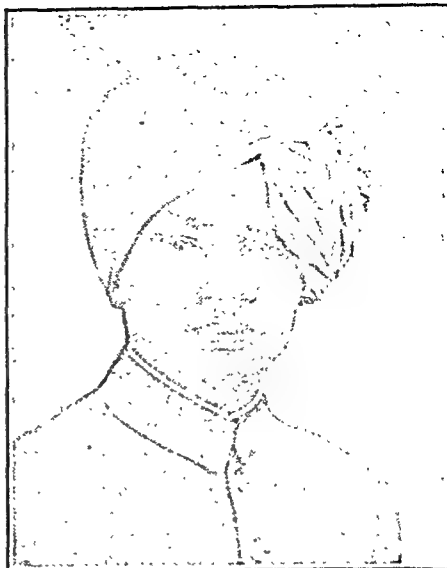
Invested with full powers: 15th November 1917.

Hereditary title of "Raja" conferred on the 1st January 1936.

Born: 11th September 1896.

Education: Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: 18th December 1913, Shrimant Laxmidevi, Rani Sahiba, born 17th November 1901, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, *Saranjamdar* of Malegaon Bk., District Poona.



Heir: Shrimant Pratapsinh Bapusaheb. *Born:* 13th July 1923.

Area: 397 sq. miles. *Population:* 71,473 (1941). *Net Revenue:* Rs. 16,00,000 (1941-42).

Phaltan is a practically full-powered State with powers of life and death. It dates its origin from 1284 A. D. and is ruled by the same Ruling Family—the House of Naik Nimbalkars—from its foundation to the present day. It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsales to which Shivaji, the Founder of the Maratha Empire, belonged.

Shrimant Raja Saheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution granted by the Raja Saheb in 1929. The State Legislative Council consists of 15 members of whom 10 are elected. The Executive Council consists of three Members of whom one is appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Industries: The principal industry is Sugar. During 1940-41 season the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., manufactured 14,721 tons of sugar.

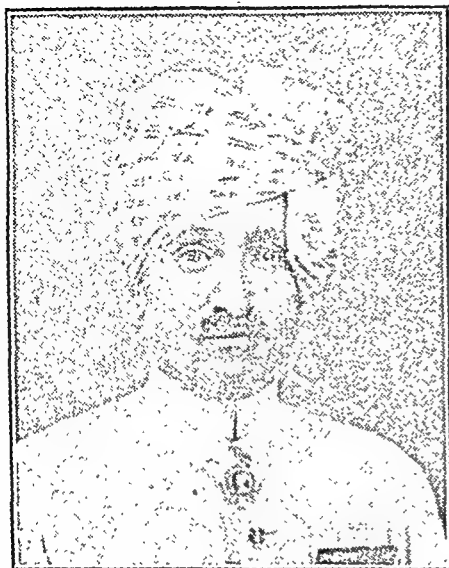
War Effort: Since the beginning of the war the State Government has been contributing Rs. 1,000 per month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State Government has also subscribed Rs. 3 lakhs to the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds, 1946. Rs. one lakh to the three year interest-free Defence Bonds and Rs. 11,000 for an Armoured Carrier bearing the name 'Phaltan.'

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member, *President*.

MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, *Vice-President*.

MR. S. R. BHONSALE, B.A., LL.B., Law Member.



PORBANDAR : CAPTAIN
H. H. MAHARANA SHRI
SIR NATWARSINHJI
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA
SAHEB of Porbandar.

Born : 1901. Succeeded to
the *Gadi :* 1908.

Educated : At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1920 Princess
Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of
the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji
Bahadur of Limbdi.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvraj
Shri Udaybhan.

His Highness ranks fourth
among the Ruling Princes of
Kathiawar enjoying plenary
powers.

Club : The Maconochie Club,
Porbandar.

Area : 642.25 square miles. *Population :* 1,46,504. *Salute :*
13 guns. *Revenue :* Rs. 26,00,000.

War Efforts : Soon after the outbreak of the war the State sent a donation of Rs. 100,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's "War Purposes Fund" and offered to renew the donation of Rs. 100,000 every year till the War ends. Rs. 20,000 of the initial donation were allocated to St. Dunstan's Section of the Fund. H. H. the Maharaja has also offered his personal services. The people of Porbandar contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Western India War Plane Fund. The State is maintaining Civic Guards and making contributions to several activities connected with the War effort. For the year 1940-41 His Highness announced donations of the aggregate total of Rs. 1,20,000 consisting of Rs. 12,500 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs. 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Empire, Rs. 11,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors, Rs. 12,000 to the Indian Comforts Fund for the Indian Troops and Indian Seamen in Europe, Rs. 12,000 to the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association (India Council) for Red Cross Work for troops serving in India and sent overseas from India, Rs. 12,500 to the London Air Raid Relief Fund and Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Since the commencement of the third year of the War His Highness has sent a donation of Rs. 40,000 to the Indian Comforts Fund and Rs. 10,000 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, and the people of Porbandar have contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Western India War Gifts Fund. An Officer of the State having qualified himself as A.R.P. Instructor with distinction in November 1941, the State has started an A.R.P. Organisation which is conducting a Training Class and making the public A.R.P. minded.

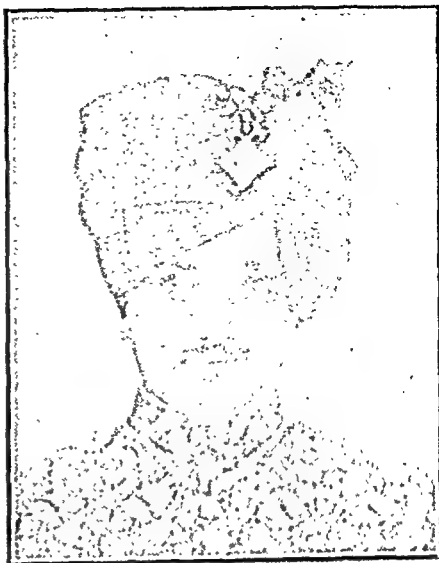
Wazir : JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI—*Tazimi Sardar.*

Dewan : JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI. *Nayab Dewan :* KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZE
MASTER, B.A.

MAHARAJ KUMAR
SHREE UDAYBHAN,
Heir-Apparent, Porbandar
State, Kathiawar.

Born : 6th October 1910.

Adopted by His Highness
Maharana Shree Sir Natwar-
sinhji Bahadur on 12th
June 1941 from Jethwa
Shree Shivsinghji of Shri-
nagar, nearest Bhayat of the
State.



Education : Took secondary education at the Garasia College, Gondal. After passing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay in 1926 joined the Agricultural College, Poona and took the B.Ag. degree in 1932.

Sports : Very keen at Tennis and useful at Billiards.

Career before adoption : Joined as Extra Assistant to the Ports Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer in 1934. Took training in the Bombay Port Trust and Customs Department. Served as Preventive Officer and First Assistant to the Port Commissioner and Chief Customs Officer till the date of adoption.

Married : 3rd July 1941 Rajkumari Shri Premkunverba, sister of Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalsinhji of Limbdi.

The Yuvraj takes keen interest in the administrative activities of the State with which he has been closely associated by the Maharaja. His solicitude for the welfare of the people and peaceful progress of the State has made him very popular.



RADHANPUR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZA-KHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born: 10th October, 1899,
Recognition announced by Government on 1st January, 1937.

Educated: At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot,

for some time. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness received administrative training under His late Highness. Married the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute: 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area: 1,150 sq. miles. *Population:* 70,530 souls. *Revenue:* About Rs. 8,00,000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhawada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada Thana. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the State has undertaken to pay Rs. 1,000 every month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the War. Subscriptions have also been raised from the public and the servants of the State for various objects connected with the war.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR S. A. M. KADRI, M.A., LL.B.

RAJKOT: THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI PRADUMNA-
SINHJI, Thakore Saheb
of Rajkot (Kathiawar).

Born: On 24th February
1913; succeeded to the *Gadi*
on 12th June 1940 and was
invested with full powers on
17th August 1940.

Education: Primary Educa-
tion at Panchgani and later
on at the Rajkumar College,
Rajkot, where he was awarded
a gold medal for his good con-
duct. He belongs to the
Vibhani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs
and enjoys plenary powers in
the administration of the State.

Sons: 1. Kumar Shri
Manaharsinhji (*Heir-Apparent*)
born on 18th November 1935.

2. Kumar Shri Prahladsinhji, born on 7th June 1938. *Daughters:* Three.

Area of the State: 283 sq. miles. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 13,89,863.

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns. *Population* 1,03,033.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the Headquarters of the Western India States Agency and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, Male and Female training Colleges, three High Schools and a separate Girls' High School.

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE.

The Thakore Saheb has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The State has appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War:—

1. Civic Guard Committee.
2. War Fund Committee.
3. Publicity Committee.

Further, the State has given about Rs. 24,567 which include Rs. 12,000 from the Thakore Saheb, in aid of the Western India States Agency War-Plane Fund and other War Funds. The State has also invested Rs. 5,000 in interest free Defence Bonds, and Rs. 30,000 in 3% Defence Bonds.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.





RAJPIPLA: MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAY-SINHJI, K.C.S.I. Maharaja of Rajpipla.

Born: 30th January 1890.

Succeeded: 26th Sept. 1915.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America. Is an Hon. Major in the XVI Light Cavalry.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad."

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. Born: 1912.

Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. Born: 1917.

Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. Born: 1925.

Rajpipla is the premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. Area: 1,517.50 sq. miles. Population: 2,48,068. Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. Salute: 13 guns permanent hereditary. Indian States Forces: Infantry; Full Company; State Service Troops.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

1. Making all services pensionable.
2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.
3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry.
6. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
7. Introduction of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
8. Introduction of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
9. Introduction of Pressing and Ginning Industries.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty. Contributions: Rs. 1,00,000 annually. £500 to Lord Mayor's Fund. Rs. 1,00,000 War Bonds. Rs. 3,500 to the Baroda Residency and Gujarat States Agency War Fete. Rs. 7,000 to Fighter Planes presented by full powered Princes of Gujarat. Three Fighter Planes for service with the R. A. F. called "RAJPIPLA", "WINDSOR LAD" and "RAJPIPLA No. 2" from collections from the people of the State and His Highness. The State Forces have been serving outside the State with His Majesty's Forces. Two Silver Cups and Rs. 1,000 to H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. Rs. 3,000 to the China Day Fund.

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, B.A., LL.B.

RAMPUR: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK; AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, K.C.S.I., D. LITT., LL.D., Ruler of Rampur. The ruling family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Barcha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U.P.).

Born: 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 20th June 1930. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921, the daughter of Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and six daughters. *Heir-Apparent:* Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur. Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University; a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes; a Major in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles; Honorary Colonel in the 9/11 the Jat Regiment; President of the Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow; a Member of the East India Association, and Marlborough Club, London.

The Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State. The State is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cotton and sugarcane being the chief crops, but recently there has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur City now has two Sugar Mills, a Textile Mill, an Oil Mill, a Fruit Canning Factory, a Tent Factory and a Match Factory.

For the purpose of administration there is a Legislative Assembly of 34 Members, 17 elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials and a State Council consisting of four Ministers, responsible to His Highness. Primary and Secondary education is given free in the State. Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area of State: 802.54 square miles. *Population:* 4,76,912. *Revenue:* Rs. 51 lacs. *Salute:* Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President.—SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.* *Members.*—MR. R. H. SALOWAY, O.B.E., I.C.S., *Finance and Revenue Minister;* SAHIBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN, F.C.S., *Home Minister;* MR. HORI LAL VERMA, Bar-at-Law, *Minister-in-Charge, Legislative Department.* *Secretary.*—MR. NADIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A.





SANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLA-KATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born : 1908. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1928. *Assumed the reins of Government* in 1930.

Married : On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut.-Col. Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustumjung Bahadur of Gwalior. *Heir-Apparent* : Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931. *Second Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinh Raje Ghorpade, born 16th February 1933. *Daughter* : Shri-

mant Rajkumari Nirmala Devi Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February 1934. *Third Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasink Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October 1937. *Fourth Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Shivrao Raje Ghorpade, born on 13th September 1940.

Sandur is an Indian State in South India ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades. The Ruling House of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades, which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara ; and according to the family tradition their ancestors acquired the surname of Ghorpade during the Bhamini dynasty for having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as "Ghorpad." The honorific title of Ghorpade was acquired by Bheemasinha, the grandson of Rana Ugrasen, who was the common ancestor of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and of the Mudhol and Sandur branches, both of which were descended from Bheemsinha. Subhakrishna the founder of the branch of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, and Karnasinh, the father of Bheemsinha Ghorpade were both descended from Ugrasen. Bhonsle Ghorpade Hindurao's family of which the Ruler of Sandur is a descendant is the elder branch of the family. This family greatly distinguished itself under Shivaji Maharaj, his son and his grandson, and for the useful services rendered to the House of Satara, the Jaghir of Gajendragad with the title of "Hindurao," was conferred on them. Siddoji, the son of Bhyrji Hindurao, was the founder of Sandur, having conquered the same in 1728 from a Poligar of the Bedar tribe. This family "holds the estate of Gajendragad and Sandur in its possession long anterior to Maratha Sovereignty." Raja Siddojirao Ghorpade conquered Sandur and Kudatini in the early 18th century. He was also receiving tribute from the Poligar of Harapanahalli. Sandur State formed a part of the possessions of Siddojirao's son Murar Rao renowned in history as the famous "Chief

of Gooty." During the time of Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Sandur reached the zenith of its territorial expansion and was a Power to be reckoned with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India. Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, the famous Historian of the Mahrattas, has observed thus: "Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there, and refer to such places as Sondlia, Bednur, Savanur, Shira, Shrirangapatnam, Chittaldurg, Gutti, Sondur, Guntakal, Kadappa, Trichinopoly and as far as Chennapatna (Madras) and Pondicherry on the east coast. The career of Murar Rao appears to claim all this region as his legitimate heritage, acquired by the heroism and often by the blood of the several members of the large Ghorpade Family. It was the great Shivaji who first traversed this large territory, and after him, it was the valour of the Ghorpades that prevented in it the extinction of the Maratha Power." Sir Philips Gibbs writing as recently as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus: "It happened that, on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian chieftain expressed his willingness to unsheath his sword in aid of so gallant a captain. All that night Clive and his men awaited a renewal of the assault, but when morning came, the enemy were no more to be seen, and the glittering array of the Mahratta tribesmen moved through the mist of dawn to do honour to the man who was to be famous henceforth as Sabat Jung." Orme, a contemporary British Historian described the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan." In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus: "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty," a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled. The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1817, and Munro described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as much a Sovereign in his own valley as any Prince in India." The State has the status of a Treaty State by virtue of the Treaty of 1847 with the East India Company regarding Ramgad cantonment jurisdiction. The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands.

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold.

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority, Judicial, Executive and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council. A State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority. It has the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and to ask questions. An independent Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act, 1931 and arrangements have been

made with the Madras Government to lend the services of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, for appointment as the Nyayadhish of the Sandur Chief Court. The Sandur Chief Court can state cases to the Federal Court. A further step in constitutional advance has been taken by the Ruler in reviving the ancient body known as the Darbar which is as old as the State itself, and which is now charged with the governance of the State as a second Chamber. By a Proclamation issued in 1933, the Ruler has thrown open all temples, religious institutions, wells, schools and all Government institutions to the Harijans. Village Panchayats have been constituted in every village throughout the State, on which devolves a large measure of local administration. With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with, and influence the every day administration of the State, a Standing Committee has been constituted from among the members of the Darbar and the Prajamandal—State Legislatures—with a view to help the administration in an advisory capacity. The Police and State Forces have been re-organised in 1939.

War Efforts.—The Ruler has invested a sum of Rs. 50,000 in interest free-War Bonds and has placed at the disposal of His Majesty, for the duration of the war large areas in the State containing manganese and iron ore deposits free of all rents and royalties for being utilised in the manufacture of munitions. He has also issued an appeal to the Marathas to join the army in large numbers. He has also placed certain buildings at Ramgad (Ramandrug) at the disposal of His Majesty for the purpose of Prisoners' camp or, other war purposes. A Trinket Fund started by Shrimant Sow. Matoshri Ranisaheb Maharaj has received a very generous response from the Mahila Samaj and the ladies in the State. A State War Board with three sub-committees has been constituted to aid the successful prosecution of the war.

The Ruler presided over the Karnatak Sammelan in 1938. He presided over the Inter-Group Sports & Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. He unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad in February 1941. The Ruler presided over the All-India Maratha Educational Conference in April 1941. He is a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes and is on the War Efforts Committee constituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

Members :

MEHERBAN V. NARASIMHARAO, M.A. (Rajyamantri).
MEHERBAN R. K. NIDIGAL (Grihamantri).
CAPT. SARDAR D. C. RANAVARE (Huzur Secretary).

State Advisers :

MEHERBAN N. L. HASABNIS, B.A., L.T. (Hony. Educational Adviser).
Nyayadhish : E. E. MACK, Esq., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.

SACHIN: HIS HIGHNESS
MUBA - RIẒ - UD - DAULAH,
MUZZAFFER - UL - MULK,
NUSRTA-E-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR
SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER
MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN,
NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Born: 11th September 1909.

Succeeded: 19th November 1930.

Married: Her Highness Arjum-and Bano, Sarkar-e-Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin, the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu, on 7th July 1930; Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937; and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahal Nawab Massarat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938.



Educated: At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Sunni Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas: The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas:* Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister: J. L. JOBANPUTRA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Military Secretary: SARDAR RAFIQ-E-KHAS THAKORE NATWAR-SINHJI PARBATSINHJI VANSIA.

Address: QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS (Sachin State).



SANGLI: CAPTAIN H. H. MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DUNDIRAO alias APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN; K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born : 1890. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1903. *Educated* : at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of C. P.

Area : 1,136 sq. miles. *Population* : 2,93,498. *Gross Average Revenue* : Rs. 16,80,244.

Salute : 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction, i.e., power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

His Highness has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member. Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee. At the invitation of H. E. The Viceroy represented the Deccan States at the meeting of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi in April 1942.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 94 made up of 82 agricultural and 12 non-agricultural. Besides these there are 5 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union. Of the five Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists and a special Tribunal has been created for trying suits. The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, and one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

War efforts.—With a view to promote the war efforts, His Highness has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State, to stimulate war gifts, defence loans, enlist Civic Guards and conduct propaganda. Many War News Bulletins have been published. Shrimant Raj Kumar Pratapsinh, second son of His Highness, has joined the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Officer Cadet for receiving training as a Pilot Officer. Sixteen candidates from the Sangli State have received Commissions in the Army.

His Highness has promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 so long as the war lasts towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs. 31,000 has already been remitted. Other collections: Rs. 1,64,157-8-3 for the various defence loans, and Rs. 1,985-3-0 for the Red Cross Fund. A special donation of Rs. 10,000 was made towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund in October 1940. A further donation of Rs. 11,000 was made in May 1941, earmarked specially towards the provision of an "Armoured Carrier" which is to

bear the name "The Sangli State Armoured Carrier". Rs. 2,000. Lady Doreen Hope's War Amenities Fund. Rs. 500 any war charity which Lady Joan Hope might select. Rs. 450 towards the purchase of paintings by Hal Bevan-Petman and Fritz von Driberg in aid of Lady Doreen Hope's Delhi Air Craft Fund. Rs. 600 China Day Contributions. Rs. 100 Indian Red Cross Amenities to Troops Special Fund.

Her Highness has organised a Ladies' Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for active service troops. Bandages, Shirts, Pyjama Shorts, Trousers, Napkins and beaded net covers have already been sent to the Red Cross Society. Arrangements have been made to make further quantities of these. Rs. 800 and Trinkets weighing 1,200 tolas were contributed to H. E. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund.

3,050 tickets of the Rupee Prize Fund organised in the Belgaum Collectorate and 250 tickets of the Dharwar plane fund have been disposed of in the state. "Paradise Lodge," a bungalow at Mahableshwar has been given for the accommodation of Army Officers. His Highness paid a sum of Rs. 447 to the fair held at the Kolhapur Residency in July 1940 and a further sum of Rs. 100 to the W. I. A. A. towards the purchase of a War plane to be presented by the Association. Rs. 1,419-8-0 have been collected towards the R.A.F.

Legislative activities: Defence of India Act, Indian Air Force Volunteers' Reserve (discipline) Ordinance, Sangli Civic Guards Ordinance, Foreigners' Act and Soldiers' Litigation Act.

His Highness contributed Rs. 100 towards the 8-Flag Ball held in Bombay under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley on 1st April 1941 in aid of the R.A.F. and at the special request of its organisers engaged a table at Rs. 40.

Heir-Apparent: Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb. Born: on 7th March 1915. Educated: at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra-Dun, of which he holds a Diploma. He passed the B.A., Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937. Married: Shrimant Soubhagyavati Vimalatai Athavale of Poona on 30th May 1940. He is a keen hockey player and an expert rider. He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State. He was attached to the Secretariat of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, B.A., Diwan and Vice-President, Rao Bahadur M. H. Limaye, Second Councillor and High Court Judge and B. S. Kore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Minister in charge of Transferred Departments.



SANT: MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent system for the agriculturists during the time of scarcity.

Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled-roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government. He has also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec. 1941 to Rs. 66,816. A Sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was invested in 3% Defence Loan 1949-52. A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with headquarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area of the State : 394 Square Miles. Population : 94,257 as per census of 1941. Revenue : Rs. 4,45,420.

Herb-apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI, born on 1st December 1907.
Acting Dewan : N. J. DIVECHA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI
PRAVINSINHJI, Heir-
Apparent, Sant State, Gujarat
States Agency.

Born : 1st December 1907.

Education : Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors. Joined Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University with distinction in 1925. Joined Baroda College. At School and College he has won several Cups, Prizes and Medals in tournaments. A good tennis and football player.



Marriage : On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba, the eldest daughter of His Highness The Maharao Saheb of Cutch, Bhuj.

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely. He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938.

DECORATIONS.

Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937.

CLUBS.

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, and the Cricket Club of India, Bombay.

Address : Santrampur, Sant State, Gujarat.

Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs.



SIRMUR: HIS HIGHNESS
LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA PRAKASH
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Sirmur.

Born: 10th January 1913.
Area of the State: 1,141
square miles. Annual revenue:
10,00,000.
Population:
156,654 (Census 1941).
Salute: 11 Guns.

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November, 1933 when he was only 21 years old. He has introduced remarkable constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of Government. He has set up a council of

Ministers who not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments under each. He has completely separated the judiciary from the executive by creating a separate High Court with a bench of two judges. He has introduced all possible beneficent activities in the State under his personal supervision. He is easily accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects. Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much. He works hard in the interest of his people and is fully keeping up the traditions of his illustrious ancestors who have ever been recognised as rulers running a model administration. He is a young man of versatile genius and has been taking keen interest in all the federal and administrative discussions affecting the States carried on in regional groups and in the Chamber. He has, since last year, been elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The Rural Uplift Committee which was appointed by him in the year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and go into the extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report. In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed. The activities of this Board cover Co-operative movement, Co-operative Banking, Marketing, Education, Medical help, Communication and Industries. The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages. The question of Rural Indebtedness, which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India, has been taken up seriously by this Board. This question, difficult as it is, has been tackled by an enactment, the Sirmur Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Nahan National Bank on the other. A Central Agricultural

Demonstration Farm has been established in a suitable locality, and various cottage industries too are to be introduced shortly. Much useful and instructive work is done by the Chief Medical Officer and his subordinates among the rural people by means of lectures and slides on maternity and child-welfare, and village hygiene and sanitation.

Many restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed. Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle. Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists. The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board. Several primary schools for boys have been opened in villages, where free primary education is imparted. A Scheme for Free Primary education of a type best suited to the needs of agriculturists is being worked out. The Mandalsa Kanya Mahavidyalaya, which was started about three years ago is now a full fledged Girls' High School.

Communications are being developed very rapidly. The construction of a main road connecting Nahan with the Tehsil headquarters of Renka a distance of about 25 miles is already under construction. Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board, and village roads are being constructed by co-operative methods in the villages where Co-operative Societies exist. In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters, and the St. John Ambulance touring doctor, qualified Vaidas have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja, an all-round sportsman, takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmur Sappers and Miners. The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture. On the outbreak of the War, His Highness hastened to place his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. He has also contributed Rs.50,000 to begin with, towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs.2,000 towards St. Dunstan Fund, and has placed the Sirmur House at Simla at the disposal of the Government. War Committee to collect subscription for the different War Purposes Funds, to provide recruits for the Army, to co-ordinate the War efforts of the Sirmur public and the different Departments of the State and to disseminate correct war news amongst the public to protect them from the false propaganda of the enemy, have been established throughout the State. The Field Co. Unit (Sirmur State Sappers & Miners) with an efficient and fully trained personnel, under the command of an excellent and veteran Officer, Major C. A. G. Rundle, M.C., left for British India, on active service on the 23rd of November 1940.

COUNCIL.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR. Rai Bahadur Lala Radha Kishan, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), *Foreign and Political*. Mr. R. G. Abbhi, B.A. (N.U.), *Revenue*. Rai Bahadur Lala Jaswant Rai, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S. (Retd.), *Law and Justice*. Mr. G. C. Sharma, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., *Council Secretary*.

HIGH COURT.

Rai Bahadur Lala Jaswant Rai, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S. (Retd.), *Chief Justice*; Mr. K. Swarup, B.A. (London), *Bar-at-Law, Judge*.

Indian Princes & Ruling Chiefs.



SAILANA: H. H. RAJA SAHIB
SIR DILEEP SINGH JI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sailana.

Born: On 18th March 1891.
Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer. **Ascended the Gadi:** On the 4th July 1919.

Married: The daughter of H. H. the Maharawatji Sahib of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise, the daughter of the Rawatji Sahib of Meja.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Digvijaya Singh Ji, M.A., born on the 15th October 1918.

His Highness is a descendant of the Rathor Rajput clan of Jodhpur House and is the eleventh Ruler of Sailana, a mediatized independent State in Central India. The Judicial Powers of His Highness are plenary. The Rajputs of the surrounding non-Rajput States consider His Highness as their head. The Rajputs of India in general consider His Highness as one of the foremost leaders and a distinguished member of the community. His Highness has held various offices in the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha ever since he joined it in 1919, till 1933, when he ceased to take an active part for reasons of health. He is still a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly sought. The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana for 10 years, between 1919-1933, when His Highness held the office of the General Secretary. His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions 6 times, is President of Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Thaneshwar and Council of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; Member, General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer; Daly College, Indore; and Princes' Chamber, Delhi.

During His Highness's reign the local Vernacular School was raised to a High School and a new School building and a Boarding House were constructed. Education is compulsory and almost free, and medical aid is free throughout the State. A new Hospital has been built with facilities for in-door patients and an up-to-date Maternity Ward. He has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an Industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm in the Capital. The judiciary has been separated from the Executive and a High Court has been established.

At the outbreak of the present War in 1939, the Darbar placed its entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. So far the State has contributed Rs. 20,103-4-0 to the Viceroy's General Purposes Fund, Rs. 25,861 in Defence Bonds and Certificates and Rs. 3,945 in other Miscellaneous Funds.

Diwan: Khan Bahadur Munshi Enayat Husain.

Area of the State: 297 square miles; **Population:** 40,228; **Revenue:** Rs. 3,00,000; **Salute:** 11 guns. **Address:** Sailana State (Central India).

TALCHER: Raja K. C. B. Harichandan, the present Ruler of Talcher State.

Born: 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th Dec. 1891.

Assumed ruling powers, 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great-grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan



helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions.

The administration is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Sahab. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines. Besides many administrative and constitutional reforms the Raja Sahab also introduced three Byabastha Parisadas in the State during the year 1939 with 50% elected members.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State.

Area: 309 square miles. *Population:* 80,368 souls according to 1941 census.

Annual Income: Rs. 6,96,219 (gross).

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayel: Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

Secretary: Babu J. Mishra.



TRAVANCORE: HIS
HIGHNESS SRI PADMA-
NABHA DASA VANCHI PALA-
SIR BALA RAMA VARMA KULA-
SEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY
SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMA-
RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG,
G.C.I.E., D.LITT., Maharaja of
Travancore.

Born : 7th November 1912.

*Ascended the Musnad on 1st
September 1924. Invested
with Ruling Powers on 6th
November 1931.*

Educated : Privately. Has
travelled extensively in India,
Europe, Ceylon and the Dutch
East Indies. The Andhra
University has conferred the
honorary degree of D.Litt., on
His Highness the Maharaja and
His Highness the Maharaja.

Her Highness the Maharani, mother of His Highness the Maharaja, has conferred the honorary degree of D.Litt., on her Highness the Maharani.

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces and Honorary Colonel of the 12th Malabar Battalion. He is the founder and Chancellor of the Travancore University.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja, has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation in November 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established.

Among the notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of indebtedness and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the city through a Corporation.

The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the

State, and have established The Travancore Credit Bank for granting long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

Among the first fruits of this policy may be mentioned, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing, besides sugar, 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products, liquid extracts, liquors, pulves, spirits, syrups and specialities including Caffeinaspirin, Aspirin and Lysol.

The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum has been reopened, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of articles for War purposes. An Aluminium Smelting Factory is being constructed at Alwaye, an enterprise full of great possibilities for the future.

The State stands in the forefront of educated India. Accord-

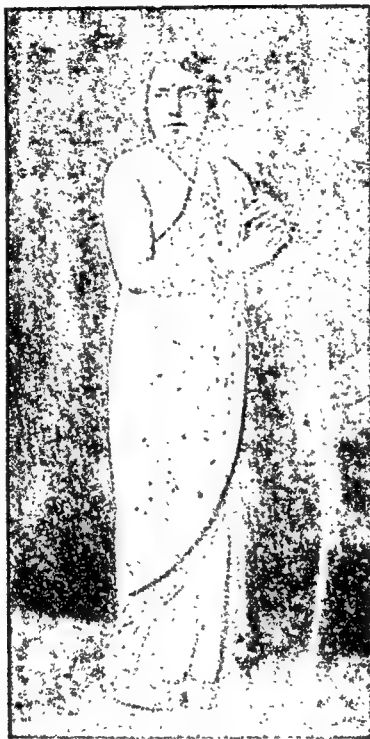
ing to the recent census, the percentage of literates aged 5 years and above is 67.9 and 42.1 for males and females respectively.

On the outbreak of the war His

Highness the Maharaja generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. He has not only made munificent contributions to the War Fund but sent the First and Second Infantry of the State Forces for active service. He has contributed six hundred and fifty thousand rupees, for equipping the trawler and minesweeper, "H.M.I.S. Travancore", for the use of the Royal Indian Navy, and donated a further amount of 1½ lakhs for the purchase of two fighter planes for the Royal Air Force. Besides, His Highness has contributed a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs to

the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness the Maharaja, has contributed for equipping a Field Ambulance Unit.

His Highness' benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes, and annual donations to several



*H. H. Maharani
Setu Parvati Bayi,
Mother of His Highness.*

philanthropic and scientific bodies. Amongst his other charitable works, is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm. He has founded an Art Gallery at the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace.

His Highness' hobbies are tennis, photography, riding and motoring.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast and rich forests.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport. There exists also a weekly air-mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum. This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Area of the State : 7,661.75 square miles.

Population : 6,070,018 according to the 1941 census.

Revenue : 280.73 lakhs of Rupees.

Salute : 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Total population of the city of Trivandrum; 128,480.

Heir-Apparent :

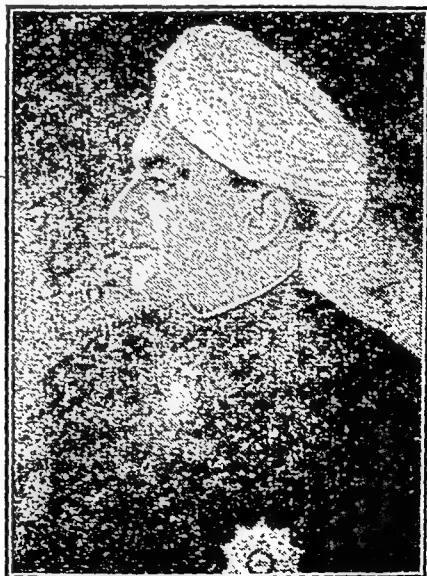
His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja.

Heir-Presumptive :

His Highness Prince Avittam Tirunal.

Dewan :

Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.



Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., the present Dewan of Travancore.

TONK: H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., NAWAB of Tonk State (Rajputana).

Born : 1879. *Ascended the Gadi* on 23rd June 1930.

Educated : Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State : 2,553 square miles. *Population* : 3,53,687, according to Census of 1941.

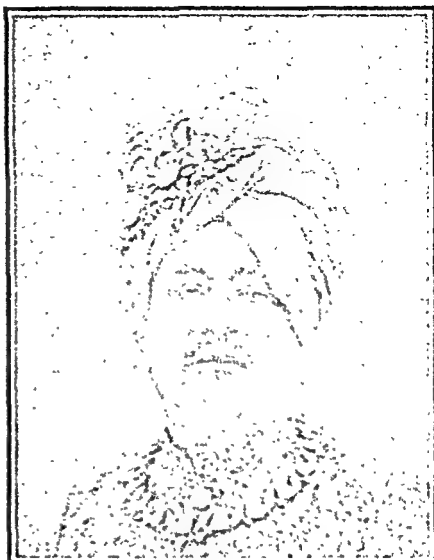
Revenue : 26,36,992.

Salute : 17 guns.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has recently been re-organised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced. All education is free throughout the State.

War Efforts : A Central Committee with His Highness as President, and M. Syed Maqul Ahmad, B.A., as Secretary, and two Sub-Committees have been constituted. A war news sheet is issued every week in Urdu and Hindi. A loud speaker has been installed.

Contributions : Uptill now besides Rs. 1,000 per month to the Viceroy's Fund, Rs. 1,07,171-8-4 have been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and other Funds. Defence Bonds and Certificates of the approximate value of Rs. 2,00,000 have been purchased. War Fund Labels bearing the Photo of clock tower have been made by the State Press and they are being sold throughout the State. 1146 articles for the comforts of soldiers have been sent by the War Committee.



ADMINISTRATION.

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member : D. E. AUGIER, ESQR., O.B.E.

Home Member : KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHD. ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN, SALAR JUNG.

Judicial Member : LALA NARAIN DASS.

Revenue Member : SYED NASIRUDDIN HYDER.

Secretary : M. SYED MAQUL AHMAD, B.A.



TRIPURA: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHA-MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Tripura.

Born : 19th August, 1908.
Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927.

Married : On the 16th January, 1929, the sixth daughter of Late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930, married, for the second time, Maharaja Sir Yadendra Panna (C.I.). Has

the eldest daughter of Capt. H. H. Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent Maharajkumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur. Area of the State : 4,116 square miles. Permanent Salute : 13 Guns. Population : 5,13,952 (1941 Census). Revenue : (including Zemindaries) : Rs. 37,54,643 (based on the average of five years).

Capital : AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn. (A. B. Rly.).

Recreation : Tennis, shooting and big-game hunting.

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Chief Minister : MANYABARA RAJA RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.
Political Minister : DEWAN B. K. SEN BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.
Finance Minister : RAI SAHEB S. C. DUTT.
Minister of Rev. etc. Depts. : MR. S. GOSWAMI, B.A.
Minister of Public Health : THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH SAHEB.
Chief Secretary to H. H. : PRAMADARANJAN BHATTACHERJEE, B.A.
Private Secretary to H. H. : CAPT. MAHARAJKUMAR D. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Military Secretary to H. H. : MAJOR KUMAR P. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Chief Justice : LT. K. C. NAG, M.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW.
State Engineer : CAPT. J. N. BHADURI, B.A., B.E., etc.
Road Engineer : MR. A. K. SEN, B.A., B.E.
Conservator of Forests : KUMAR N. L. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Chief Commandant of the State Forces and Officer in charge Army Dept. : LT.-COL. RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.C., I.A.
Commissioner of Police : RAI BAHADUR G. R. DUTT.

UDAIPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SHREE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR BHOPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Born on 22nd February, 1884.

His Highness received an all round education and administrative training. As Heir Apparent his exceptional abilities fitted him admirably to discharge powers that were delegated to him by his illustrious father late His Highness Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., during his lifetime. Ascending the Gadi in 1930 His Highness carried on the administrative scheme he had already begun as Maharajkumar. His Highness' qualities as a progressive ruler

have manifested themselves in the various educational, medical and municipal reforms introduced. Improved administration and industrial developments have led to an increase in the annual revenue of the State which is now almost double what it was when His Highness took over the reins of administration. His Highness has contributed liberally to the various War activities and funds and a vigorous War effort has been launched in the State.

His Highness is an excellent shot and big game shooting is his chief recreation.

Area of the State : 12,753 square miles.

Population : 1,925,000. Revenue : Rs.80,00,000.

Permanent Salute : 19 guns ; Local : 21 guns.

Heir Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhagwat Singhji.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghava-Charya, K.B.E.

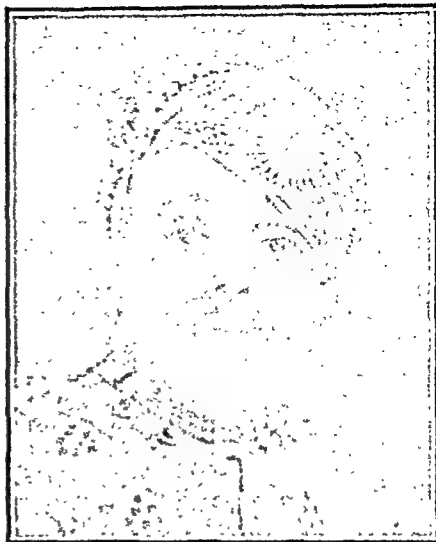
Finance Minister—Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterji.

Judicial & Education Minister—Pandit Ratilalji Antani, B.A.

Home Minister—Lieut.-Col. Rao Manohar Singhji of Bhopalnagar.

Revenue Minister—Dr. Mohan Singhji Mehta, Ph.D., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Private Secretary—Captain Ramgopalji Trivedi.





VADIA: DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 37. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

Area : 92 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb married A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and three daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession.

The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 11 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experienced Officer of W. I. S. Agency,

enced and competent retired Educational Officer of W. I. S. Agency, Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—have been inaugurated by him.

The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and an electric power house. The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match factory, Oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

The Darbar Saheb has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs. 501 towards the Western India States War Plane Fund.

Contributions have also been made by the public of Vadia towards the Western India States War Plane Fund and the Red Cross Society, Western India States Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.

This year Namdar Darbar Saheb has been elected as a Representative Member to the Chamber of Princes for the Western Kathiawar States comprised in Group II.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari : Mr. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.
 Tutor & Companion to Heir-apparent : RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D.
 Ag. Nyayadhish : Mr. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.
 Chief Medical Officer : Mr. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.
 Huzur Secretary : Mr. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.
 Private Secretary : Mr. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.
 Record and Bardasi Officer : Khachar Shree Somlabhai Hamirbhai.



WHO'S WHO



INDIAN
NOBLES

AND

PROMINENT
PERSONAGES



1942—43

Indian Nobles & Prominent Personages.



A GARWALA, B. BHAGWATI PRASAD SAHEB, a Premier Rais and Landlord of the District of Gorakhpur in the United Provinces, comes of a distinguished Vaishya Agarwala family, various leading members of which did extensive and prosperous river-borne trade during the pre-mutiny period, when the Railways had not yet made their advent in India, from Ghazipur and Calcutta, where the family still has its "Kothis," though at present on a very small scale. The main business at present includes his Zemindari which extends over the Gorakhpur, Basti Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Saran (in Bihar) Districts, and comprises well over 300 villages, for which the annual Government Revenue. He is well known for his peace-loving and unassuming habits, and his collections from his tenants for a period of about 12 years, and paid the Government Revenue from his own pocket, thus foregoing a sum of about Rs.15,00,000 in rents.

over Rs.60,000 is paid as the annual Government Revenue. He is well known for his peace-loving and unassuming habits, and his collections from his tenants for a period of about 12 years, and paid the Government Revenue from his own pocket, thus foregoing a sum of about Rs.15,00,000 in rents.

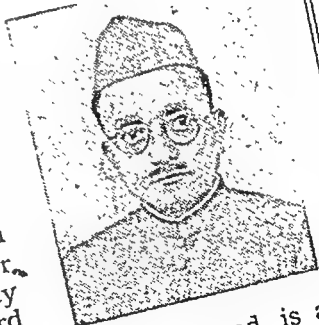
In the last war he contributed about Rs.3,00,000 in War Loans alone. In the present struggle he has so far contributed Rs.50,000 in War Loans and Funds.

He is of a deeply religious bent of mind, and is very cautiously thoughtful in regard to all matters relating to life here and hereafter. Throughout his long life and unique career of about 67 years, he has been a perfectly loyal and faithful subject of the Crown, and a staunch supporter of the Government. He is at present leading a very simple, almost an ascetic life in the quiet of his family surroundings, and very rarely moves out of them.

His son, B. Mahadeva Prasad Saheb, now looks after his estate and other work. He has an uncommon regard for truthfulness, sincerity and straightforward dealings. He is of a very amiable and charitable nature, and is a keen supporter of all humanitarian and philanthropic causes.



His grandson, B. Bitthal Dass Saheb, is a promising young boy, aged about 16 years and is a student of Class X in the local Government Jubilee High School.



AJODHYA: RAJA
JAGDAMBIKA PRATAP
NARAIN SINGH of
Ajodhya. Hereditary Raja,
recognised by the British
Government.

Born: October 1904. Adopted son of Mahamahopadhyaya Maharaja Sir Pratap Narain Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E. Succeeded to the Gadi on 19th June 1938.

Area: 611½ miles.

Govt. Rev. & Cess: Rs. 4,60,864.

Headquarters: Ajodhya.

The Raj was greatly augmented by the grant of Taluqas for meritorious and conspicuously loyal services rendered to the British Government at the time and after the Mutiny of 1857 by Rajai Rajgan Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur Qaimjung, K.C.S.I., the great grand-father of the present Raja Sahib. The Raja of Ajodhya holds the third seat in the Darbars amongst the Taluqdars of Oudh. Religious sanctity is attached by Hindus to the person of the Raja of Ajodhya.

Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh Sahib after completion of his education in Colvin Taluqdars College at Lucknow in 1927, underwent a thorough training in the management of the Raj under the Court of Wards. He was given the King's commission in the Indian Army, which he resigned in 1931 on account of ill health. The Raja Sahib served as a member of the Legislative Council, U. P., from 1931 to 1936. He was special Magistrate for about eight years and Chairman, District Board, Fyzabad, 1936-39. He is the Chairman of the District Rural Development Association and member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He had been twice the elected President of All India Shakadwipiya Mahasabha and is the President of All India Pandit Parishad. The Raja Sahib is a member of the Provincial and Dist. War Boards, and of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Territorial Force. He is an Hony. Asst. Recruiting Officer. To encourage recruitment Raja Sahib has allowed 10 % remission of rent of the year of those ryots who enrol in the Indian Army. His contributions to different War Funds from his private purse amount to Rs. 1,14,475 besides investments in War Loans. He has presented a motor van for A. R. P. services at Ajodhya and Raj houses for accommodation of Burma evacuees and A.R.P. work.

The Raja Sahib maintains two hospitals at an annual cost of Rs. 6,000 and sixteen schools at Rs. 3,000 annually. Besides the above public charities annually amount to Rs. 30,000.

He has been awarded the title of Vidya Vachaspati. The Raja Sahib is a popular figure in public life.

Hobbies: Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Recreation, Motoring.

Private Secretary: J. N. Sapru, Esq., B.A., LL.B.





BADNORE: MAJOR THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNORE ESTATE, UDAIPUR, Rajputana, is a Rathore Rajput of the Mertia clan.

Born: in 1902. *Educated:* Privately. Succeeded to the Estate in 1921. *Married:* the daughter of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu (Jaipur).

The Thakur Sahib is a descendant of Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was the founder of Merta and the Mertia family. His illustrious ancestor Rao Jaimal emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Udai Singh and is immortalised in history for his heroic fight unto death against Akbar during the siege of Chittor in 1567.

The town of Badnore has good buildings and gardens with picturesque fountains. There are excellent shooting facilities and its jungles are noted for panther, pig, black-buck, partridge and duck shooting.

The Thakur Sahib takes very keen interest in the administration of his Estate, which is conducted on modern lines. He has always been solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, which has won for him their love and affection. He has served Mewar in various capacities with distinction and is at present the President of the State Legislative Committee. As the Chairman of the State Legislative Assembly Draft Committee, he has prepared a Draft-Scheme which is now under the consideration of the Mewar Government. In 1933 he made a tour of England and some European countries. He has a great taste for history and antiquities and is the author of "Jai Mal Vansh Prakash" a historical work of outstanding merit. Many works of public utility have come into being in the Estate. New buildings with a Power House, tanks and roads have been constructed and many old ones have been repaired. A system of regulated Taqqavi Loans to the peasants has relieved them from their constant anxiety to borrow. Revenue Settlement is being made and arrears of the cultivators amounting to more than three lacs of rupees have been remitted. Many village Schools have been opened to spread literacy in the rural area in addition to the separate Schools for boys and girls in Badnore proper. In the town of Badnore there is a hospital, where free medical aid is afforded to the poor and the destitute and travelling compounders distribute medicines in the villages. The Estate keeps its own Police and exercises Judicial powers.

General Recreation: Shooting, Riding and Tennis.

Heir-Apparent: Raj Kumar Raghu Raj Singh.

Population: 28,000.

Address: P.O. Badnore (Mewar), Rajputana, Via Beawar Railway Station.

BALRAMPUR : MAHARAJA SIR PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHIB, Kt., Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; P. O. Balrampur, District Gonda, U. P., Ry. Station Balrampur, B. & N. W. Ry. Owner of premier taluqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts.

Area : About 1,500 sq. miles.

Population : Over 6 lacs.

Average annual income : Rs. 35 lacs.

Born : 2nd January, 1914.

Son of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., who died in 1921.

Grandson of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur,

K.C.S.I., who rendered unique loyal services to Government during the Indian Mutiny and enjoyed a salute of nine guns.

Educated : Privately and at the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmere.

Married : November 1932 to Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. *Invested with full administrative powers :* 22nd March, 1937. Knighthood conferred by Govt., 1941. The Maharaja Sahib is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century A. D.

Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh is a ruler of progressive views, mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate. He abolished *Begar* or forced labour from tenants, also *Charsahi* and other old feudal dues. He installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river-pumping schemes, 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs, commanding in all an area of 72,000 acres with 130 miles transmission lines and 843 miles of major water-courses built at a capital cost of about Rs. 23 lacs; Installed 2 powerful generating plants providing electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off; organised Consolidation, Agriculture and Rural Development departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs. 5 to 6 lacs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs. one lac. He maintains 9 dispensaries including a Female Hospital fitted with X-Ray at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 93,000, also two spacious Dharamsalas and several schools.

War Fund Contributions and investments to help British Govt. and allied nations amount to Rs. 14½ lacs, besides the promised donation of Rs. 5,000 per month during the pendency of the War.

Manager : H. S. Bates, I.C.S.; *Private Secretary :* D. A. Dixhit.





BHADRI, RAJ: RAI
BAJRANG BAHADUR SINGH,
M.L.C., Taluqdar of Bhadri
Raj (Dist. Partabgarh, Oudh).

Born : 4th February 1905.

Succeeded to the Estate in
April, 1928.

Married : d. of H. H. Sawafi
Maharaja Saheb Bahadur
of Ajaigarh State, C. I., Two
brothers Kunwar Trilochan
Prasad Singh and Kunwar
Bhadreswar Prasad Singh.

Has taken keen interest in
national and political affairs
even as a minor; joined the
Indian National Congress in
1928 and is an active member;
offered Satyagraha and went
to jail in December, 1940;

has been complimented by visits to his Estate of prominent
leaders including Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra
Prasad and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Elected Chairman, District Board, Partabgarh, 1929, and re-elected,
1932; Elected member, Upper House, United Provinces Legislature,
in 1934 and re-elected in 1939. Asstt. Govt. Whip in the Congress
Govt., Secretary to Govt. Aviation Selection Board for a
time; has also served on Rent and Revenue Committee and Agriculture
Re-organization Committee; member, Provincial Court of Wards
Committee for a time; represented the U. P. at the Animal Husbandry
Wing of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at New Delhi.

A keen farmer; has an extensive farm at Bainti and two agricul-
tural farms; also interested in horticulture and animal husbandry;
has set aside large areas for orchards and gives tenants plants from the
estate nursery free of cost; owns a herd of pedigreed Sahiwal from
which bulls are supplied all over the estate free for the benefit of
tenants; has also a stud of highly pedigreed Arabs where some very
fine specimens of horses are bred.

Has established Cottage industries and offers to the residents of
the Estate facilities of free training in spinning, weaving, pottery,
carpentry, soap-making and oil extraction.

A keen sportsman and an expert rider. Hobbies: Swimming
and motor-boating. Interested in big game hunting and possesses a
good selection of fire-arms; an expert with the camera and is a good
hand at oil and water colour painting. First Taluqdar to obtain
a pilot's licence and to own a private plane in the Province.

DALMIA, SETH RAMKRISHNA, whose ancestors were very rich aristocrats of the Marwari community, runs a chain of cement factories all over India, a paper mill, many sugar factories, which rank among the largest of their kind in India, a chemical plant, a number of collieries, a public railway carrying passengers and goods, the Bharat Insurance Company and a bank, but he lives a life of rigorous simplicity, spending most of his income on charities.

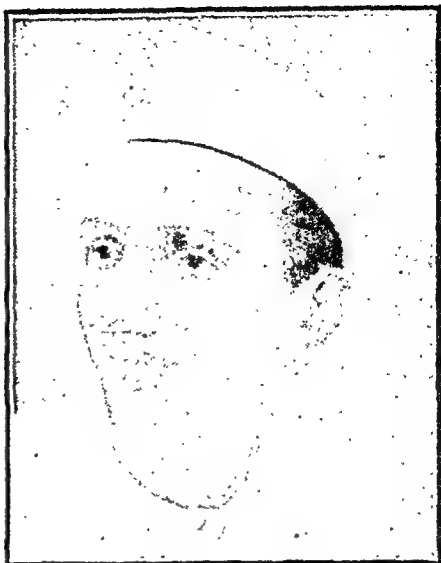
He entered business at the early age of 12, with hardly any assets except that of his brain. His schooling had been desultory, but by assiduous home study he mastered principles of economics and finance and also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujarati, all of which he speaks with ease and grace. His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive.

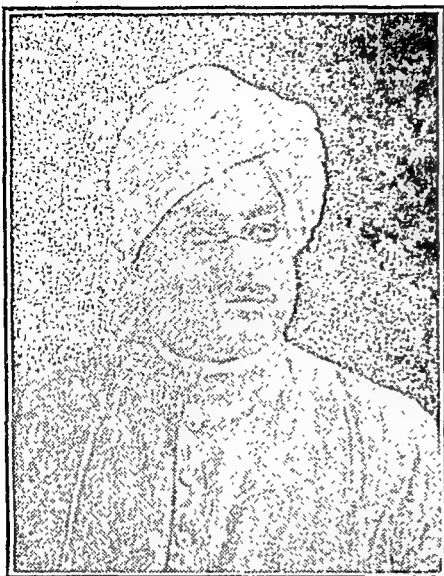
His industrial career commenced only ten years ago, and he became one of the biggest industrial magnates of the country within an incredibly short time. In a few years the centres of his activities which were small isolated places, grew into towns and were aptly named after his ancestors—Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmia Dadri (Punjab) and Dalmiapuram (South India).

He entered the cement industry in 1937, and in the initial stages had to face a powerful combine which put up a very keen competition, hitherto unknown in the history of industrial enterprise in India. His untiring energy, patience and courage brought about an end of the competition, and set the industry on a sound and prosperous footing.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia eats the plainest food, wears pure homespun, confining his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life. He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry and devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics. He has rare oratorical gifts and his extempore speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him. His connections are vast and widespread. He is on terms of close friendship with eminent Congress leaders, commercial magnates, foremost ruling princes and provincial Governors. They often visit Dalmianagar.

His charities run into millions, but few know much about them, as publicity is avoided. Following the precepts of the Gita, he gives because he should, and makes no distinction of caste or creed in dealing with his charities. He spends generously in providing amenities of life to labour employed in his factories. In spite of having monumental achievements to his credit, Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment, and sincerely believes that he is one of those through whom God fulfils Himself. *Address: Dalmianagar (Bihar).*





DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE
CAPTAIN MAHARAJA
JAGADISH NATH RAY,
F.R.S.A., of Dinajpur.

Born : December 28th, 1894.

Educated : At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and has had military training. He was appointed to be an Officer in the Indian Land Forces from January 1924, by His late Imperial Majesty King George V. He became attached to the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, I.T.F., as an honorary Lieutenant, and is now an honorary Captain of the Force.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur.

He was elected a member of the

Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated a member of the Council of State, 1933. His speeches are always marked by freedom from fear or favour. He is President of the All-India Kayastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas, and a Vice-President of the British Indian Association. His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war besides four substantial lump payments to the heads of Govt. has been greatly appreciated.

Raja Ganesh, the founder of the Dinajpur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussnad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grandson Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal. Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

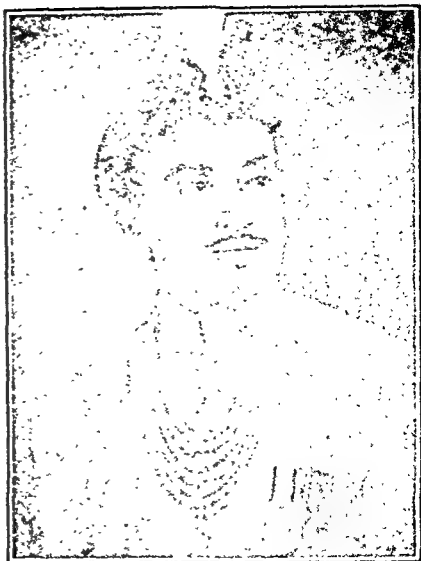
The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his financial contributions to the many religious, cultural and charitable institutions of the country are too numerous to mention.

Son and heir : MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY, b. January 18th, 1928; died March 4th, 1941. *Personal Assistant* : BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY. *Revenue Secretary* : Rai Sahib NALINI MOHON SINHA. *Private Secretary* : MR. SUDHANSU BOSE. *Address* : Dinajpur Rajbati, B. & A. R. Rassa, & 59, Road, Calcutta.

GAEKWAR, SHRIMANT
MAHARAJ KUMAR
UDAYASINH RAO. B. A.
(Bom.), B. A. (Cantab.), cousin
of the present Ruler of Baroda.

Born : at Baroda in the year
1915.

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors, and at Motibaug Princes' School. Passed the Matriculation examination from the Baroda High School and B.A., from the Baroda College in 1936, where throughout his career he was known for his social and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by his Principal and Professors. The Maharaj Kumar attended the Deccan College, Poona, for one academic year.



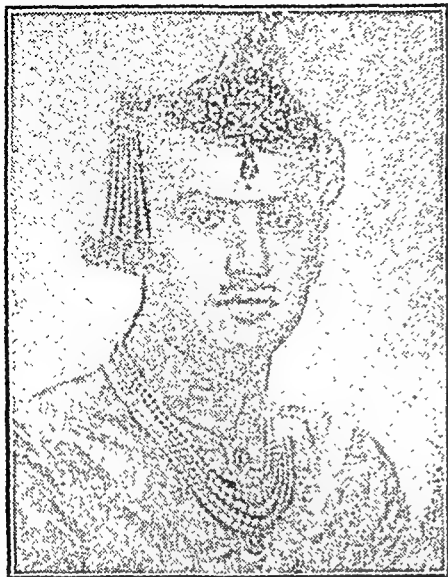
The late Prince Shivajirao, father of the Maharaj Kumar, was a great personality of the ruling house of Baroda, a noble hearted prince. He was hailed as another "Ranji" in English cricket.

His mother, Princess Kamaladevi Baisaheb who hails from the famous Sardar Kadam family, is wellknown for her proficiency in outdoor sports, Riding, Tennis, Badminton and many acts of benevolence.

Shri Maharaj Kumar Udayasinh Rao possesses in him the literary qualities, sporting gifts and generosity of his parents to which he has added the vast and varied experience of a scholar, having stayed at Cambridge for three years.

He is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He was a popular and courteous leader of his School and College Cricket XI and a patron of some of the brilliant star-cricketers of Baroda. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He is also a good tennis player.

The Maharaj Kumar went abroad in 1936 for higher education and joined Jesus College, Cambridge. He was also a member of the Middle Temple and had a distinguished career both in study and sports. He returned to India after the death of his grand-father, His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. He is now reading for the Barrister's Examination. *Address :* Shiva Mahal Palace, Baroda.



GAEKWAR, SHRIMANT
MAHARAJ KUMAR
KHANDERAQ, cousin of
the present ruler of Baroda and
a grand-son of His Highness
late Sayajirao Gaekwar.

Born : at Baroda in the year
1916.

Educated under capable Euro-
pean and Indian Tutors at
home and at the Princes' School
at Motibaug, Baroda. Passed
the Matriculation from the
Baroda High School in 1931
and joined the Baroda College ;

coached privately for the School Certificate Examination (Senior Cambridge) which he passed in 1936 from the Lahore centre. The Prince then went abroad for higher Education ; joined his brother at Jesus College, Cambridge, as an under-graduate in 1936-37. The Maharaj Kumar possesses in him the literary qualities and sporting gifts of his illustrious parents. Unfortunately the Maharaj Kumar could not finish his studies at Cambridge due to outbreak of the War.

He is an all round sportsman, played cricket for his school and college, played in the Ranji Trophy Tournament and against Lord Tennyson's team at Baroda. He had a good season in England when he played a few matches for his college and Cambridge University against some County teams, and the West Indian touring side that visited England in 1939.

He is a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Fenners Club, Cambridge and took part in important matches. He is good at Tennis also. He is fond of Shikar and is a great shot.

Returned home after the death of his grand-father. He has just completed his training at the Indian Military Academy and has qualified himself for a commission in the Indian Army. He is very popular and loved on account of his courteous behaviour and sweet manners.

Address : Shiva Mahal Palace, Baroda.

HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, Esq., J.P., is the proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Share & Stock Brokers.

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade has earned for himself a distinguished name both among the Stock Exchange fraternity and the commercial community. He combines in himself those personal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets.

His utter devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthens the relationship so formed.



Mr. Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, wellknown in freight line as Messrs. Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Company. Soon after he was taken as a partner, he joined freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years, enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression, he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 1932. Mr. Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The training of his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front-line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange. It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists. For promotion of such business, correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Mr. Harkisondass has made it a point to develop a statistical department which publish from time to time Wall-Charts as well as Special Surveys of industries.

Mr. Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals. Address: 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



HIRALAL KALYAN-
MAL, RAJYA BHUSHAN,
RAI BAHADUR, SHRIMANT,
M.L.C., Indore. Millowner.
First elected President,
Indore Municipality, Presi-
dent, All-India Jain Maha-
sabha and C. I. Hindu Maha-
sabha. Vice-President,
Indian Red Cross Society
(Holkar State); Member of
the Red Cross Society Resi-
dency Indore and Mhow
Cant. Honorary Secretary,
Society for the Prevention

of Cruelty to Animals (Holkar State); Member, Rural
Uplift Board (Holkar State); Trustee of the Indore City
Improvement Board; Member, Public Health and Education
Committee and Standing Finance Committee (Holkar State);
Vice-President, Central India Hockey Association;
Organiser, All-India Mahavir Jain Football and Hockey
Tournaments.

Born : Ajmer, 12th June 1898.

His selfless services to the Public and the State are well
known and have been amply recognised by the Holkar
Darbar. Shrimant Rai Bahadur Sahib has not lagged behind
in War efforts and besides organizing and working the
various War Committees has contributed princely sums
to the War Fund and regularly sends gifts in kind to Troops
Overseas and in India. All his enterprises, inclusive of his
Mills, Glass Works & Furniture Factories, are working day
and night for supplies to the Government of India.

Recreation : Tennis, Polo, Swimming.

Clubs : Yeshwant Club, Indore; Madho Club, Ujjain
and Cricket Club of India.

Address : Kalyan Bhavan, Indore.

JAIRAZBHoy, MRS. AL-HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI,

J.P., Bombay. Born in 1903; educated in Rangoon; married the late Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, J.P., on 4th May 1919, in Bombay. A leading society lady, Mrs. Jairazbhoy, takes keen interest in the welfare of her community. She has rendered useful service as a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of the Cama Hospital. She used to take a prominent part in all activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. A charming



hostess with winning manners, Mrs. Jairazbhoy was a remarkable helpmate to her husband, who was an ardent follower of the Prophet of Islam. She takes particular interest in the education of Muslim women, and a leading part in welfare movements of her sex, especially those connected with her own community.

In 1932 Al-Haj Jairazbhoy took her to perform the Haj when she took films of the Ceremony and different scenes of Mecca and Medina with quotations of the Quran inscribed. These were unique. During their world tour, these films were shown at different places in Europe and America and were greatly appreciated.

In recognition of her social and charitable work, Government was pleased to appoint her a Justice of the Peace of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Muhammed, the Seal of the Prophet was written by her and dedicated to her loving husband to whose kindly help the completion of this pamphlet was due. The booklet is only a glimpse into the life of the Prophet. A more extensive book by her late husband entitled *Muhammed: A Mercy to all the Nations* is very instructive. There are several very interesting chapters, one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad, as prophesied in the Scriptures of World Religions with original references from the Bible, Atharva Veda, Bhavishya Purana and Zend-Avestas.

Mrs. Jairazbhoy returned from England in 1939, she had gone for an indefinite period to look after the education of her four sons, who were in one of the public schools there. She used to be member of the Inter-Religious Fellowship (in England) in which she takes keen interest.

Address: Goolshanabad, Pedder Road, Bombay.



J AUNPUR: NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is an hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the peoples and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self-government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working successfully ever since.

The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years. He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province.

His services in the cause of the landholders are too wellknown to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. As President of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout India. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars' Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by many to-day. He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. He is one of the best speakers in the U. P. Legislative Assembly and his influence in the legislature has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large.

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All-India importance. He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought. As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Conference held at Allahabad in 1942, he delivered a thought-provoking speech on the solution of the problems of India and the world, which was broadcast by the B.B.C. and noticed in the Press.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is wellknown and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

Address: 2, Nawab Yusuf Road, Allahabad; Urdu Kothi, Jaunpur.

J E Y P O R E : S R E E
V I K R A M A D E O
V A R M A , D . L I T T . , K A L A -
P R A P U R N A , S a h i t y a S a m r a t
V i d y a s e k h a r a , M a h a r a j a h o f
J e y p o r e S a m a s t h a n a m ,
O r i s s a a n d P r o - C h a n c e l l o r
o f A n d h r a U n i v e r s i t y , W a l -
t a i r .

Born: 28th June 1869.
Son of Sri Krishna Chandra
Deo.

Married: Sri Hira Devi.
Has one daughter.



Succeeded to Jeypore "Gadi": in 1931. The
Maharaja Saheb has adopted his daughter's second son
Sri Ramakrishna Deo as heir to succeed him.

The Maharaja Saheb takes a leading part in constructive nation building activities and stands for the just rights of the various communities. He donates one lakh of rupees annually to the 'Andhra University for Scientific Studies'. He has published many worthy books of other Scholars. His miscellaneous charities amount to nearly twelve lakhs of rupees for publishing books, periodicals, etc., for relief of needy scholars and to the poor, for deserving cultural and religious Institutions. He is pious, genial and sympathetic in temperament. He has written and published dramas, criticism, poems, religious books, etc., in Telegu, Oriya and Sanskrit. Some of these are prescribed as text books for College Courses. He has presided over many literary, religious and political Conferences.

The Maharaja Saheb has introduced many reforms in the administration of the Samasthanam and is intensively developing its industrial and agricultural resources. - *Address:* Jeypore, Orissa.



KOTWARA: R A J A
 SYED SAJID HUSSAIN,
 M.A. (Edin.), M.L.A. of
 Kotwara.

Born: 1910.

Educated: La Martiniere
 College and Edinburgh
 University.

Married: 1937, Princess
 Selma Sultan, grand-daughter
 of H. I. M. the Caliph, Sultan
 Murad V (died 1942).

History: Kotwara Raj was
 established by Rajas—Gopal

Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B.C. Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In 1680, Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe, but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779. The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827-57) became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a Prince of Yaman. Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja. Well-read and widely travelled, the present Raja of Kotwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu.

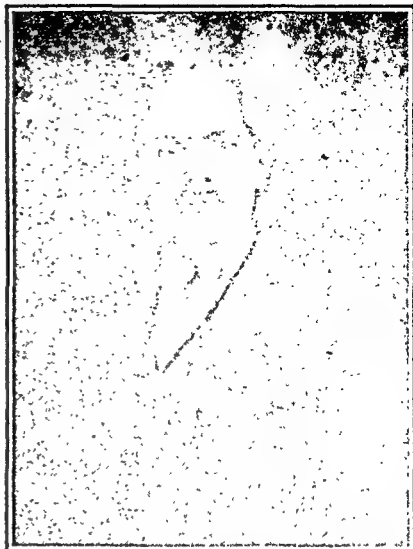
He is the Vice-President of the Kheri War Board. He takes a very keen interest in the collection of War Funds.

Recreations: Motoring, Riding.

Private Secretary: L. S. Harooray, B.A.

Addresses: Anhalwara Palace, Kotwara Raj and
 Kotwara Lodge, Lucknow.

KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Bahawalpur Government: belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State, before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence.



His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 17 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



LALITESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, B.A., (*alias Gopalji*), proprietor of Shakarpura and Bahadurpur Estates, Monghyr Dist. (Bihar).

Born : Dec. 16, 1915, only son of late Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh. Educ. : Rajkumar College, Raipur ; matriculated from Patna University and graduated from Benares Hindu University.

Succeeded his father, July 1941 ; married into the Chandel family of Mahuligarh, the nearest kinsmen of the Gidhour Raj, prominent among reformers of this community working for eradication of social evils ;

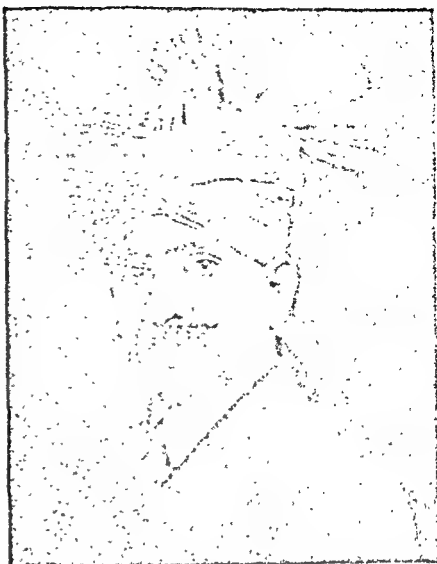
great pioneer in agricultural improvement work and promotion of indigenous handicrafts ; Patron, Suhrid Sangh of Muzaffarpur, a well known literary society. 2 sons Kumar Kameshwar Singh (*alias Sambhuji*) and Kumar Bishwar Singh (*alias Bishwanathji*).
Recreations : Tennis, Motoring, Shooting, Gardening and Numismatic.

The family has its origin in Dharnagar (Ujjain) whence Raja Jagatdeb migrated to Bihar in Pre-Mughal period and settled at Parihara, subsequently known as Parihara Than Singh after the name of the grandson of Raja Jagatdeb ; the famous Goddess Chandika at Moghyr was set up by Raja Karan an ancestor of the family. The family is also proud of its ancestor Raja Vikramajit the Great of Ujjain, one of the most powerful rulers of his time and renowned for his sense of justice and paternal solicitude for his subjects. In the latter half of the 19th century the seat of the estate was shifted to Shakarpura where the family reached the zenith of its prosperity during the time of Babu Ramcharan Singh, the great grand-father of the present proprietor. The family is noted for its beneficence and charity. An income of Rs. 1,200 is endowed to the D. J. College and the Zila School at Monghyr. A charitable dispensary is also conducted at the entire cost of the estate. A property of the annual income of Rs. 10,000 is set apart for the maintenance of several temples and kuties in the districts of Monghyr, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur. A whole time trained Kamdar with a grant of Rs. 1,000 a year for free distribution of improved seeds and implements is maintained by the estate. There is a net-work of schools in the estate, all maintained by the estate. Half tuition fees are charged in the local M.E. and H.E. schools. Poor boys who show promise are helped in all possible ways.

Area of the Estates : 84 sq. miles. Annual income about Rs. 2 lakhs.
Address : Shakarpura Estate, P.O. Bakhri Bazar, Monghyr Rly. Station, Salouna (B. & N.-W. Rly.).

L IAQAT HYAT KHAN: NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E., K.B., is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., as also a grant of land from Government. During the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Lahore, he was put in charge of the special arrangements. His services in this connection received special commendation from His Royal Highness (now Duke of Windsor) and H. E. the Viceroy.



In 1923 his services were lent to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaquat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative capabilities. He gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 his services were recognised by the Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

During the Dalhousie Enquiry, it was Nawab Sir Liaquat Hyat who was responsible for the conduct of the Patiala State case and the very meritorious services rendered by him in that connection were gratefully recognised by His late Highness. Besides other rewards of a personal character Sir Liaquat was elevated to the position of Prime Minister and given the status of the premier *Jagirdar* in the State. In all the work connected with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions Sir Liaquat had been very intimately associated. He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

He was Knighted in 1933 and in 1934. His late Highness conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General. In 1939 His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of K.B.E. He retired from the Patiala State Service in April 1940.

Sir Liaquat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State, made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.



MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS
RAJ RATNA, Mill-
owner, Merchant and
Philanthropist.

Born : 1884, in Sidhpur,
Baroda State.

Educated : Privately.

Married : Miss Kantabai
Maneklal, daughter of the late
Maneklal Mehta, Proprietor,
Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Solici-
tors. Five sons and three
daughters.

Mr. Maganlal Parbhudas
came to Bombay in 1892 and
started yarn and metal business
at an early age. He is very
prominent in the yarn business.

He founded the Sidhpur Mills Co., Ltd., Sidhpur, Baroda State, in
1920 which started working in 1924. He took over the Mahuva Mills
from Bhavnagar State in 1927. He was partner in the agency business
of the Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd., Bombay, from 1929 to 1931, and
took over the Mills in 1932. Founded the Ambika Silk Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bombay, in 1938. He is the Managing Agent of the Ambika Mills Ltd.,
and the Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd., Bombay, the Sidhpur Mills Co. Ltd.,
Sidhpur, Baroda State and the Krishna Kumar Mills Co., Ltd., Mahuva,
Kathiawar. He is a Director of the Rohit Mills Ltd., the New Com-
mercial Mills Co. Ltd., the Nagri Mills Co. Ltd., Lalloobhai Gordhandas
Ltd., Ahmedabad, the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., the Silk and
Art Silk Mills Association Ltd., the National Savings Bank Ltd.,
the Bharat Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., Hubli, the Hindustan
Colour & Chemicals Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the Western India Blend-
ed & Genuine Ghee Ltd., Bombay.

He is one of the founder members of the Bombay Yarn Exchange
Ltd., Bombay; was President of the Yarn Association, Bombay, for
several years. He built and is maintaining the L. S. High School, the
L. S. Library and the L. S. Hindu Hospital at Sidhpur, Baroda State.
In acknowledgment of his services to the Baroda public he was created
Raj Ratna (Gold Medalist) in 1926. Address : 52/54, Tamba Kanta,
Pydhoni, Bombay.

MAHMUDABAD ESTATE: MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad, came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghorī. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Bakar.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms. *Estate:* Over 300 villages in Sitapur, Barabanki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

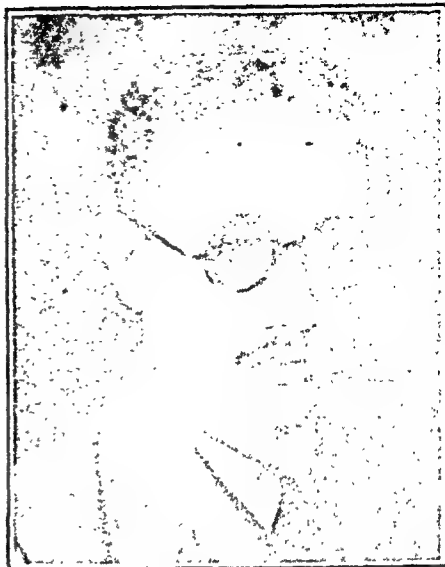
Born: 5th November 1914. *Education:* La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors.

Married: 1927 Rani Saheba of Bulchra—a collateral branch of Mahmudabad. Both hold hereditary titles of Raja and Rani in their own right. Has two daughters who are receiving liberal education.

Brother: MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HAIDAR KHAN.

Succession: May 1931 to the late HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHEB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Formal installation on the ancestral *Gadi* January 1936.

The Raja has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. He is a scholar of English, Persian and Urdu. He is deeply interested in Literature, History, Politics and Natural History and also in educational and social reforms. Many large educational, medical, social and charitable institutions owe their existence to his and his father and grandfather's munificence. He has been taking keen interest in rural uplift and opened schools, dispensaries and maternity hospitals and organised Olympic Sports in his Estate. Noted for simple life, liberal views and independent character. He is a recognised and trusted leader of Muslims in India. The Muslim League was revived and organised on democratic lines in 1937 in Lucknow owing to his unabated enthusiasm and he is one of its chief supporters. President—All-India Muslim Students' Federation. Treasurer and Member, Executive Council. All-India Muslim League. Treasurer and twice Elected President—All-India Shia Conference. Life President—All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P. Member of many notable foreign Societies. His entire estate is a Sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation:* Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. Has collected a library of 39,000 books. *Address:* Lucknow—1. Butler Palace. 2. Mahmudabad House, Qaisarbagh, Mahmudabad (District Sitapur)—The Qila.





MANGROL: SHAIKH
ABDUL KHALIQ SAHEB,
SHAIKH SAHEB of
Mangrol.

Born: 5th November 1896.

Accession: 4th January
1941, his father Shaikh Moha-
med Jehangeermian Saheb
having abdicated in his favour.

Heir-Apparent: Sahebzada
Shaikh Mohamed Nasiruddin
Saheb. The Shaikh Saheb has
five other sons and one daughter.

Area: 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue: Rs. 6½ lacs.

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari: S. ALTAH HUSAIN.

Naib Karbhari: K. R. ANJARIA, B.A., LL.M.

Huzur Assistant: SHAIKH MOHEMED HUSAIN.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. G. G. GATHA, L.M. & S.

Secretary, Huzur Office: F. Z. ABBASY.

Port & Customs Officer: SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B.A.

Dist. & Sessions Judge: K. R. ANJARIA, B.A., LL.M.

Revenue Commissioner: MAHARANIDAS G. DESAI.

Special Officer: K. S. GHULAM ALI.

Private Secretary: MUNSHI AKBARALI, B.A.

Educational Inspector: KHWAJA SAEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

P. W. D. Officer: INAMULLAKHAN.

Mechanical & Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAYAD, M.E.E.

Treasury Officer: SUNDERJI B. TANNA.

KUMAR, SHREE SHAIKH MAHOMED NASIRUD-DIN, the Heir-apparent of Mangrol.

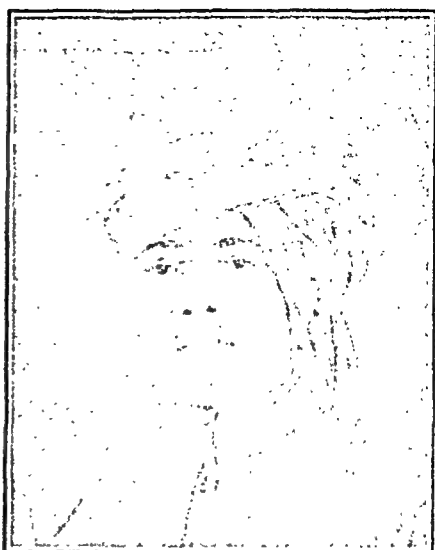
Born: on the 9th of August 1916.

Having completed his early education at home under special tutors, he joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot in 1930 and studied there till 1934. He then went to Dehra Dun and joined Col. Brown's Cambridge School to prepare himself for the senior Cambridge examination. He remained at Dehra Dun from 1934 to 1936. He proceeded to England in 1937. In England he was under the guardianship of the well-known cricketer and litterateur Mr. R. J. O. Meyer, who is also a Cambridge man, for about two years and there passed his School Certificate with credit. He was then accepted by the Cambridge University in 1938, and he got first class in his first year of the tripos. He came to India in August 1939 for the vacation and was to proceed again to England for the completion of his educational term at Cambridge, but unfortunately the war broke out and he could not go back and finish his remaining terms.

In April 1940 he married the younger sister of the Nawabsaheb of Manavadar.

He is taking a keen interest in the State affairs and assists his father to a great extent in the State administration. The Sheikh Saheb has delegated some of his powers to him.

While in England he played Cricket for two years for the County of Northamptonshire. His highest score was 42 not out against Sussex. He also played in the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay and on his first appearance, gave a good account of himself by scoring 64 against the Parsis and 44 against the Rest. His principal recreations are Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting and Hawking.





MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M.,
A.M.S.T., Gold Medalist:

One of the most successful of the students of the V. J. T. Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma. From 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Ltd., Bombay, Late Mr. Nansukhbhai Bhaghubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba Land & Mills at Bombay, when he left for England for

further study of Textile manufacture. Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905 and proceeded to Manchester and obtained the certificate in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City. At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing printing and finishing of Textile fabrics. Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the hand-loom weaving industry in the Presidency. This was completed in 1909 from which period, Mr. Mehta has been acting as Technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India and is also interested in the import of English yarns, piece-goods and Textile Machinery.

Since 1909, devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piece-goods with the help of fine yarns imported to India of 40s to 120s counts. Met with considerable success and his help and assistance has been always in request from Mills, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other towns of India.

When Mr. P. N. Mehta returned to Bombay from England at the end of 1907, he found his late father, Mr. Nusserwanji K. Mehta established as a sole Cloth Selling Agent of various Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, *viz.*, The Kurla, The Globe and Lord Reay Mills in Bombay for all the markets of India. For all the Mills of Late Seth Mansukhbhai and Seth Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy of Ahmedabad, he was their sole Cloth Selling Agent for Calcutta and Bombay Markets. He was also for some period the Cloth Selling Agent for the Calcutta Market of the Maneckji Petit, the Bomanji Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills of Bombay. In 1907, Mr. P. N. Mehta was invited by his father to join him and help him in his business of sole Cloth Selling Agent, and worked for his father till the latter died in 1913 when this business was closed. Mr. P. N. Mehta besides his business as importer of English yarns and piece-goods, carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills of India till the end of trade boom in 1920, when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant. He has done very useful service to this country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India, and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients, acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as: (1) Importer of cotton, spun silk and Art Silk yarns and Piece-goods from England, the Continent of Europe, China and Japan; (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece-goods; (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills.

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Groups with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving Mill complete with up-to-date Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machines. This mill is successfully working and spins only fine yarns from 50s to 120s average about 65s counts and cloth made out of the same.

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities, specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects. He has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. He has built a cheap rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, has founded a Lying-in-Hospital at Udwada, and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed. Address: Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.



MOHAMMED AFZAL ALI KHAN, B.Sc. (Calcutta), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester), A.M.C.T., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. is the second son of the late Nawab Ali Yawar Jung who belongs to the well-known Noor-ul-Umara family of Hyderabad Dn. He traces his descent from Nowsherwan the just, King of Persia. His ancestors, Nawab Arustu Jah and Nawab Noor-ul-Umara distinguished themselves in the history of the Deccan.

Nawab Arustu Jah Bahadur was Prime Minister of Hyderabad Dn. during the reign of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan (Asaf Jah Second). He rendered valuable service to the State. services he was granted Kilat

In appreciation of his meritorious and Jagirs worth 35 lakhs.

His great grand-father Nawab Noor-ul-Umara Bahadur was first made Commander-in-Chief in Oudh in the service of Asifuddoula, where he was granted Jagirs and Mansabs, but later, he was called to Hyderabad by his cousin, Nawab Arustu Jah and was made the head of the Army and was granted Kilat and Jagirs worth 22 lakhs.

Born : 24th March 1904.

Education : He received his early education in Madrasa-a-Aiza, Hyderabad Dn. and obtained his B.Sc., with distinction from Presidency College, Calcutta University, in 1924; graduated in Electrical Engineering from the College of Technology, Manchester, 1926; served as apprentice with the Metropolitan-Vickers, Electrical Company, Manchester, for 2½ years and obtained the Diplomas of A.M.C.T., A.M.I.E.E., and A.M.I.Mech.E.

He was first appointed as a Lecturer in the Engineering College, Osmania University, in which capacity he worked for five years. His services were then requisitioned by the District Electricity Dept., P.W.D., Hyderabad Dn. and he carried out various electrification schemes. After serving the P.W.D. for over four years, his services were obtained by the State Wireless Dept. and he was deputed to England for further technical training. He was with the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., at Chelmsford, from Sept. 1938 to March 1940, where he specialised in all the branches of Wireless Engineering and is now the State Wireless Engineer. He is one of those few Jagirdars of Hyderabad who have attained distinction in the Academic and Technical fields.

Address : Khairatabad, Hyderabad Dn.

MUTHA: RAO BAHADUR
MOTILAL BALMUKUND,
Banker and Merchant.

Born: 1st September 1890.
Married in 1911, two sons and two daughters. After completion of his education, joined family business of bankers, which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs. Mokandas Hajarimal, Bankers and Merchants, carrying on business in cloth at 'Fancy Stores' and that of gold and jewellery at 'Sarafi Sanchaya' with branches at Bombay and Sholapur. Elected member, Satara Municipality, for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality. Unanimously elected President



of the Satara Municipal Borough, 1936 and 1938. Was President, Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member, District Local Board, Satara. Was Resident General Secretary, the All-India S. S. Jain Conference. Is a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar, 1925 and Hon. Treasurer, Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee, Satara District. He is a Vice-President of the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala and President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College. Was Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, 1935. At present he is Hon. Treasurer, District War Funds Committee, of the District After-care Association, Satara and also of the District Recruiting Committee, Satara. He has contributed Rs. 1,001/- towards the War Gifts Fund and Rs. 500/- to District Recruiting Fund and is touring throughout the district for the collection of funds. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona; Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.; and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara. Created Rao Saheb in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936. Was Hon. Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman 'A' Bench of Magistrates F.C., Satara, 1936. President of the United Khandesh Merchants' Conference at Jalgaon in 1939. Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated more than Rs. 10,000 towards the S. S. Jain Boarding House, Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal. He has in his uncle's name donated Rs. 5,000 towards the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala, Satara. He earmarked Rs. 60,000 for charities to various institutions in memory of his uncle at the time of his uncle's sad departure. He was a Chairman of the District Committee of The Liberal Federation, Satara in 1938. Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented by All-India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939. A worthy son of a worthy father he is taking part in all public and religious matters. *Address:* Satara City.



NANPARA AND MOHAMDI RAJ: RAJA SAIYID MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan, a poet of great repute and author of numerous publications and the late Rani M. Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj, Oudh.

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations.

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grandfather, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt., C.S.I. The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, added to his acquirements the vast experience of a traveller of broad out-look having visited the continent of Europe, England and the Near East frequently. The Raja Saheb succeeded to the Nanpara Gadi in 1911.

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy. The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks his great winning stroke towards liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

He is fond of big game shooting, and has many tigers to his bag. He plays polo, tennis and swims.

He is member of the most exclusive clubs of Europe and India, and patronizes Aero Club United Provinces.

He is member of the U.P. Assembly.

Heir-Apparent, Nanpara Raj : Asif Saadat Ali Khan.

Heir-Apparent, Mohamdi Raj : Arif Saadat Ali Khan.

Dewan : C. R. Coombs, Esq.

Address : Saadat Palace, Nanpara, Dist. Bahraich (U.P.).

NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD
ESTATE : SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF : belongs to a noble family of the Punjab distinguished for religious, military and administrative services.

Born : 1901. *Educ. :* At Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Took his B.A. Hons. Degree of the Punjab University in 1923.

Brother : Sahabzada Mohammad Hussain Khan Qizilbash.

Succeeded his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, C.S.I., on the 2nd February 1935.

Married in 1936, the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, a premier Chief of Oudh and has got two sons and a daughter.

Heir : Nawabzada Fateh Ali Khan.

Estates : Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Gunj Aliabad Dist., Bahraich in Oudh, Rakh Juliana in Lahore Districts in the Punjab and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia).

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History, particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms, politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous task. Simple living and high thinking is his 'Motto.'

Is a First Class Special Magistrate, a non-official visitor of Jails, Director of the Central Exchange Bank Ltd. of Lahore, Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich. He is in charge of Muharram Dul-Dul Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony. General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow, the central institution of the Immamia sect in India. In 1937 he was awarded a Coronation Medal.

Hobbies : Gardening and Reading. *Recreation :* Tennis and Shooting.

History : The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of the family to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar. In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki, Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well-known Hodson's Horse, for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate, Oudh, comprising 147 villages. A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address : Nawabganj Aliabad, Bahraich Oudh, and Mubarak Haveli, Lahore.





NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, a nobleman of Hyderabad, is a son of the late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan. Few families that came out to India from Persia have such a brilliant record of services to their credit as the one represented by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. His ancestors were Governors and Generals under Moghal Emperors and Shah Nawaz Khan was Prime Minister of the Deccan after the death of Asaf Jah I. Nawab Sahib's father, who was Military Minister, was a brother-in-law of the late Sir Salar Jung, the famous Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and had accompanied the latter on a political mission to England where he was presented to the Queen-Empress and had the honour of dining with Her late Majesty.

Educated partly in Aligarh and partly at the Nizam College. Married a daughter of his uncle, the late Nawab Fakhru-Mulk II. His age is 44.

He is the President of the Hyderabad Jagirdars Association and a supporter of the Hyderabad Mansubdars Association of the All-India Muslim Education Committee.

In 1939 he was elected President of the Hyderabad Educational Conference and a committee, called the Hyderabad Educational Conference, was formed under his presidentship to frame a comprehensive and broad-based scheme suiting the special needs and requirements of Muslims. A Touring Committee toured round the country extensively and recorded its valuable suggestions in the shape of an executive scheme.

The Nawab Sahib is taking keen interest in fighting against the evils of war. Besides many handsome donations to various items, he contributed Fifty Thousand Rupees in a lump sum towards the War Purposes Fund.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur owns an estate covering an area of about 312 sq. miles, having a population of 80,000 souls and yielding a Revenue of about Rs. 6 lakhs annually. The estate is divided into four Talukas which comprise 90 Villages and possess 24 Schools, 8 Dispensaries, 30 Tanks, 117 Ponds, 22 Canals and 18,000 Houses. The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines. The Civil establishment consists of about 700 hands, including village Officials, and costs about a lakh of Rupees annually. On pensions, Scholarships and gratuities, the Nawab Sahib spends Rs. 20,000 annually.

The Nawab Sahib's loyalty to the Nizam is proverbial. The relation of his house with the Residency has always remained cordial. His father and uncle were recipients of a Guard of Honour on the occasions of their visits to the Hon'ble the Resident.

Purtial, a village in the Nawab Sahib's estate, contains diamond mines. The World famous KOH-I-NOOR Diamond originally came from the Purtial mines—a reference to which fact is also to be found in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon." Deoni, a taluka in his estate, is a well-known cattle market. The Fort of Aramgir, a relic of the ancient Andhera Kingdoms, is also one of his proud possessions and the Nawab Sahib is taking all possible steps to preserve it in its pristine glory.

His Shahmirpet Lake, about 18 miles from Secunderabad, is an attraction for excursionists.

Estate's Secretary: Nawab Yaseenjung Bahadur.

Private Secretary: Syed Badshah Hussain.

Address: Khan-i-Khanan Palace, Hyderabad Deccan.

NAWAB MUHAMMED ZAH-EERUDDIN KHAN BAHADUR, is the son of the late Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State.

Born : in Hyderabad-Deccan in the year 1910.

He was educated at the Nizam College, and at the Osmania University, obtaining the B.A., degree in 1934. The Nawab has the distinction of being the first paigah noble to graduate from the Osmania University.

Nawab Muhammed Zaheeruddin Khan's Paigah or feudel estate covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533 while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.



In 1934 under the gracious orders of H. E. H. the Nizam, he received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District and thereafter in 1938 training in administration in C.P. and Berar as Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti.

In 1927 he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, another member of the Paigah family and second son of the late Sir Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra Bahadur, one of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers.

H. E. H. the Nizam has graciously appointed the Nawab to succeed his father Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur, who died recently as Amir-e-Paigah.

He is a keen sportsman and Shikari and has shot a large variety of Indian game, large and small. He has been to Europe and America twice with the Begum and has published his memories in the form of a book.

The Nawab has evinced keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of Schools, Drinking Water Wells, Roads and Health Measures.

Address : "Paigah House," Alexandra Road, Secunderabad, Deccan.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),

one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame.

Born : 13th June 1889 at
Poona.

Educated : At Nizam Col-
lege. Was Prime Minister
between 1912-15; has
travelled all over Europe,
Iraq, Persia, Syria,
Palestine, etc.

Area of Estate : 1,480 square miles. *Population* : 202,739.
Revenue : Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on
modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab
Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History : About the middle of the 17th century
the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from
Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he
settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of
the kingdom, the members of the family took service under
the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the
family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers,
who are as follows :—

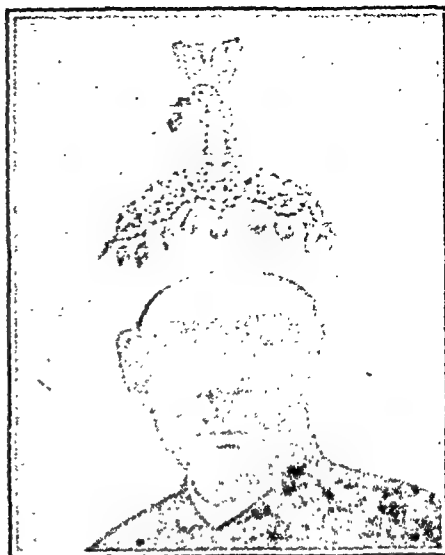
(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli
Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6)
Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II,
(9) the present Salar Jung.

Address : Hyderabad (Deccan).

NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA
MIR TILAWAT ALI
KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).

Born in 1880.

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage. The Nawab Saheb is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.



Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhlas. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department; Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhlas; Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhlas Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's only son, was born in 1909. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address : The City, Hyderabad, Dn.



NAWABZADA FAKHR-UL-MULK SAIDUZ-ZAFAR KHAN, MAJOR, elder son of the late General Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., and the nephew of H.H. The Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : January, 1907.

Educated : Privately.

Received Military training with the 1st Battalion "The Black Watch" (42nd Royal Highlanders), 1931-32 and was attached to "Staff Head Quarters," Mhow, C.I., 1932-33.

He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal from 1934-35 and Commanding Officer, "Bhopal Sultania Infantry", 1935-36.

At the outbreak of the present European War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. "The Nawabzada has donated Rs.10,000 and Rs.500 per month for the duration of the War to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund, and has also made a number of other contributions. He has recruited over 300 able bodied men for (52) Bhopal Motor Transport Unit, which has since proceeded to Active Service.

He takes a keen interest in public welfare and private and local institutions. Quite recently he made a grant of Rs.1,44,000 to the "Aligarh Muslim University" towards the enlargement of higher technical education. He is a Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh. Following the footsteps of his distinguished father he and his brother provide yearly scholarships for higher education, in India and abroad, to the deserving students in general and the Bhopal State students in particular.

The Nawabzada has travelled extensively in England and the continent as well as in India. He is a very keen sportsman and a patron of the Turf. He is joint owner of the famous "Mas D'Antibes," winner of 2 Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively, also owner of "Zuyder Zee" whose successes on the Indian Turf are well known. He has introduced horse breeding which is a new industry in Bhopal and is the joint owner of "THE BHOPAL STUD FARM," where breeding is going on in full swing.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, Tennis and Yachting, also Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

NAWABZADA IMAD-UL-DAULAH YEMIN-UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN, B.A., MAJOR, younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., and the nephew of His Highness the Rulêr of Bhopal.

Born : November 1908.

Educated : Privately, later joined the Muslim University, Aligarh. Graduated in 1932 with a brilliant career. Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India under his secretaryship. Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932.

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal. He was responsible for colonisation work entrusted by H. H. the Ruler.

Being a keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by patronising the leading Urdu poets in India.

At the outbreak of the present War the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. He has just completed a course of Military training in the C.I. States O.T.C. at Indore, with remarkable success. He is now doing War work as a G.S.O. in the Bhopal Army. He donated Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 500 per month for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War fund, also generously to other War purposes. The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and is always contributing towards private and local charitable institutions. Together with his brother he recently donated Rs. 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement of higher Technical Education. Is a Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh. *Sports :* Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey Federation, the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey. The famous "Bhopal Wanderers XI" owes its very existence to the Nawabzada's generous help and support. The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses, and it will be recalled that his famous "Mas D'Antibes" won two Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively.

He is the Founder of "THE BHOPAL STUD FARM", which, due to his keen interest, is rapidly progressing and is becoming an important centre of horse breeding in India.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis. Vice-Commodore of the "Bhopal Yacht Club." He has travelled extensively both abroad and in India. *Address :* Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.





NEMIVANT, GOVIND RAO, B.A., son of Ram Rao Nemivant, is the fifth descendant of the ancestor of the family—one of the ancient illustrious and historical Hindu noble families of Hyderabad, Deccan.

Family History: Raja Nemivant Bahadur rendered heroic and meritorious services to the British and the Nizam in the famous battle of Kharda and a number of other battles that were fought against Tipu Sultan. He was the Attorney, of Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur, the famous Prime Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty. It is a historical fact that when the Peshwas had detained the Na-

wab in Poona, Raja Nemivant Bahadur was instrumental in procuring his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad. In recognition of this service, he was granted the Killedari of Ousa, the Jagirs and Mansabs, with all its paraphernalia of Umari, Nowbat and Roshan Chowki, and was honoured with the title of Raja Nemivant Bahadur. These services to the State were even recognised and appreciated by the British Government. His son held an important and responsible post in Saraf-e-Khas Mubarak. One of his descendants, Raja Janardhan Rao Bahadur, was appointed to an important military post and his younger brother Raja Hari Har Rao Bahadur, for his excellent Urdu and Persian calligraphy, was conferred with the hereditary post of Tosha Khana Mubarak, and was also the custodian of Royal Jewellery. Raja Ram Rao Bahadur, another well-known descendant of the family, was appointed Talukdar during the Zilla Bandi and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above. Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family.

Born: 30th August 1910. *Educated:* At Madarse-Alia and Nizam College, Hyderabad, Dn., graduated from Ferguson College, Poona, in October, 1937.

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature. He is very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his home library. Befitting the established tradition, his is the burning desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State, suitable to his high rank and position. He is interested in many games like riding and swimming and himself plays tennis well. He helps with an open hand many of the public institutions in the State and has also contributed liberally to the War Fund.

Address: Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Indian Nobles & Prominent Personages.

NIMRANA: SAMBHRI
NARESH CHAUHAN
SHIROMANI SHRIMAN
RAJA UMRao SINGH JI SAHEB
OF NIMRANA CHIEFSHIP (Raj-
putana).

Born: 1896 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi: In 1932.

Educated: At Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married: the daughter of
Maharaja Bahadur of Giddhour,
and for the second time the
daughter of Raja Saheb of
Jhalai.

Heir: Raj Kumar Rajendra
Singh Ji. *Born:* 1920. *Educated:*
At Col. Browns' Cambridge
School, Dehra Dun and St. Peters
College, Agra. He is working as a Magistrate, 2nd class. He married
the youngest sister of Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, Bihar, who died
in 1940.

Boundary: The State adjoins on the east and south the Mandawar
and Behror Tehsils of Alwar. On the north-east it adjoins the
detached blocks of Gurgaon villages grouped round Shahjahanpur.
Along the north the boundary runs partly with British territory, the
west touches the Narnaul Parganah of Patiala and Bawal Parganah
of Nabha.

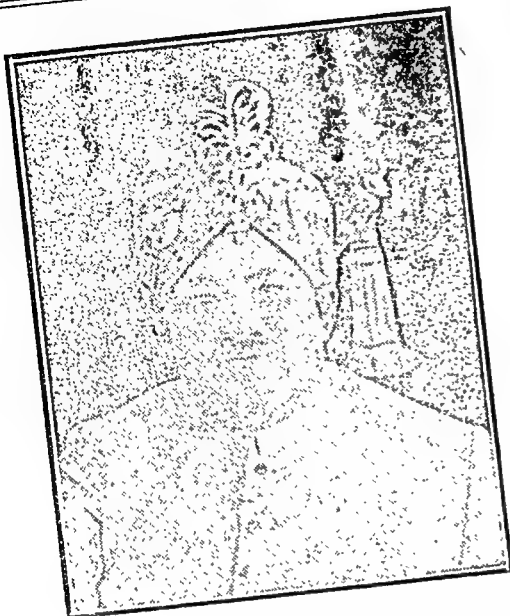
The ruling family of Nimrana descends directly from the well-
known Maharaja Prithvi Raj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi and
is the head of the Chauhan Rajputs.

The State is in political relations with the Residency at Jaipur.
The administration is carried on through the Dewan, who is the
central administrative authority and is assisted by the heads of the
departments. The Chief exercises sessions powers and the Dewan
has the powers of a first-class Magistrate.

Dewan: Rao Sahib Kunwar Raghubir Singh Ji, B.A.

Revenue Officer: Mr. Jawahar Lal Jindal (Govt. Retd.); *Super-
intendent of Police:* Sardar Sant Singh (Govt. Retd.); *Medical Officer:*
Subedar Dr. A. C. Mannan, L.C.P. & L.C.S.; *Palace Officer:* Risaldar
Th. Barisal Singh Ji; *Education:* Pt. Keshva Deo; *Audit & Registra-
tion:* Pt. Jagit Singh; *Treasury:* Chowdhry Bhonrey Lal; *P. W. D.:*
Mr. Shanti Sarup; *Forest and Garden:* Pt. Nanag Ram.





PANCHAKOTE R A J:
RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO.

Born : 16th March 1899.

Married : The only
daughter of the Taluqdar of
Antu, in Protapgarh District.

Succeeded : On the 29th
September 1938, succession
is by primogeniture.

Heir-apparent : Sri Sri
Sankari Prosad Singha Deo.

The Raj is one of the most
ancient in India. Founded
as early as 81 A.D. by
Maharaja Damodar Sekhar,
a direct descendant of Bilro-
maditya, who came from Dhar
in Central India. The Raj was

an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan
rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was
semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793.
Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be
under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment.
At one period of history the home of the family, until recently
a ruling family, was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol. The
present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum), Rly. Station, Adra, B.N.R.,
and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence,
its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the
devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest
in administrative affairs, public works and in the development
of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of
his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable
Dispensary, and also contributes liberally to the local Schools.
He has contributed over Rs. 50,000 to the War Fund.

Manager : Mr. Pannalal Bose, M.A. (District and Sessions
Judge, Retired). Private Secretary : Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra,
M.Sc., B.L.

Area : nearly 3,000 square miles comprising extensive
properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan,
Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares.

PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District. Prime Minister of Orissa for the second time and member, Indian Defence Council since November 1941.

Born : 26th April 1892.

Area : 698 sq. miles.

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Land-Holders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a Railway Line of 59 miles. He maintains a Salt Factory at Pundi measuring 300 acres and owns a big Rice Mill, a First Grade College, and Sanskrit College, three large Girls' Schools for Oriya and Telugus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital. He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 to Post-Graduates for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Samasthan and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-1936, Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-1937. He was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa. The Maharaja Saheb was elected as President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur, in 1936. The Maharaja is a member of the Provincial & District War Committees of Madras & Orissa and has contributed about Rs. 20,000 towards War Funds in addition to rendering help in recruiting work. He has recently contributed £5000 to the Orissa War Fund for the purchase of a Fighter P-





PIRPUR: RAJA SYED MOHAMAD MAHDI, B.A., M.L.A.,
Taluqdar of Pirpur,
Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh).
Born: December 27th, 1896.

Educated: In Arabic and Persian; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaun-

pur, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs. 1,10,000.

In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council. The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon. Secretary. In 1931 when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges. In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzzaffarnagar in November 1934. Since the beginning of the new constitution he has been a member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. He was president of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League in March 1938 to inquire into Muslim grievances in Congress governed Provinces. He travelled all over India in this connection and first published his report, known as "Pirpur Report", in November, 1938 which ran into a second edition the same year. He was Organizer of the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Patna (Bihar) in 1938-39 and was Convener of the Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League in December 1938 to examine the Wardha Scheme of Education.

Since the beginning of the War he has contributed generously towards the different War Funds.

RAKH KHAMBA ESTATE:
NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN
QIZILBASH OF RAKH
KHAMBA is the present head of
 the famous Qizilbash family
 of the Punjab.

The first Nawab and - the
 founder of the Qizilbash family
 in India, Ali Raza Khan came
 from Kabul with the British in
 1841. In 1866 he was succeeded
 by his eldest son Nawab Sir
 Nawazish Ali Khan, who in
 turn was succeeded by his
 younger brother Nawab Nasir
 Ali Khan in 1890.

Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan,
 K.C.I.E., the Fourth Nawab
 succeeded his uncle in 1896.
 On the death of Sir Fateh Ali
 Khan in 1923 his son Nawab
 Nisar Ali Khan succeeded him.



The present Nawab has had a liberal education at Lahore, Aligarh
 and Cambridge. He has travelled extensively in Europe and takes
 keen interest in the Political and Social life of the country.

The family is distinguished for Military, Political and Social
 services.

Rakh Khamba Estate is one of the Premier Estates in the Punjab.

The Title of Nawab is hereditary.

Estate : The Estate comprises of villages in Lahore, Lyallpur,
 Sheikhpura, Lucknow and Baharaich Districts.

Born : 9th of August 1901.

Brothers : (1) Nawabzada Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, born in
 1908, is a B.A. from Cambridge and a Barrister-at-Law from Lincolns
 inn, London; Member of Legislative Assembly, Punjab; Senior
 Vice-Chairman, Lahore District Board. Lives with the Nawab.

(2) Major Nawabzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash, born in
 1911, is in the Indian Army.

(3) Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan Qizilbash, B.A., born in 1913.

Address : (1) Nawab Palace, Lahore. (2) Alirezabad, Rakh
 Khamba Estate, Lahore District. (3) Fair-Lawn, Mashobra, Simla.



RAMGARH RAJ : MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar.

Born : 10th August, 1916.
Assumed full control, 10th August, 1937.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : Princess Lalita Rajya Lakshmi, eldest daughter of His Excellency General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, S.M.N.T., S.P.G., D.B., K.B.E., Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King of Nepal at the Court of St. James, London, and niece of His Majesty the King of Nepal.

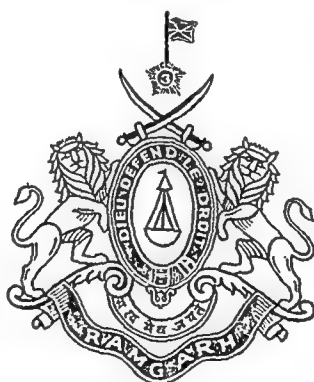
The Ramgarh Raj is situated in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar. It consists mostly of hills, forests and lands brought under cultivation. It has beautiful valleys with picturesque scenery and attracts a large number of visitors. There are numerous waterfalls and hot springs and the country can boast of an excellent road system which affords facilities for travel such as are rarely met with in other parts of India. Of late the mineral wealth of the country has been attracting industrialists from all over India.

The ancestors of the present Maharaja Bahadur were Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Jaychand of Kanouj. In 1368 A.D. Singh Deo came from Khairagarh Kanti in Bundelkhand to this part of the country and established a new Kingdom of 22 Parganas with the capital at Sisia in Pargana Karanpura. The twenty-two Parganas represented the states of tribal chiefs, the ruins of whose forts can still be seen. They stand as landmarks bearing witness to a hoary past and afford to historians and antiquarians a subject for fruitful study. From Sisia the capital was moved first to Urda, then to Badam and eventually to Ramgarh. The latter place was named after the fort built by Maharaja Dalel Singh in memory of his father Maharaja Ramsingh. The fort is still in existence and supplied the name by which the Raj continues to be known. Maharaja Mukund Singh, the last ruler who reigned at Ramgarh, conquered and annexed Pargan Chai consisting of petty Chieftainships, namely Jagodih, Rampur, Itkhor, Paroria and Petiz. During the Moghul Rule in India, the Maharajas of Ramgarh enjoyed and exercised sovereign rights and privileges. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur removed the capital to Ichak and thence in 1873 to Padma, the present capital. The Maharajas of Ramgarh rendered valuable service to the Crown, and helped in suppressing the Mutiny of 1857 and the Santal Insurrection of 1831-32. In Moghul times and at least as late as 1771 the entire

districts of Ranchi and Palamau and portions of Manbhum and Gaya were included within the ambit of the Raj. The whole territory of the Raj was known as the district of Ramgarh in the early annals of The East India Company. The district corresponded more or less with the Munda Rastra referred to in the Bihta inscription of Emperor Samudra Gupta. In the time of Lord Chaitanya it was known as Jhar Khand. The present territorial limits of the Raj extend beyond the Hazaribagh District to Pargana Basatpur comprising the entire Northern portion of the Ranchi district.

The present Maharaja from his infancy showed promise of his future greatness. Immediately after assuming charge of the Raj in August, 1937, prior to which the Raj was managed by a Court of Wards, the Maharaja Bahadur diverted his full attention to the interests of the Raj and by his manifold benevolent activities has become extremely popular among his Raiyats. He tries to keep himself in direct touch with all his subjects, especially the poorer section, and is therefore accessible to all. He is keen on inaugurating some new scheme to foster the growth of a healthy and progressive peasantry. His methodical ways of living have resulted in his infinite capacity and constant desire for hard work. His chief pleasure is to be at his office table where he works harder and longer than the hardest worked officials of the Raj. The Raj is making good progress in all directions. The Maharaja Bahadur has brought about a remarkable change in the life of Ramgarh people.

The Maharaja Bahadur is a sportsman, a public man and a distinguished scholar. His travels throughout India have enabled him to conduct the administration on highly progressive and efficient lines. The famous Congress Session of 1940 was held in Ramgarh and even the more prominent Congress leaders were full of



Raj Crest.

has also been sponsored. The tenants have been given the right to reclaim waste lands free of Salami. To provide irrigation facilities in every village a grand scheme has been projected at an annual cost of Rs. 25,000. The rare privilege of getting free supply of wood for fuel and agricultural purposes has also been granted to the tenants.

The democratic instincts of the Maharaja Bahadur have prompted him to constitute an Advisory Board at which the tenants are represented by three members to be elected by them. The Raj is trying to render all possible help to Agricultural Exhibitions in the shape of melas, etc., at Ramgarh and Chatra—the two big centres of the Raj. The Raj owns three hospitals, one high school, one middle school and one primary

praise for the cordial relations existing between the Maharaja and his subjects. Recently it has been decided to open centres throughout the Raj in furtherance of a scheme of rural uplift for which the Maharaja has allotted a sum of Rs. 25,000 to start with. A bigger scheme in the shape of rural credit banks

school and gives monetary help to almost all other schools and dispensaries run by the District Board. In addition to these the Raj has travelling Dispensary Vans under qualified doctors to render first aid to the tenants and is employing a number of qualified vaidas to administer indigenous medicines to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja Bahadur has already made his mark in the public life of Bihar. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha which was held in Patna. He is a member of the General Council of the Rajkumar College at Raipur, nominated by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar to represent the landlords of Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and was later on elected to the Managing Committee. Last year he was elected President of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He is Vice-President of the Bihar Landholders' Association and the Hazaribagh War Committee. He is also a Member of the executive body of the Bihar War Committee. All public causes receive the willing support of the Maharaja Bahadur and the following donations testify to his generosity :—

Rs. 1,00,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund ; Rs. 1,00,000 to the George VI Coronation Fund ; Rs. 67,000 for the Indoor Hospital Building at Hazaribagh ; Rs. 40,000 for the Nurses' Ward in the Mission Zenana Hospital, Hazaribagh ; Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund ; Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund ; Rs. 10,000 to the Thanksgiving Fund ; Rs. 14,102 to the Zenana Mission Hospital at Hazaribagh ; Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund ; Rs. 25,000 to different Schools and Hospitals in the Raj ; Rs. 9,000 to the poor and destitute when the Maharaja Bahadur was touring in the Raj recently ; Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ; Rs. 2,000 to the Bihar Flying Club, besides investing Rs. 1,00,000 in the Defence War Loan.

Besides the monetary contribution towards the successful prosecution of the War, he has given about 4,000 acres of land free of compensation for the Military Cantonment which was opened at Ramgarh last year.

Heir-Apparent, Tikkait Indrajitendra Narain Singh, was born on the 27th January, 1938, amidst great rejoicings of the people of Ramgarh. To commemorate the occasion the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce valuable concessions to the tenants and further when he went on tour he sanctioned the sum of Rs. 50,000 to finance agricultural and irrigational works in the Raj.

On the occasion of his third birthday a District Sports meeting was held (first of its kind in Padma) under the patronage of the Maharaja Bahadur.

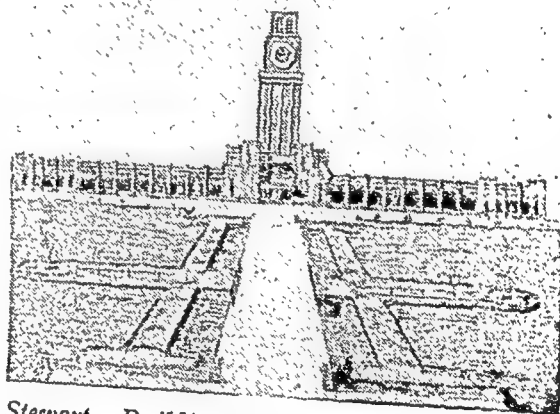
The Maharani Sahiba is benevolent by nature and accords generous support to all public charities. Recently she contributed a handsome amount from her private purse to meet all expenses for the construction and maintenance of a Maternity & Child-welfare Centre in Padma, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Hallett, wife of the then Governor of Bihar.

Maharajmata Sahiba is the mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur and the eldest daughter of the late Raja Saheb of Porahat. She is very fond of music, painting and needlework and takes great interest in the social and educational uplift of women. It was at her instance that her father started a girls' school and a fairly large Zenana Hospital in

his capital. She has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent.

Rajmata Sahiba, Grand Mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur is better known as the 'Grand Old Lady of the Raj'. From her very infancy she has been brought up in the midst of a religious household and she has rightly kept the tradition of the Ramgarh Raj family by her numerous charities which are sure to be remembered with gratitude. From the income of her estate, which is a Khorposh grant to her by the Raj, she has constructed a magnificent building in Padma which is known as "Sreenagar" and is a real piece of typical oriental architecture.

Lieutenant Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.), M.A.M.N.H. (U.S.A.), the younger brother of the Maharaja Bahadur, was born in 1918. He was educated along with his brother at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and Mayo College, Ajmere, after which he received forest training under the Conservator of Forests, Bihar. He is the Chief Secretary of the Raj, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association, Vice-President of the Rural Reconstruction Association, Hazaribagh, and the District Scouts Commissioner for Hazaribagh. He is an honorary Lieutenant of the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, now styled the Bihar Regiment. He has made extensive tours of various foreign countries.



Stewart Buildings—The Raj Secretariat opened by H. E. Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, Governor of Bihar, in 1942.

Area of the Raj :
5,000 square miles.
Population : 900,000.
Income : About Rs
15,00,000.

Chief Secretary : LT. KUMAR BASANT NARAIN SINGH, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.), M.A.M.N.H. (U.S.A.); Advisor and Dewan : CHOWDHARY ROSHAN LAL; Chief Manager : RAI BAHADUR PANDIT GURU SEVAK UPADHYA, B.A.; Manager : BABU JUGAL KISHORE PRASAD; Forest Officer : CHANDRAJIT LAL CHADHA, B.Sc. (Edin.), I.F.S. (Retd.); Secretary for Legal Affairs : SURENDRA NATH ROY, B.A., B.L.; Huzur Secretary and Hon. A.D.C. : THAKUR RAMKUMAR SINGH; Finance Secretary : SARDAR DIWAN SINGH GOINDI, G.D.A.; Development Secretary and Hon. A.D.C. : KUNWAR PRATAP SINGH, B.A.; 1st Assistant Manager : BABU BATESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, B.A., B.L.; Law Superintendent : AMIYA MADHAB ROY, B.A., B.L.; Private Secretary : B. K. SRIVASTAVA, B.A.; Tutor to the Heir-Apparent : N. K. BHARGAVA, B.A.; Comptroller of Palace : MRS. ELSA C. NEEDHAM.



RAMPURA RAJ: SHRI-
MAN RAJA CHITTAR
SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR,

Born: 5th October 1914.
Educated: at Mayo College,
Ajmer and Colvin College,
Lucknow. Married: The
daughter of Raja Harpal Singh
of Singramau. Succeeded:
1915 and formally installed on
Gadi in 1935. Heir-Apparent:
Maharajkumar Yuvraj Samar
Singh Ju Deo.

An illustrious ancestor of the
present Raja from a branch
of the Ruling Family of Jaipur
founded Kachwahaghar, men-
tioned as such in Ain-e-Akbari,
some ten centuries back. Ram-
pura as Capital was later found-
ed by Raja Ram Shah Ju Deo.

Its integrity was recognised by the Moghals and the Mahrattas. At
the cession of Jalaun the tenure of this Raj was confirmed by the
British Govt., through a *Wajibularz*, which provides for the mutual
extradition of criminals, necessary help from the Govt., and the contin-
uance of the honour and dignity of the family besides other rights and
privileges. Full sovereign powers, in matters of Revenue, Police and
Civil Law were enjoyed by the Rulers until 1915 when Govt. Police
were introduced for the first time. Even now the Raja pays no revenue
or cess; maintains his own Roads, Schools, Pounds and Ferries and
controls the Excise in his Raj. The present Raja takes a keen interest
in the administration and is particularly interested in the welfare and
uplift of his subjects. Education is free throughout the Raj; scholar-
ships are provided for further studies. A well equipped charitable
Hospital is maintained.

A good sportsman, fond of Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Riding and
Shooting, the Raja is interested in varieties of birds and is a great lover
of dogs. The Rampura Kennels are well-known for Show Winners.

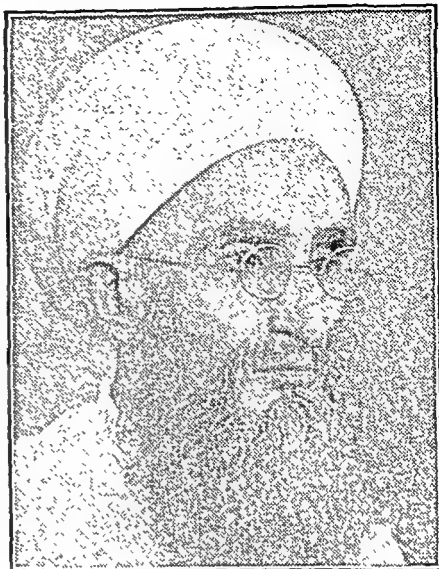
The family is noted for steadfast loyalty to the Crown. The
grandfather of the present Raja was awarded a Khilat of Rs. 5,000,
a grant of Land and a Sanad for help in the Mutiny, while his parents
Raja Ram Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., and Rani Chandelini Ju Devi, O.B.E.,
received distinctions for loyal services. The Raja Saheb has so far
subscribed Rs. 1,13,500 to War Loans and Rs. 2,510 to Defence
Certificates besides Rs. 6,000 to War Funds and an annual
contribution of Rs. 1,300 for the duration of the War. He is an H.A.
R.O., and a member of the Provincial War Board, U.P., Ex-Soldiers
Board and Distt. War Committee and the founder and President of
the Rampura War Committee whose record is exemplary and has sup-
plied over 100 recruits to the different branches of the Army.

Diwan: PANDIT RAM VISHAL MISRA, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary: DR. D. K. RAIZADA, L.S.M.F.

SAIYEDNA, TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *Born* : At Surat on 5th August 1885. *Succeeded* : 1915. Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940.

He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-i-Mutlaq. He derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendents the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt. Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the incumbents ruled as Sultans. From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India. In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors. They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness besides being a First Class Sardar of the Deccan enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has twelve sons and eight daughters. Heir-apparent ; Prince Mohommedbhaishaheb Burhanuddin is the 52nd in line.



He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and final. He appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town wherever his followers live to maintain a constant contact with them. His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with hostels attached to them. At these Madressahs free education is imparted to children. He is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture. Every year during the month of Ramzan, he writes a brochure in Arabic on religious and philosophical subjects. These writings are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and benevolence know no bounds. Amongst his multifarious munificences the construction of *Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa* at Jerusalem, the preparation of *Kiswat*, i.e., an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and also the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam, are a few striking examples. *Address* : Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



TAMKOHI RAJ : Raja INDRAJIT PRATAP BAHADUR SAHI, the present Raja Sahab of Tamkoshi.

Tamkoshi Raj in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its origin long before the Mohammedan rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi.

The present Raja Sahab Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, at the age of 5 years, succeeded his father, Raja Shatrughit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898. Since then

many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. His generous contributions to the Educational institutions, Pathshalas, Schools & Colleges particularly those as awarded to the St. Andrews Collège of Gorakhpur and Buddha A. V. School of Kasia combined with the annual grant of scholarships for indigent and needy students are instances of the keen and unqualified interest taken by him towards the cause of Education.

The Raja Sahab was a member of the U.P. Legislative Council from 1920 to 1931. He is holding the office of the Chairman, District Board, for 4 consecutive terms and was awarded the title of C. I. E. in January 1936. He is also connected with many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed liberally to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate since he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the public of Gorakhpur as well as with the British Government.

During the last war he helped the British Government with a large number of men and money. He is associated with all the war efforts in his districts. He is a good shot and is fond of manly games. He was awarded the Silver Medal at the last Coronation Durbar in 1912 and the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

The Raja Sahab is closely related to Benares State in U. P. and to Bettiah and Tekari families in the Bihar Province.

The Estate is comprised of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chapra, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province paying Government Revenue Rs.1,28,886-13-0 in all.

Address : P. O. Tamkoshi, Dist. Gorakhpur (U. P.).

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMARSIRVIJAYA, M.L.A. (U.P.), owner of "Benares Estates." "Vizzy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister for justice, U.P. Government; President, Andhra Mahasabha; has travelled extensively in Europe and America. *Married:* in 1923; has two daughters and a son. His father established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; his grand father and great-grand-father were members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Both of them had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively. They had both established many charitable institutions in Benares, Allahabad and other places and the former had also built a fountain in Hyde Park, London. The Town Hall and the Carmichael Library, Benares; the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College, Allahabad are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House. His nephew the present Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur Raja of Vizianagram, who is a minor, is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of 11 guns within the district of Vizagapatam. The distinction "Mirza Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.



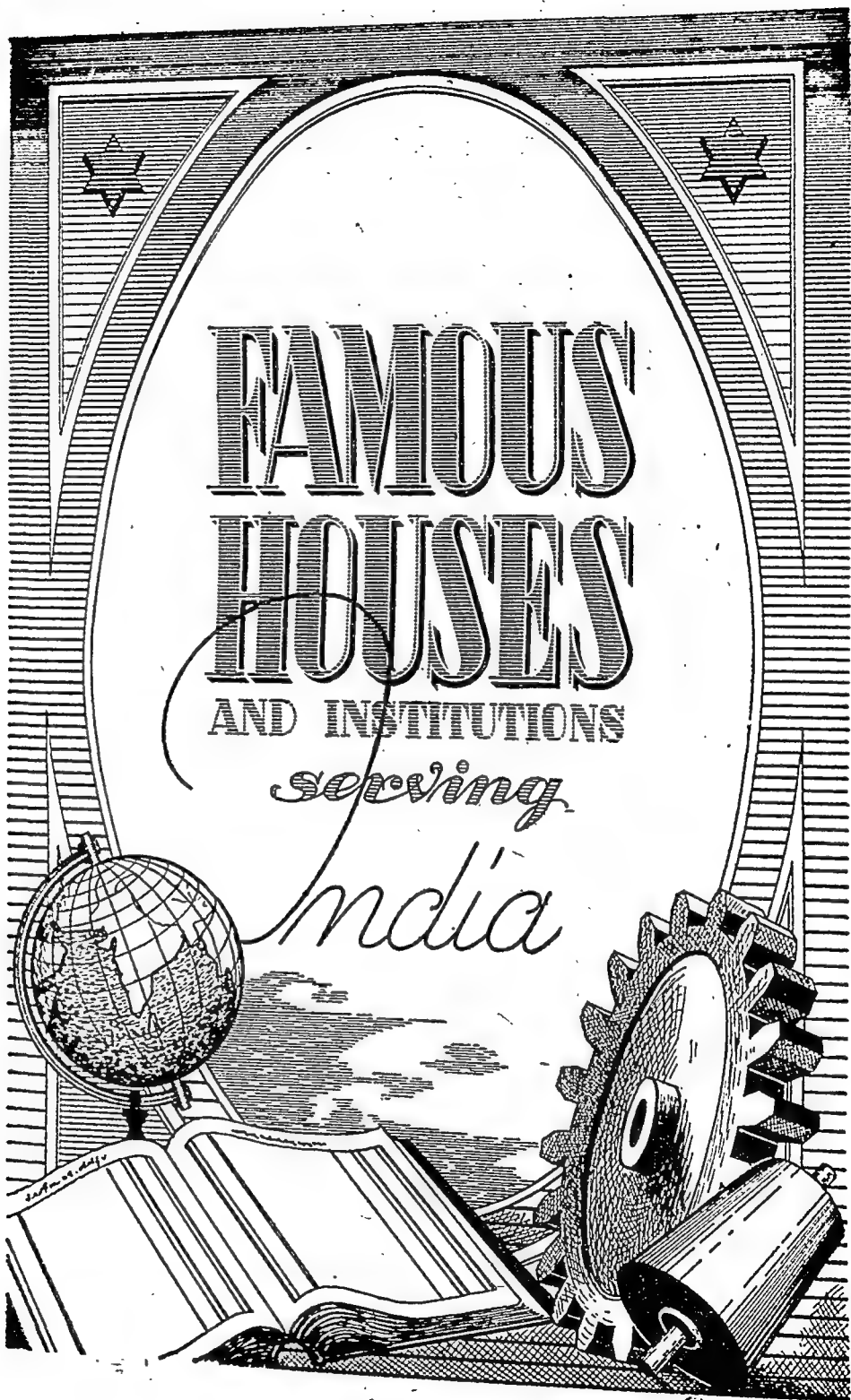
Born: On 28th December 1905. *Educated:* at the Princes' College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmer, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double blue (Pachranga), and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed. On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial assembly from one of the largest rural constituencies and was returned by a large majority. One of the well-known big game hunters in India and has reached the coveted figure of a century of tiger. He was appointed interim Minister of Justice of the United Provinces Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. He has been a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and was elected to the Executive Council unanimously in 1940. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University to accept the highest Blue-ribbon of the University as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940. Unanimously elected President of the 22nd Andhra Mahasabha held at Vizagapatam in November 1941 and President of the U.P. Kshatriya Mahasabha for the year 1942.



WALIUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, MOULVI, B.L., a Tea Planter and Zemindar of Jalpaiguri. Born in July, 1861, in the famous Kazi family of Cheora, District Tipperah. He received his early education in his native village, graduated in Arts and in Law from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Government College, Dacca, respectively. He is the third Muslim graduate of the Tipperah District. He lost his father while yet a boy but was brought up by his uncle the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh. *Married:* Begum Manija Khatun, youngest daughter of the late Kazi Mahammad Asghar of Cheora in May, 1889. Has six

sons and three daughters. He joined the Jalpaiguri bar in December, 1890, and practised law there for about 30 years. While at the bar he became connected with the tea industry of which his uncle was the pioneer among Indians. By dint of zeal, industry, frugality and honesty, he has now become the sole proprietor of several tea gardens and holder of a considerable number of shares of Jt. Stock Companies and owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam. He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political movements in Jalpaiguri. He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds, the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital. He contributed Rs. 5,000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund, part of which together with other contributions has enabled the X-Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General Hospital to be made. He has established a charitable dispensary at Walipur in the Darrang district in Assam and has been maintaining it at his own cost. In Cheora he has built a fine mosque and excavated tanks which supply pure drinking water to the people. He has done many other works of public utility. For his public services, munificence and loyalty he has been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur. The naming of two nice buildings he has built in Jalpaiguri as "Nur Manzil" and "Alima Manzil" is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively. Though now in his 81st year he is still active and is himself managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons. He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as "The tea magnate" of Jalpaiguri. He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself, his wife and children.

Address: "Alima Manzil," Jalpaiguri.



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ACME

THREAD CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :

WM. GRIMSHAW & SONS.

MILLIONS of needles in India are threaded with "Acme" thread. The housewife, the tailor, the cobbler, the tentmaker—they all rely on "Acme" thread; and there is a type of "Acme" thread to meet every individual requirement. Chances are that most of your own garments and shoes are sewn with "Acme" thread. The life of your garment depends largely upon the strength of the thread it is stitched with....because if inferior thread has been used, it may come apart at the seams. That is why all reputable tailors use "Acme" thread almost exclusively.

BIRTH OF THE FIRM.

The firm of "Acme" Thread Co., Ltd., was founded in 1933 by Mr. William Grimshaw and his son, Mr. J. A. Grimshaw. With its factory housed in spacious premises in the grounds of the Atlas Mills, Reay Road, Bombay, production started in 1934. It was and perhaps still is the only European owned and managed factory manufacturing sewing thread which finds its way into thousands of homes on this sub-continent.

THE FACTORY

The "Acme" factory of today is entirely different from the "Acme" factory of 1934. Many important changes have been brought about since it was first started. New machinery has been added and production takes place along more efficient lines. With every improvement in the factory came improvement in the product.

"Acme" thread improved in quality and more types and brands of thread were turned out, the most popular of the lot being "Shivaji Brand" thread. More and more workers have been engaged to meet the growing demands from the Indian markets and some foreign markets. Of the factory staff, today,



The Winding & Packing Dept.

are 250 men and women, all skilled workers. The factory works night and day not only to meet a heavy civilian demand but also the demand from Army Clothing Factories, Tent Factories and Leather Goods Factories.

The "Acme" enterprise is run on modern principles, under expert European supervision and management. It is the largest factory of its kind in India and uses the latest British and American machinery.

PACKING AND PRINTING

"Acme" thread goes on wooden reels and paper tubes before it is put on the market. Every reel and every tube bears the Company's trade-mark and has gaily printed labels attached.

All the labels, wrappers, tickets, letterheads, billheads and other printed stationery required by the firm is printed in its own Printing Press which is housed in the factory premises. This press turns out exquisite colour work, too.

AGENCIES

The firm has Branches and Agencies in many parts of India, including Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Sialkot, Petlad, Ahmedabad, Peshawar and Bangalore.

EXPORT

The firm has also a large export trade. Its products are in great demand in Egypt, South Africa, East Africa, Syria, Persian Gulf, Burma and the East Indies. They are regularly exported to these places.

Alembic



Chemical Works
Company, Ltd.,
Baroda.

PIONEERS
OF INDIA'S
CHEMICAL
INDUSTRY

Raj Mitra B. D. Amin.

THE history of Alembic is the history of the development of chemical and pharmaceutical industry in India and also reflects the industrial progress of Baroda State.

Some four decades back, during the early period of the rule of His Highness the late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar III of Baroda, was laid the foundation of the notable industry, which is one of the major industries that owe their origin to the progressive outlook of His late Highness.

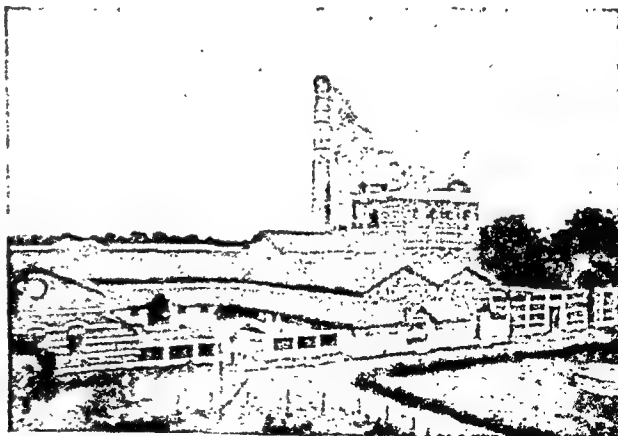
In the promotion and incorporation of this company the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar, the late Prof. A. S. Kotibhasker and Mr. (now Raj Mitra) B. D. Amin took a leading part. Later, the rapid expansion of this enterprise was mainly due to the genius and indefatigable energy of Raj Mitra B. D. Amin who is considered one of the earliest.

pioneers of the pharmaceutical industry in India. In spite of the initial almost insurmountable difficulties and heavy financial losses, Raj Mitra B. D. Amin persevered with a determination that knew no defeat until he succeeded in converting a small losing concern into a huge, profit-making enterprise.

Realising the need for well-trained and qualified chemists and chemical engineers, Alembic has pursued the policy of sending suitable employees to England, Germany and America for training in Pharmacy and Chemistry. The manufacturing and research laboratories of the factory are now manned by these trained engineers and chemists with up-to-date knowledge and ideas. Scientific investigation and development in the various branches of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry is constantly taking place.

Alembic is to-day one of the most prosperous industrial enterprises in India manufacturing on a large scale chemical and pharmaceutical products. The factories are being rapidly extended and from the early alcoholic basic industry, the company, by persistent efforts and gradual progress, has developed to-day into a huge chemical and pharmaceutical concern manufacturing all kinds of medicinal products such as tinctures, extracts, elixirs, vinums, ointments, tablets, injections, pharmaceutical specialities, several medicinal chemicals including anæsthetic ether, chloral hydrate, ethyl chloride, alkaloids, etc. The company's services to the country in supplying the medical profession with standard reliable products are great and, specially during these critical days of scarcity of medicines, the untiring zeal with which the company's efforts are directed to step up production and maintain quality with ever-increasing vigilance speaks of its spirit of service to the millions of suffering humanity.

The reins of management are now in the hands of the Board of Directors and the immediate activities are looked after by Mr. R. B. Amin and Mr. M. B. Amin, both sons of Raj Mitra B. D. Amin. They have introduced numerous and far-reaching improvements in every direction, thereby assuring for the company a long era of leadership and prosperity.



Alembic Chemical Works Factory, Baroda.

J. B. ADVANI & CO., LTD.

(Established 1908)

BOMBAY.

Three intimate friends, Kanwalsing Pohumal, Vasanmal Kishenchand and Jotsing Harising in 1908 formed themselves into a Company called J. B. Advani & Company with a view to specializing in the import of Paper and Printing Materials. This Concern was the first of its kind in Sind, for up to the time it commenced business, there was not a single business house in the whole of Sind specializing in the import of Paper and Printing Materials. The pioneers who envisaged a great future for this line of business opened an office in Karachi. In a very short time their confidence was justified and the venture became a huge success. The markets within reach having been tapped to the fullest extent, a Branch was opened in Bombay in 1921. In spite of the very keen competition that usually prevails in Bombay, which is the premier and largest paper market in India, the Company very soon became one of the leading firms in the line with its business growing in volume from year to year.

In 1924 the original owners of the Company decided to convert their firm into a Private Limited Company—J. B. Advani & Co. Ltd.—with a capital of Rs.6,00,000.

In 1925 the management decided to explore the Punjab market more energetically with a view to developing the business handled by the Head Office at Karachi and a Branch was accordingly opened in Lahore. This was followed by the opening of a Branch in Madras in 1927 which has made steady progress year by year. Three years later a Branch was opened, this time in Calcutta.

With branches in all the important centres in India, J. B. Advani & Co. Ltd. with its huge stocks today reaches every notable consuming centre in India.

The Company has a paid-up Capital of Rs.6,00,000 and a Reserve Fund of Rs.6,00,000. Besides it has the substantial backing of its partners, and the Working Capital is actually in the vicinity of Rs.30,00,000. The Company with its four branches is one of the largest importers of paper in India with a turnover of Rs.70,00,000 per annum. It deals in all grades of paper, printing machinery and materials and is open to take up representation of Indian and foreign Mills.

Managing Directors :

J. T. Lalvani, B.A. H. K. Malkani, B. J. Advani, L. V. Malkani.

Branches :

Karachi, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Bangalore & Baroda.

The Asian ASSURANCE CO., LTD.



Head Office:—

ASIAN BUILDING,
BALLARD ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

Established
1910

The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, claims a place in the front rank of Indian Life Offices. With a standing of over thirty years, the company has shown quite a good progress both in the matter of expansion of business and consolidation of its financial position.

The following figures, tracing the progress of the company during the last fifteen years, speak eloquently in this connection:—

Year.	Premium income.	Life Fund.	Total business in Force.
1925	Rs. 3,50,211	Rs. 7,38,819	Rs. 62,62,500
1930	„ 6,48,793	„ 18,10,948	„ 1,24,51,232
1935	„ 13,43,137	„ 42,98,820	„ 2,52,08,418
1940	„ 20,95,146	„ 85,98,458	„ 4,17,48,221
1941	„ 22,54,000	„ 97,00,000	„ 4,46,00,000

“The Indian Finance” of Calcutta remarks as follows regarding the Investment Policy of the Company:—“The Investment policy adopted by the Asian satisfies the two well-known canons of a life office investment policy, namely, absolute safety consistent with the maximum return.”

The following remarks of the Consulting Actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey, at the time of the last valuation of the Company will denote the strength of the Company and the progress achieved. Mr. Marathey says: “While many other companies find it impossible to work without increasing the expense ratio, you have actually been able to reduce it to an appreciable degree. You are to be complimented on having maintained the same rate of bonus.” The expense ratio has been reduced further in 1941 and works out at 25.4% to the total premiums.

The company offers to the public quite a variety of suitable scheme of which special mention may be made of (1) Golden policy, (2) Safe-guard policy, (3) Capital policy and (4) Retirement Income plan. Besides, the policies of the ‘Asian’ contain important facilities like permanent disability and automatic non-forfeiture, without any extra charges being levied for these.

THE ASSOCIATED

IN 1939 a company was established, called The Associated Textile Engineers, to deal in textile machinery and in humidifying and air-conditioning equipment. Due to the serious dislocation in the textile machinery trade on account of the war, this firm is at present engaging itself in the organization of the sales and marketing of Indian China clay which is extensively used in textile sizing.

Before the outbreak of the war, India used to import all her requirements of China-clay from England. China-clay in its crude form is available in a number of districts in this country, and one of the best and finest deposits of China-clay is located in the State

of Travancore. The Government of Travancore made extensive surveys and research to determine the possibilities of the commercial exploitation of these deposits in the year 1936, and, on satisfactory reports, sanctioned the necessary amount for the installation and construction of a large Clay Washing and Refining Plant and also a fully equipped Ceramic Factory.

The whole scheme was entrusted to Sardar Dogar Singh, F.C.S. (England), and Travancore China-clay was first put on the market in the beginning of the year 1940. It got a ready response from the Textile Mills of this country and it has established its reputation as India's best and finest China-clay. It compares very favourably with English China-clay in chemical composition and physical properties and is found to be ideally suitable for use in Textile sizing and finishing. It is also used in the paper, leather, rubber, paints, pigments and ceramic industries.



Mr. S. H. Bhagwati.

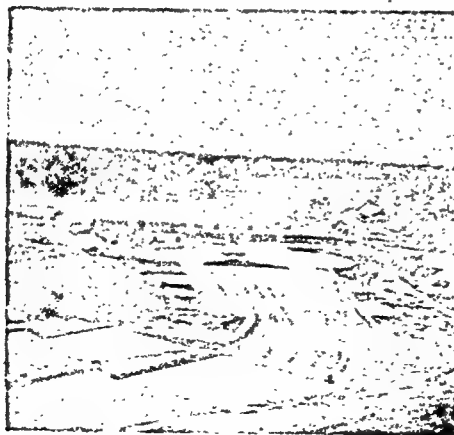
TEXTILE ENGINEERS

The Sole-Agency for India for the sale of Travancore China-clay was given to Messrs. Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Co., Bombay who have appointed Messrs. Associated Textile Engineers, 43, Forbes Street, Bombay as their sole distributors.

All the three partners of the firm—Messrs. R. D. Char, B.E., D. Ramanna, L.T.M., and S. H. Bhagwati, B.com.—have had previous business connections with the textile industry. Mr. Bhagwati is well known in the textile centres of India and has a good knowledge of marketing conditions. He has been on an extensive tour of the Continent of Europe where he had the unique opportunity of working in the factories and laboratories of leading textile machinery manufacturers and visited several textile mills. Mr. Bhagwati also visited Japan to study artificial

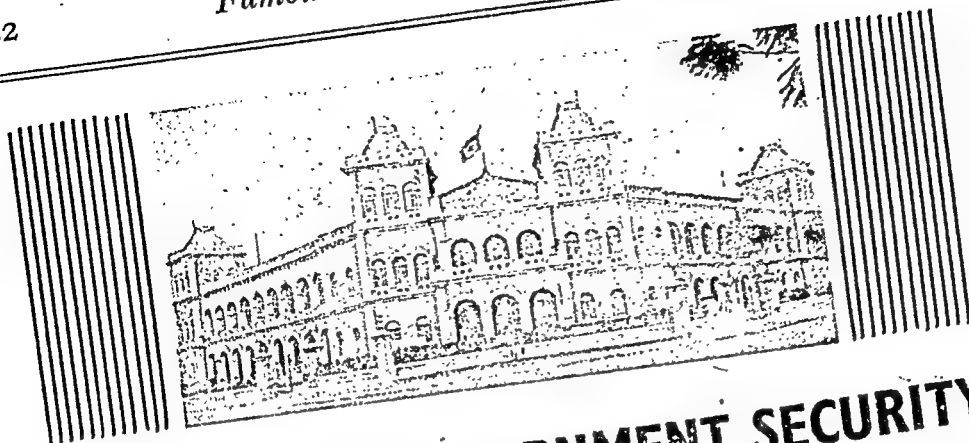


Mr. D. Ramanna.



Refining Plant.

silk weaving, printing and calico engraving. With his fine reputation for handling machinery and air-conditioning equipment, Mr. Bhagwati has been helpful to his firm and also to the Mills and factories who are its clients. No wonder Messrs. Associated Textile Engineers did not take much time to establish themselves and their efforts have been successful in putting Travancore China-clay on the industrial map of India.



THE ASIATIC GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Mysore State).

Head Office: "Asiatic Buildings," Bangalore City.
Opened by the late H.H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- Dr. F. H. Noronha, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.), (CHAIRMAN.)
Nawab Sajid Yar Jung Bahadur, Bangalore.
Lady Banerji, Bangalore.
E. H. M. Bower, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), O.B.E., I.S.O., M.L.A., J.P.,
Madras.
Dr. F. X. De Souza, LL.D., I.C.S. (Retd.), M.L.A. (Central), Mangalore.
Capt. Rao Saheb A. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Bangalore.
H. Bhimasena Rau, Esq., B.A. (Retd. Accountant General), Madras.
Pingle Venkatarama Reddy, Esq., Hyderabad (Dn.).
V. Sundaramurthy, Esq., Bangalore.
S. R. Mandre, Esq., M.A., B.Com., F.S.A.A. (Lond.), } Policyholders'
Incorporated Accountant, Bangalore. } Directors.

M. Tirumal Rao, Esq., Bezwada.
The Company started Life Business in 1922 and is one of
the strongest and best known Life Companies in India. It has Branches
and Agencies throughout India.

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 20 LACS.
Calcutta Office

Bombay Office

Madras Office

Karachi Office

Dacca

Dharwar

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED RS. 8 LACS.
..104/IG, Lansdowne Road Extension,
Rashbehari Avenue P.O., Calcutta.
..3rd Floor, Commissariat Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

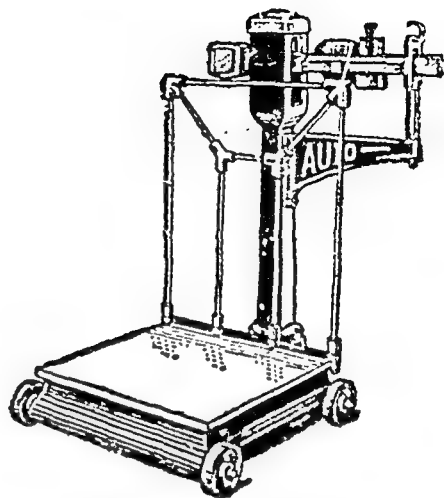
..135, Royapettah Bazar Road, Royapettah, Madras.
..10, Rameshwar Mansions, Bunder Road, Karachi.

ORGANISING OFFICES.
..78/5, Lyall Street.
..Market Road.

A. FRANCIS, General Secretary & Manager.

INDIA'S BEST WEIGHING MACHINES

*As perfect as
Industry and
Experience can
make them.*



★ ★ ★

Manufacturers :

The Auto-Scales & Engineering Co.,

233, Belilios Road,

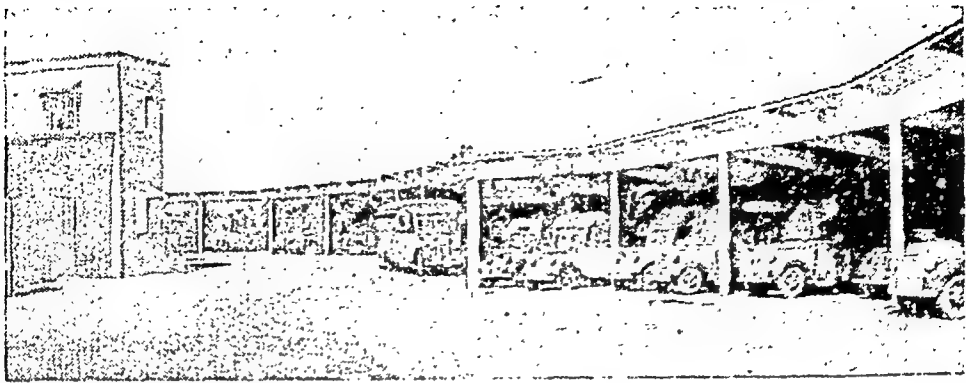
HOWRAH.

Sole Selling Agents in India :

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

9, Esplanade East, CALCUTTA.



Spacious Garaging Accommodation.

THE BANDRA BUS CO., LTD.,

*Ghodbunder Road,
Santa Cruz,
Bombay 22.*



Mr. Akbar Chinoy.

THE Chinoy, well-known for the last forty years as automobile pioneers in India, bought over the Bandra Bus Service in 1938. The concern, when purchased, owned just a few good buses and a lot of ramshackle old vehicles. But, the new proprietors were determined to solve very thoroughly the passenger traffic problem of the Suburbs.

They set about it by promoting a limited company called the Bandra Bus Company Limited, with its office at Santa Cruz. The Board of Directors comprised Sir Sultan Chinoy as Chairman, Mr. Akbar Chinoy as Managing Director, and three other directors.

The Bandra Bus Company, popularly known as the B.B.C., gradually replaced all the old buses with the very latest models. These spacious, new buses brought luxurious comfort to the travelling public. This naturally resulted in a heavy increase in traffic and more buses had to be purchased. The Bombay Garage premises could no longer house the offices and the bus fleet of the Bandra Bus Co. It was therefore resolved to erect a special building and devote it entirely to the requirements of the Bandra Bus Co. The new edifice is situated on Ghodbunder Road and consists of an office building, residential quarters for the officers, and a big depot for garaging the buses. The depot is so designed that all buses are parked in single file, thus lessening the dangers of destruction by fire, etc.

In 1940, when the international situation showed no signs of improving, the Company anticipated a shortage of petrol and began experimenting with a Charcoal Producer Gas Plant. As the experiment proved successful the Company converted many of its buses to be operated by gas. Thanks to the foresight of the Company, the suburban public is now enjoying the same travelling facilities it did before the outbreak of war.

How successful the new Co.'s venture has been may be gauged from the fact that an average of 10,000 passengers travel daily by B.B.C. buses which collectively do 3,200 miles a day on various routes which form a network over the Bombay Suburban District.



Special charcoal being sorted out for Buses fitted with Producer Gas Plants.

BARODA STATE INDUSTRIES

The industrial progress of Baroda State can be attributed to the progressive outlook of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao, the grandfather of the present Maharaja. The first modern textile Mill was built as early as 1895 and the State now occupies a prominent place alongside the industrially advanced provinces of British India. 148 factories associated with a variety of industries producing war supplies are spread over 8,000 square miles and employ 41,104 workers.

TEXTILES

Sixteen Cotton mills are capable of producing 40 million lbs. of yarn and 32 million lbs. of cloth a year from cotton grown in the State; while the manufacture of canvas, durries, tapes, newar patti, absorbent cotton, woollen rugs, blankets, etc., is being undertaken by a firm. The State's woollen mill is busy on war work, and received an order for supply of 120,000 blankets from April 1941 to March 1942. Another important item of manufacture is the production of bobbins, shuttles and other wooden parts required by cotton and jute mills. These are being produced at Navsari mostly for the jute industry in Bengal. The plant is capable of doubling its present output.

CHEMICALS

Leading important chemical manufacturing concerns supply a variety of pharmaceutical products, drugs, fine chemicals, alkaloids, heavy chemicals, rectified spirit and spirituous preparations, textile soap and finishing materials. Tata Chemicals Ltd. a joint-stock company floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,25,00,000 will start production of soda ash and other heavy chemicals in the course of the next few months. Another concern is considering the production of morphine, strychnine, caffeine and other alkaloids on a commercial scale while a third has started the manufacture of bichromate of potash.

ENGINEERING

In addition to the workshop of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, there are important Ironworks in Baroda. They manufacture agricultural implements, cast iron articles, bleaching machinery, lathes, drilling machines, sterilisers and locomotive cylinders, boilers and other plants and equipments.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

The Salt Works at Mithapur near Dwarka cater for the salt needs of Bengal. Cement, Sugar, Matches, Rubber mechanicals and China clay are other materials produced in the State. Though the State cannot claim many natural and mineral advantages, the vigorous exploitation of its resources is principally responsible for the springing up of new industries which are helped by the supply of electricity and a well developed port at Okhamandal. Large ocean going liners call at this Port which lies midway between Bombay and Karachi and offers excellent facilities to industry.

Plans for new industries include the construction of a paper mill in the Navsari District for manufacturing writing paper, kraft paper and straw-board from bamboos and other raw materials which are plentiful in that area and a glass factory in Baroda. A factory for the manufacture of pencils is being erected at Petlad. A small Brush Factory is already in production.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR STARTING NEW INDUSTRIES

To a person who is planning to start a new industry, Baroda State offers splendid facilities for the successful execution of the undertaking. Whether he is a big capitalist and wants to start a large scale factory or has only small means and desires to launch a moderate scheme, he will find that Baroda state will provide an ideal field for his activities. The State follows a liberal policy in granting to suitable persons financial assistance and various other concessions to encourage new industries. The State is richly endowed with raw materials and is well served by railways and road communications. Moreover, the rich province of Gujarat with its flourishing agricultural population and many industrial centres provide a wide market for industries.

PORT OKHA

The new gateway to Western, Northern and Central India, Port Okha, is the cheapest and most modern port equipped with unrivalled facilities for quick and safe discharge of goods including heavy machinery, and fragile articles. Extensive sheds, warehouses and open storage accommodation are available at moderate charges.

THE HOUSE OF

Bata

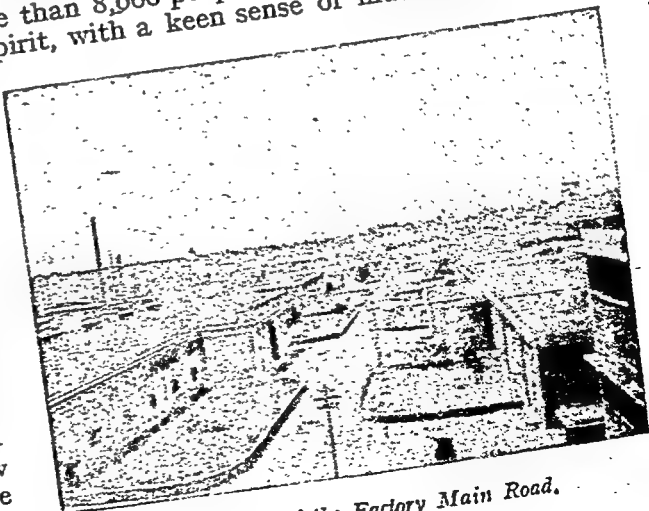
The importance of footwear, as a protection against various diseases and inclemency of extreme climate, need hardly be stressed. In India, thousands of people die every year due to snake bites, tetanus, hookworm, and various septic infections. Widespread use of good footwear can, to a great extent, remedy the situation. But the average annual consumption of shoes in pair per head is only 0.09 in India, while it is 3.37 in the U.S.A., and between 3.25 and 1.97 in other countries. The total output of both hand and machine-made shoes in India does not exceed 80,000,000 pairs per annum, but the requirement is 800,000,000 pairs per annum.

Yet, in India, favourable conditions obtain for the development of the shoe industry. There is the demand, and almost all the raw materials needed for shoe-production are obtainable in India. The only thing that requires to be done is to adjust the price-level of shoes with the buying capacities of the Indian people. The problem is not an insoluble one if the production of shoes is undertaken in modern factories with up-to-date machinery, and proper and economic marketing arrangements made.

SHORT HISTORY.

The Bata organisation has developed from a very small factory at Konnagar into a spectacular city of shoes, "Batanagar", about 13 miles away from Calcutta proper. A large plain with overgrown bushes and sub-tropical vegetation gave place to the modern Batanagar, where the foundation stone was laid in October, 1934. Through years of patient endeavour and sincere service, Batanagar has now attained that status and importance in the Indian shoe industry which is simply admirable from every point of view.

A community of more than 8,000 people, exhibiting efficient skill and commendable team-spirit, with a keen sense of mutual help and fellow-feeling, keeps Batanagar humming with activity. Another decentralised group of 2,500 men is maintained in the Sales organisation as shop managers, salesmen, repair hands and other personnel. Of those who are working in the production-unit, 1,000 were formerly cobblers by profession and are now earning about three times their former income.



A view of the Factory Main Road.

A recent move towards increased production and convenient service to customers in Northern India has been the establishment of a sister-organisation in Batapur, 12 miles away from Lahore, on the road to Amritsar.

PRODUCTION.

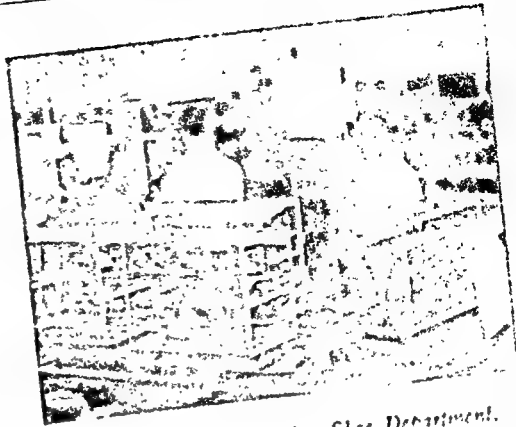
The production is mainly divided into leather and rubber groups of factories. In these factories, up-to-date machinery for shoe-production has been projected, and a specialisation in individual works consequent on the division of labour being extended to the furthest limit, effected, with the result that every part of production bears testimony to an efficiency and skill, hitherto unknown in shoe-production. And this super-quality of the products has been no less due to a conscious co-operation among makers of different parts in a common endeavour. Shoes of various sizes, shapes and qualities, are made to suit a variety of pockets, seasons and places.

And there is a host of subsidiary products such as socks, polish and other accessories. In the leather shoe production, it is firstly the upper and sole tannery which provides the basic raw material for manufacturing leather articles. A number of departments play their respective parts in converting the tanned leather into the different parts of a shoe, i.e., toe-cap, vamp, counter soles, heels, etc., which are at last brought to the assembling plant for finishing operations.

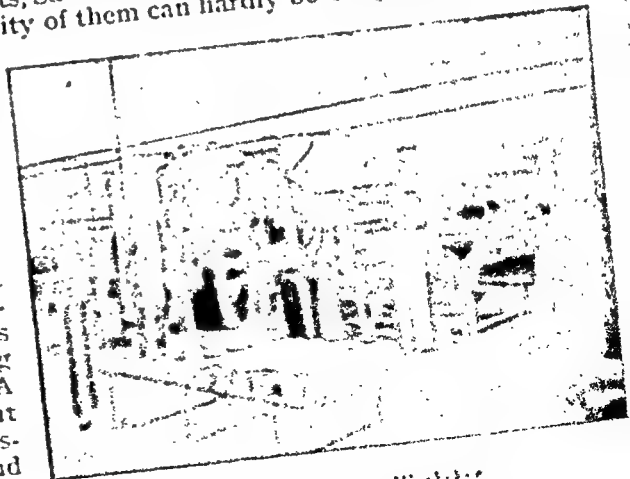
Besides the above, there is a number of auxiliary departments which help the production in many ways. Machinery, Engineering, Electrical and Chemical Departments, Saw-Mills, Carpentry are only some of them. The importance and utility of them can hardly be exaggerated in a big industrial organisation like Batanagar.

SALES ORGANISATION.

The Sales organisation of Batas consists of no less than about 800 shop-units interspersed throughout India, situated at convenient distances so as to facilitate shopping for local people. A brotherhood of about 2,500 managers, salesmen, repair-hands and pedicurists exert their utmost in providing the



A Section of the Leather Shoe Department.



Rubber Roller Workshop.

people with suitable shoes and accessories, and thus enlivening that spirit and motto of "Service" which is the guiding principle of the Sales organisation.

To cater to the requirements of individual shop-units, there is the Supply Department, which has thus acquired a 'say' over production. And, with a view to turning every manager, every salesman, every repair-hand, every pedicurist into a perfectly efficient businessman, the organisation runs a training school, where Sales personnel have to undergo a course of six weeks' thorough training under expert and experienced instructors.

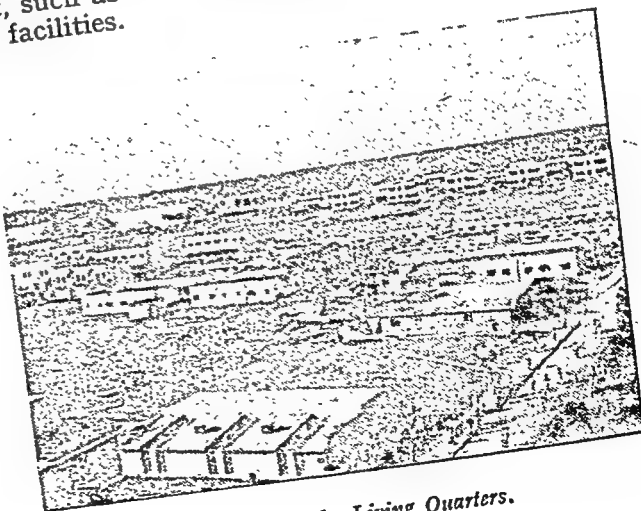
WORKING CONDITIONS.

All the factories and auxiliary departments have been housed in airy, well-lighted, spacious buildings, where cleanliness is strictly enforced. The flowery lawns and handsome lanes within the factory-compounds provide aesthetical food to the employees. The elimination of drudgery from the process of manufacture, consequent on the introduction of the latest types of machinery, helps the employees do their work with more ease and greater peace of mind. A sympathetic but disciplined supervision is exerted on the employees' works, helping them to work more efficiently and hence earn a growing scale of wages. The daily work leaves enough scope and space for recreation and culture amidst a friendly association of fellow workers, which makes every Bata man a specimen of happy, contented, normal manhood.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

All the amenities of a city life and all the facilities of a modern home have been carefully provided. Airy and spacious bungalows for married officers, and hostels for bachelor workers, fitted with electricity, tap-water and other modern equipments, are built in open lawns. A post office, a cinema house, a railway booking office, play grounds, two big sports clubs, cultural and educational institutions, library and reading rooms, places of worship, and a general market where almost everything is available, a hospital provided with modern equipment of treatment, such as X-Ray apparatus, etc., are, to name only a few, some of the facilities.

Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., is straining every nerve by all means at their disposal, to produce in the people a habit of wearing some kind of footwear and has so far been successful in meeting the growing demand for footwear to an appreciable extent, thus rendering a positive service to the country at large.



A view of the Living Quarters.

The House of **BALIWALLA & HOMI LIMITED.**

THE position of leadership as optical manufacturers, now enjoyed by Messrs. Baliwalla & Homi Ltd. is the result of over half a century of perseverance and unselfish work.

The firm was started on a modest scale at Gunbow street in 1886 by Mr. Nowroji J. Baliwalla under the name of "Nowroji & Dinshaw," opticians. Within a few years it shifted to Kalbadevi Road and became well-known there as N. J. Baliwalla & Co. Later on, when his son was admitted as a partner in 1911, the name was changed to Phiroze N. Baliwalla & Co.

At that time, pebble lenses were very much in vogue in India, and this enterprising firm was the first to install machinery to work locally cylindrical and Compound Pebble Lenses and thus saved the spectacle wearing public a lot of bother and annoyance of ordering each pair of lenses from England and having to wait several months for their arrival.

The firm also took in its stride the manufacture of gold and silver Spectacle Frames. In 1913, Mr. Homi Novroji Guzder having joined the firm its name was changed to Baliwalla & Homi. At this time, Toric and Meniscus Lenses were quite in demand, and, being equipped with new precision machinery the firm was the first to manufacture Toric and Meniscus Lenses in India. Later on, the firm introduced in India, the manufacture of Invisible Bifocal Lenses and all kinds of complicated lenses in Crookes Glass, which absorbed all Ultra-Violet harmful rays.

They are the largest optical manufacturers in India, and they have been awarded several Gold Medals at the various Industrial Exhibitions. Specimen of their lenses, have been acquired by several Museums in India. They have been appointed opticians to H.E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, and have lately been appointed to Royal Indian Navy. Several ruling Princes, such as H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, H.H. The Jam Saheb of Navanagar, H.H. The Maharaja of

Kashmere, have been greatly satisfied with the special lenses that have been manufactured for them, as well as an Independent Monarch in the person of His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan.



A battery of machines at work in a corner of the factory.

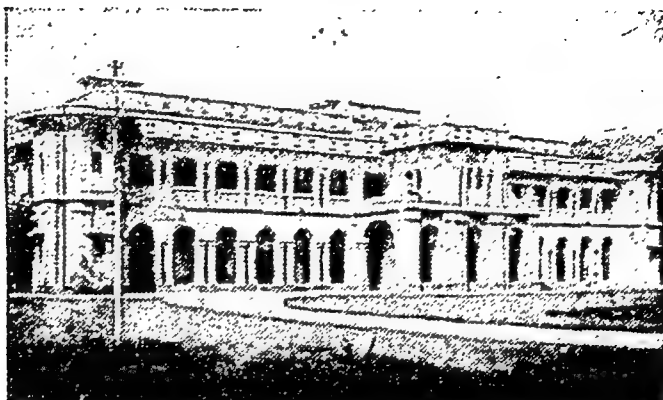
Enterprise and Progress are the firm's watchword, and the name of Baliwalla & Homi Ltd. is synonymous with the progress and developments of the optical lens industry in Bombay and India.

BEGG, SUTHERLAND & CO., LTD.

THE OLDEST MERCANTILE HOUSE
WITH THE MOST MODERN METHODS IN

C A W N P O R E

(Northern India)



SUTHERLAND HOUSE

Managing Agents of :

THE ELGIN MILLS CO.,
LTD.

CAWNPORE TEXTILES,
LTD.

BRUSHWARE, LTD.

THE SARAN ENGINEER-
ING CO., LTD.

CAWNPORE SUGAR-
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THE PURTABPUR CO.,
LTD.

THE BALRAMPUR SUGAR
CO., LTD.

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TRIC SUPPLY CORPORA-
TION, LTD.

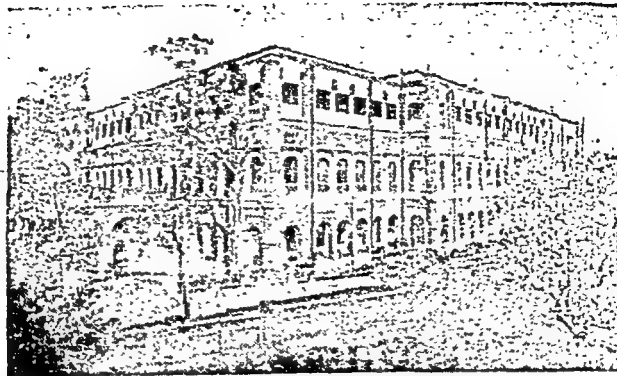
THE ALLIANCE ASSU-
RANCE CO., LTD.

Telegraphic & Cable Address : "BEGG, CAWNPORE."

Codes used : Western Union, A. B. C. (5th Edition) and Bentley's
Complete Phrase Code.

Postal Box No. 21, CAWNPORE.

*London Agents :—*BEGG, ROBERTS & CO., 138, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.



Bharat Building, Lahore.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: BHARAT BUILDING, LAHORE.

BACK in 1896, Lahore saw the birth of one of the first purely Indian Life Insurance Companies. "The Bharat", true to its name, was Indian in capital, management, direction and outlook. Just over one thousand rupees was Bharat's premium income during the first 9 months, the humble foundation on which today's nationwide business with a yearly premium income of Rs. 40 lakhs and a yearly average of Rs. 20 lakhs of claims paid was built. Bharat has ever stood like a rock through storms of war, calamities, floods, famines, earthquakes, depressions, foreign competition and financial slumps. Even in these war years Bharat's march of progress and prosperity continues unimpeded.

The bonus declared for the quinquennium ending in Decem-

ber 1938 was Rs. 22/8 per Rs. 1,000 on whole life and Rs. 17/8 on endowment policies.

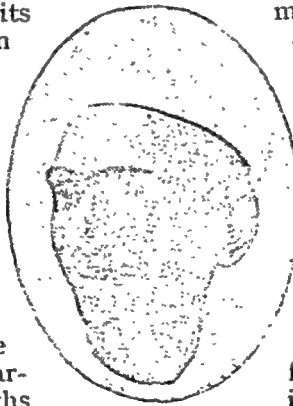
The current rate of intermediate bonuses stands at the handsome amount of Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 respectively.

Bharat offers a wide range of different policies to its insurers, some with quite unique features and all affording great advantages and facilities.

The company is fortunate in having on its board eminent Indian industrialists led by the Chairman Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia. Bharat

is one of the foremost and strongest life offices in the country as will be seen from these figures.

Total claims paid exceed Rs. 2 Crores 36 lakhs. Life Fund exceeds Rs. 2 Crores. Total Assets Rs. 2 Crores & a half.



*Seth R. Dalmia,
Chairman.*

THE BINOD MILLS CO., LTD., Ujjain, (C.I.)

(Including the Deepchand Mills).

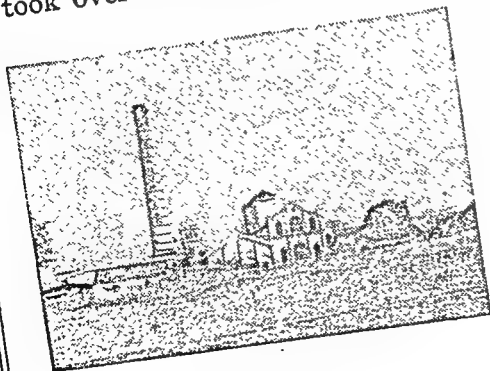
UNDER the patronage of His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Binod Mills Company was promoted in the year 1913 with a Capital of Rs. 21,00,000. The well-known firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand, Bankers and Jagirdars (Jhalawar State) are the Managing Agents and own more than 60% of the total shares. The Mills are one of the biggest in Central India giving employment to more than 4,000 persons. There were, in the beginning, 19,912 spindles and 480 looms. The Company acquired the Deepchand Mills (formerly the Sipra Mills) in 1935 and has since spent large sums on replacement of much of its old machinery. As a result of the progressive policy of the Managing Agents the Company now runs 51,236 spindles and 1,340 looms. Yearly production is 80,98,986 lbs. of yarn and 78,84,075 lbs. of cloth. There is a complete dye and bleach house and a printing plant. The Mills have their own Iron and Brass foundry.

The products of the Mills have wide sales in Gwalior State, U.P., and the Punjab, and are well-known for their durability. The Company has its branches and agencies at Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra and Amritsar. Saris, Dhotis, Susis, Shirts, Coatings, Chaddars, Towels, Dosuti, Canvas, Barrack Sheetings, Mosquito Netting are its chief manufactures. There is an absorbent cotton-wool plant having an output of 10,000 lbs. per month. An anti-gas-fabric plant is a recent addition.

The Mills are managed by Rai Bahadur, Vanijya Bhushan Seth Lalchand B. Sethi, partner of the Managing Agents' firm. Since he took over management in 1928, the Mills have made steady progress both in profits and production. The Rs. 100 share is at present quoted about Rs. 400 in the share markets at Indore and Ujjain. Rai Bahadur Seth M. B. Sethi who is senior partner of the Managing Agents' firm is the chairman of the Board of Directors. The other directors are Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt., Vanijya Bhushan, Seth Nemichand B. Sethi, Seth Bhanwarlal D. Sethi, Seth Onkarmal Chunnilal, Seth Javerilal Gangwal and R. C. Jall, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.



Rai Bahadur Seth
L. B. Sethi.

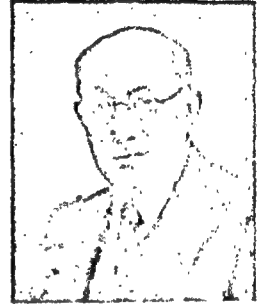


Binod Mills.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD. — Bombay.

BOMBAY'S OLDEST MOTOR DEALERS.

ONE of the earliest pioneers of the Motoring Industry in India, and, certainly, the oldest existing Motor Agency in Bombay is The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd., which had its beginnings in the Bombay Cycle Agency formed in 1885 to carry on the business of importers of bicycles. By 1900 the firm had come into prominence as Agents for a number of well-known English, Continental and American makes of motor cars and motor cycles. In 1914 the Company secured the Sole Agency of Dodge Cars and Trucks, and the concern was converted into a Limited Company in 1919. When in 1927 the Dodge Corporation was amalgamated with the Chrysler Corporation, the Company also acquired the agency for Chrysler cars.



Kharshedji Limji, Esq., J.P.

Business expansion continued. In 1931, the Company acquired the Wolseley premises on Sandhurst Road in the very heart of the Motor Capital of Bombay, and made it a striking building with extensions and improvements. In 1931 too the Management of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd., decided they should start an Assembly Plant of their own in Bombay. Indian workers were trained up to turn out just as good work as any factory-finished product in England and America. The Assembly Plant of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd. is run so efficiently that it would be most difficult for the keenest and most experienced observer to detect any difference between a Car assembled, painted and finished in the Company's Assembly Plant and one received direct from the foreign factory. The Assembly Plant turns out five to six complete cars a week.

The driving personality behind the Company has been, since 1922, Mr. Kharshedji Limji. He became by hard work and force of character the Agent and Director of the Company in 1919. Mr. Kharshedji is still at its head.

1885 to 1942—57 years of continuous business, is the proud record of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.

THE BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Established in 1881, this Association is one of the oldest commercial institutions representing the piece-goods trade in the hands of the native merchants in the city of Bombay. It has had close connections with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and with several reputable European business houses. This close collaboration resulted in the framing of mutually advantageous arrangements and in the general improvement of trade.



Mr. D. M. Thakersey,
J.P.

From 1882 to 1915, the Association made periodical contracts with steamship companies by which members of the Association were charged a fixed rate of freight for the carriage of piece-goods from Lancashire to Bombay. A rebate was also allowed to the Association. The Association then entered into a contract with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the mutual safeguard of interests.

Being the oldest institution of its kind in India, the Association is recognised, for the purpose of reference in matters relating to the trade, not only by the Local Government but by the Central Government as well.

Many a prominent merchant has at one time or another been the Association's chairman.

The present office bearers are:—MR. DEVIDAS MADHOWJI THAKERSEY, J.P., *Chairman*. MR. PURSHOTTAM MULJI KAPADIA (ADVOCATE), *Vice-Chairman*. MR. PADAMSI DAMODAR GOVINDJI, J.P., MR. HIMATLAL TRIMBAKLAL MUNI, *Honorary Jt. Secretaries*. MR. MULJI LAXMIDAS, *Hon. Treasurer*.

The objects of the Association are as under:—

To encourage Piece-Goods Trade in Bombay by creating unanimity and friendly feelings amongst merchants, to safeguard and protect its interests, and to debate upon matters relating to trade.

To attempt, as far as possible, to remove all obstructions and difficulties relating to the business of Piece-Goods, so that it may go on smoothly.

To collect and examine statistics relating to Piece-Goods Trade and to correspond with public bodies and departments and trading companies and firms with a view to carry out its objects or any of its objects.

If disputes are submitted to the Association for arbitration by any trade organisation or a merchant, the same to be decided by appointing arbitrators or arbitrator from members.

And generally to do anything and everything necessary or expedient to carrying out the above objects.

THE BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION, LTD.

233, Shroff Bazar, BOMBAY.

FOUNDATION

THIS association was founded in 1910 under the name and style of the Bombay Shroffs' (*Indigenous Bankers'*) Association. It has now been converted and registered as the Bombay Shroffs (*Bankers'*) Association, Limited as from 17th October 1941.



Sir Chunilal B. Mehta,
J.P.,
(President of the
Association.)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta (*President*);
Mr. Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh (*Vice-President*);
Mr. Jayantilal Maneklal Shah (*Hon. Secretary*);
Mr. Popatlal Hakamchand Shah (*Hon. Secretary*);
Mr. Shivrul Chhotalal Shah; Mr. Mangulal Tri-
kamlal; Mr. Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff; Mr.
Manilal Tribhovandas; Mr. Shankerlal Chandu-
lal; Mr. Ganpatlal Rughnathdas; Mr. Bhagvanji
Bhanji; Mr. Vithalrai Manilal; Mr. Kantilal Keshavlal; Mr. Nagin-
das Govardhandas Shah; Mr. Bhikhabhai Laxmidas; Mr. Lalchand
Hirachand; Mr. Chhotalal Mansukhlal; Mr. Chhotalal Sankleshwar;
Mr. Jethalal Jekisandas; Mr. Shantilal Maganlal; Mr. Chimanlal
Kevaldas; Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal; Mr. Nagindas Gordhandas;
Mr. Lallubhai Karamchand; Mr. Nagardas Ranchhodhas; Mr. Tara-
chand Narbheram; Mr. Manilal Ramchand; Mr. Jayantilal Gangadas;
Mr. Hiralal Vallabhahai; Mr. Dhirajlal Gopalji; Mr. Chunilal Vrajlal
Mody, B.A. (*Secretary*).

This association is working for the common and collective good of the shroffs (*Bankers*) throughout India. Its all-India representative character is accepted by the Provincial and Central Governments, Reserve Bank and other bodies and institutions.

OBJECTS

The objects of the association are: To foster harmony amongst Shroffs and commission agents and to promote and protect their interests; to correspond with public bodies and others on matters pertaining to the objects of the association; to make representations to Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade, commerce, banking and industry of the country; to make rules and regulations for Hundis; to hear and decide matters referred for arbitration.

The association supplies Hundi forms to its members as well as to non-members almost at the cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India.

THE firm of W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., the present head of which is Sir Joseph Kay, who has associated with him a Board of whole-time service Directors, viz: Messrs. Baker, Moir, Ferard, Slater, Everitt and Jenkins, dates back to the year 1895, when the late Mr. Bradbury, in conjunction with the late Mr. W. H. Brady, commenced business in partnership as Machinery Agents and Importers and advisers on all matters technical relating to the Cotton Textile Industry. The business soon assumed considerable proportions and, as was to be expected, progressed rapidly. The Managing Agency of one or two Mills was taken over by them some 40 years ago.

FAST PROGRESS.

In the year 1913 the firm was converted into a private limited liability Company under the name and style of W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., with its head office in Bombay, and Branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras, Ahmedabad, and Manchester, England. As the busi-

W. H. BRADY &

ness had still further progressed, the restrictions in the Articles of Association which kept the Company in close hands were lifted in 1928. The Capital was also increased and today it is a joint-stock Company without any restrictions on its shares.

The operations of the concern now cover a very wide field, but for many years its main business was closely connected with the cotton textile trade in India, and many large contracts have been undertaken. In several cases orders for complete Cotton and Woollen Mills have been placed in its hands and executed to the satisfaction of the purchasers. The Textile Machinery Import Department is keenly alive to all changes which take place in textile methods and is always ready to advise on up-to-date systems and to supply machinery in keeping with the changes which constantly take place in the manufacture of cotton and silk goods of all descriptions.

ENGINEERING SECTION.

Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., have a very large general engineering connections. They carry comprehensive stocks of the manufactures of a number of British firms, who are generally recognised as makers of the highest repute; amongst them may be mentioned Hopkinsons, Ltd., of Huddersfield, Herbert Morris, Ltd., of Loughborough, G. & J. Weir, Ltd., of Glasgow, The Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., The Hoffmann Mfg. Co., Ltd., Geo. Kent, Ltd., etc., etc. They also act

as Agents for Duncan Stewart & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, having supplied to India a number of complete sugar factories fabricated by this firm.

TEXTILE INTERESTS.

In addition to the large machinery business which Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., do, they are also Managing Agents for The Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., The New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ltd., The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., and also The Empire Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd., so that the Company is directly and indirectly closely connected with the textile trade.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In their Agency and General Department they have control of the management of The Belapur Co., Ltd. This Pioneer Company manufactures pure Indian sugar from cane which is grown entirely on its own estate by the most modern methods, and is one of the largest of its kind

COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY.

in India. This Company has recently erected a new factory which is the most up-to-date in India. They also control the Caxton Press, which undertakes all kinds of printing and book-binding work.

IMPORT AGENCIES.

Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., also handle several important agencies for goods which are consumed in India, and have built up a very extensive connection with the Bazaar Dealers who import proprietary articles, such as Nicholson Files, Nettlefold Screws and Signode Steel Strapping, etc.

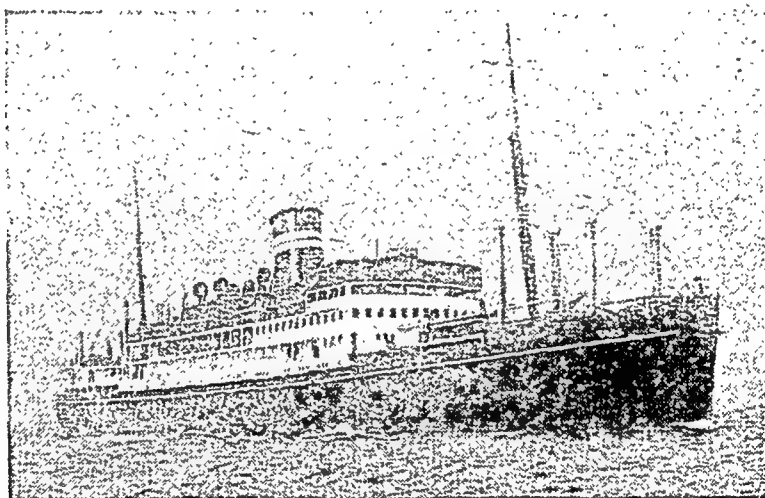
INSURANCE.

Insurance is another important line of business with which the Company has been connected for a considerable number of years. They have an expert staff, control agencies of first-class British and Indian Insurance Companies, and are always in a position to give advice on and transact practically all classes of Insurance business with the exception of Life insurance.

In a brief resume of the Company's operations of this description, it is impossible to enumerate a complete list of firms for whom they act as representatives, but the Company is well-known to be a progressive and live House, with experts in each branch, and is always open to handle lines of merchandise both for import and export.

THE BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.

THERE is probably no shipping company with Indian trade and connections which from its very start has been so closely connected with India or whose enterprise in the early days was of such mutual benefit to the Company and to Indian sea transport as the British India Steam Navigation Company, or as it was first known, the Calcutta-Burma Steam Navigation Company. The Company was founded in Calcutta by Mr. Robert Mackenzie who was engaged in a general merchandising business there and who took into partnership a young man Mr. William Mackinnon. The partners were building up a considerable business and for the shipment of their goods to other ports of India, they used whatever coastal shipping was available and had from experience full knowledge of the difficulties and delays which at that time hampered Indian trade. In 1854, the East India Company called for offers for a contract for transport of mails, passengers and cargo by steam between Calcutta and Burma, and Mackinnon and Mackenzie raised sufficient capital between them and amongst their friends to allow them to tender for the contract. When they secured this, they bought two small steamers, the "Baltic" and "Cape of Good Hope" and formed a Company for the running of the service under the title of the Calcutta-Burma Steam Navigation Company. It began with a fortnightly service between Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein.



B. I. Liner "Amra", built just before the War.

This, it will be remembered, was at a time when steam transport in India and the East especially was struggling against many difficulties. The engines of those days had low efficiency and a high coal consumption. Docking and repair facilities for steamers were also lacking and although the new Company was not the first to attempt steam transport in Indian waters, others had lost heavily on their venture. The Calcutta and Burma Steam Navigation Company, however, began to forge slowly ahead, and although they were hard hit by the loss of two of their steamers, the "Cape of Good Hope" being sunk by collision in the Hooghly and a new ship the "Calcutta" wrecked on the Wicklow Coast on her way out from the builders, two new steamers were added to the fleet and orders were placed for two more.

In 1862, Mackinnon and Mackenzie offered not only to renew their existing mail contract but also put forward a project for the new development of other lines round the Indian Coast and to adjacent ports. They proposed to run one line to ports of the Persian Gulf and others eastward to Singapore and Malacca Straits ports. The proposal was so daring that there was considerable hesitation and doubt as to the possibility of a contract being carried out. Up to that time, no steamers had been able to continue an all-the-year-round coastal service

against the seasonal monsoons, while the conditions of postal services, especially round the Persian Gulf, were in a state of chaos. Postal arrangements had to be concluded with a number of Gulf Chiefs who could give no guarantee of regularity or safety and had to be bribed or otherwise induced to carry out their part of the work by tribute payments. Piracy was rife in the Straits and Seas of Singapore and Malacca and even steamers were not immune from attack, especially on the fairly frequent occasions when engine breakdowns left a steamer helpless against the attack of swarming pirate prahus.



An early B. I. Liner "Rasmara".

These dangers and difficulties were thought to be more than any Company could overcome, but at last the Supreme Council of the Government Department was sufficiently convinced to make a contract and give the new services a trial. The name of the Company was then changed to the one which it has carried ever since—the British India Steam Navigation Company, or as it is generally known over the whole of the East, the B.I.

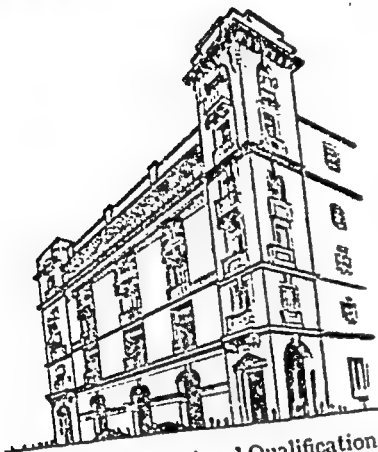
Further troubles were met, especially when five steamers, including two completely new, were lost in cyclones, but the lost ships were replaced, additional ones added and the mail sailings increased.

In 1869, the opening of the Suez Canal brought a flood of competition from new Companies and steamers which broke into the established trade of the B.I. with the advantage of using what was then regarded as the greatest advance in steam navigation, the new and economical compound steam engines. The B.I. practically had to re-engine the whole of their fleet but were now able to send their ships through the Canal to England to have this work carried out. This led to the opening of a new service between England and the East and another between London and East Africa. In 1881, a contract was made with the Queensland Government for a monthly service between London and Brisbane by the Torres Straits. Objections were raised to non-Australian Companies being engaged in this trade, so the B.I. in 1886 acquired an interest in the Australian Steam Navigation Company which, amalgamated with the Queensland Steam Shipping Company, formed the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, which remains one of the associated companies of the B.I.

The story of the Chairmanship of the late Lord Inchcape and the negotiations under him which led to the amalgamation of the B.I. with the P. & O. in 1914 is all too recent and well known a history to repeat here. From the earliest days of the B.I., their services have always fitted in usefully with those of the P. & O. and the amalgamation has only resulted in these ties being more closely drawn. Up to the outbreak of war, the B.I. services were spread in a vast network over the whole of the East and centering on India extended to the Straits and Far East down to Australia, Westward to the Persian Gulf, Ports of East Africa and to England. The Company had then more ocean-going mail, passenger and cargo steamers under its House Flag than any other shipping company in the Empire. This in itself is striking evidence of the success of a little Company which was founded less than a century ago with two small steamers, and that very extension of the Company's enterprise is evidence also of the tremendous expansion in which they have shared of Indian sea transport, trade and commerce. Nothing may be said now of the work which the Company's ships, men and shore establishments, are engaged in the war, but there will certainly be a great deal of that to be told after our day of Victory has come.

Certain it is that now, as in the past, India has good reason to be proud of the record and service of the Indian-born B.I.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTES



THE Institutes specialise in preparing ambitious men and women for successful careers in Engineering, Business, the Professions and Government Service. In particular, the Engineering Profession holds unusual opportunities for highly remunerative employment, and since the outbreak of War the demand for trained men has outstripped supply. Those who are working at the bench or in any other subsidiary Engineering position, and in any other positions which are crowded and low paid, often think that well-paid jobs are beyond their reach, but the Institutes have proved otherwise and have numerous regular successes to their credit during their many years establishment as a Training Centre for India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY makes the way easy to the man of small means to obtain a University branch of Engineering, and also to qualify for degree or a Professional Qualification in any the highest positions in the Engineering Profession and Government Service.

The B. I. E. T. is recognised in all quarters as the leading Training Institute of its kind. The system of tuition is entirely by correspondence, although students are invited to visit British Institutes House in Bombay whenever they are in the neighbourhood to obtain personal advice, information and assistance. If students are unable to call they are welcome to write as frequently as they wish to their Tutors and Advisors for additional and personal assistance. The obvious advantage of the British Institutes' system is that the student can study in his spare time for a few hours a week, and he is not retarded or hastened by other students, since each student is trained individually according to his abilities and position. The subjects taught by the B.I.E.T. include Building and Civil Engineering, Mechanical, Electrical, Radio, Talking Pictures and Television Engineering, Automobile and Aeronautical Engineering, Textile Technology and Manufacture, Irrigation, Agriculture, etc. In addition students are prepared for Government Service Examinations, and for London University and Cambridge School Certificate Examinations.

The Prospectus "Engineering Opportunities" which gives full details of courses of instruction is sent free to all enquirers on application.

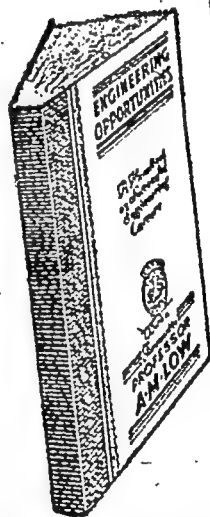
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE & ACCOUNTANCY which is associated with the B.I.E.T., prepares students for successful careers and for recognised examinations in Commerce, Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking, Insurance, Salesmanship, Advertising, Journalism, General Education, etc. The Prospectus "Commercial Opportunities" is sent free to all enquirers on application.

The fees charged by the B.I.E.T. and B.I.C.A. are moderate. The Institutes offer a unique Guarantee that tuition fees will be returned if the student is not satisfied with the tuition at the end of the course, or if he fails to pass his recognised examination. This remarkable and Legal Guarantee definitely safeguards the student and proves the confidence which lies behind the British Institutes Organisation as a result of their successes.

All interested persons are welcome to visit British Institutes House, Bombay, and to see the Principal, Mr. J. Lee, B.Sc. (Lond.) for advice and guidance on careers in all branches of Engineering, Business, the Professions and Government Service. Parents are particularly requested to communicate with him regarding careers for their sons.

A special feature of the British Institutes is their Students' Employment and Welfare Department, which secures positions with good pay and practical experience for students when they are progressing with their studies.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) LTD.
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE & ACCOUNTANCY.
BRITISH INSTITUTES HOUSE, Hornby Road, Bombay.



BRUNTON & Co., ENGINEERS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Br. India.)

SHIP-BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS, COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA.

Managing Agents :

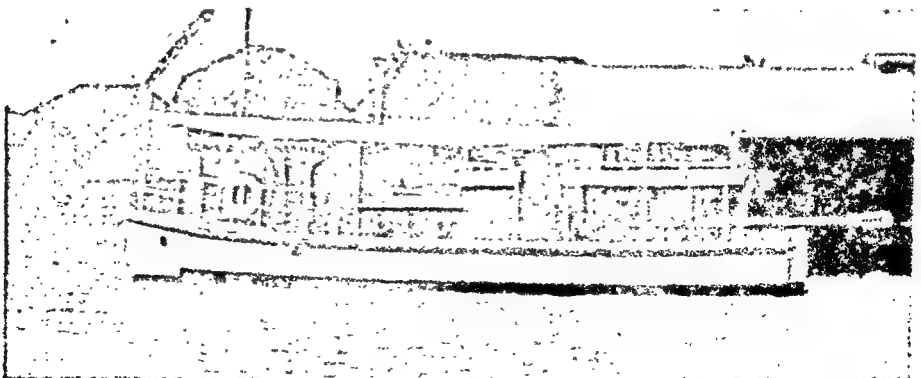
**A. V. Thomas & Co., Ltd.,
ALLEPPEY.**

We began over 80 years ago in the ancient and historical Seaport of Cochin, now a Major Port of India. We have expanded with the development of the Port and have the honour of an appointment as Boat-builders in Ordinary to H. E. The Governor of Madras.

Our Workshop and Press are at Cochin, while our Boat-building Yards and Foundry are at Vypeen on the opposite shore. We construct Wooden and Steel ships of about 1000 tons, build Motor Tugs, Barges and Boats, Speed Launches, Sailing Cruisers, Dinghies, Life Boats, etc. At our ship-building yards at Vypeen we undertake repairs to Steamers, Machinery, etc., besides the manufacture and fabrication of Structural Steel Works, Castings, Iron Pipes and special Non-ferreous and Alloy Castings, and also Industrial Machinery for Soap, Textile, Tea, Rubber and Coir Factories, Sugar Mills, etc.

At present all our resources have been placed at the disposal of the Government and we are actively engaged in the execution of Naval, Admiralty and Government of India Supply Department orders.

Due provision has been made to meet the enlarged Engineering requirements of the Country in peace time.



The CENTRAL BANK

THE idea of starting a purely Indian bank was first conceived in the year 1911 by the late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, who was fired with the ambition to venture into a region which was practically the monopoly of British and foreign institutions. He had to his credit some years' practical experience at the Chartered Bank, and also held an important position for five years at the Bank of India.

THE DREAM FULFILLED.

The Central Bank of India came into being on the 21st day of December, 1911. From the very start, it had to face many difficult situations which were at once in the nature of an opportunity and a trial.

The Bank was singularly fortunate in having Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as its first Chairman. He rendered invaluable assistance to Mr. Pochkhanawala in guiding the destinies of the Bank during the earlier years.

Frequently, the Bank has had to encounter squally weather but, thanks to its sound general policy and the prudence of the Directorate and the Management, it not only withstood all the shocks, but actually emerged stronger and sounder on each occasion.



Mr. H. C. Captain.



The late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala.

In 1923, two epoch-making events of great significance took place, namely, the Central Bank's assumption of control over the Union Bank of India, and the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank and the Central Bank.

The Union Bank had been started in 1918 by a few Marwari merchants with a huge subscribed capital of Rs. 4 crores. But the Bank did not get on well and it looked as if it would be compelled to close down. Mr. Pochkhanawala came on the scene to rescue it. Negotiations were soon completed and the Central took over the management of the Union Bank. That the Union Bank has profited enormously is proved by its rapid recovery and subsequent progress.

OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central is another remarkable episode. Established in 1917, the Tata Bank experienced a sudden and inexplicable breakdown in 1923. Mr. Pochkhanawala boldly took the initiative and mooted the idea that the Central might absorb the Tata Bank. The amalgamation was a signal triumph as is proved by the unbroken record of successes which attended the Central Bank in subsequent years.

Prior to the advent of the Central Bank, all banks used to confine their activities to banking operations pure and simple. Of the striking features in the Central's comprehensive scheme of national service may be mentioned the Home Savings Scheme, the Safe Deposit Vault, the Executor and Trustee Department, Depositors' Benefit Insurance, the Ladies' Department, and the Cash Certificates.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT FINANCIER.

In 1937 Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the founder-manager of the Bank, passed away. As *The Times of India* once pointed out, "there is no single person in India today to whom Indian indigenous banking owes a greater debt of gratitude than to Mr. Pochkhanawala". On his death, the Chairman of the Bank, Sir Phiroze Sethna, was appointed Managing Director and Mr. H. C. Captain, the Secretary of the Bank, was appointed Manager. On the death of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze in 1938, the chairmanship passed on to Sir H. P. Mody, while Mr. H. C. Captain became the General Manager. On Sir H. P. Mody's becoming Supply Member, Government of India, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas was appointed Chairman of the Bank and Mr. H. C. Captain its Managing Director. In charge of Mr. Captain the Bank is today successfully weathering all the storms of a war-torn world.

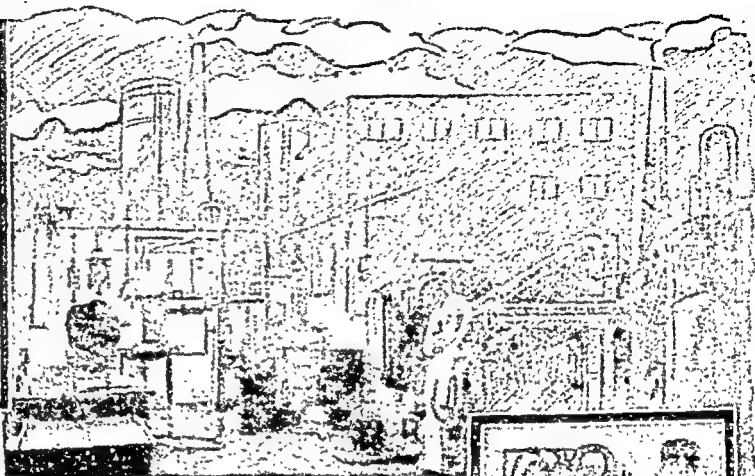


Mr. Haridas Madhavdas.

RETROSPECT.

Out of the tiny acorn sown in 1911 has sprung up the mighty oak which we witness today with its branches spread throughout the length and breadth of this vast sub-continent. While adhering to the orthodox canons of sound banking the Central has also been progressive in providing better and more varied facilities for the benefit of the public.

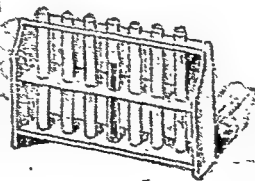
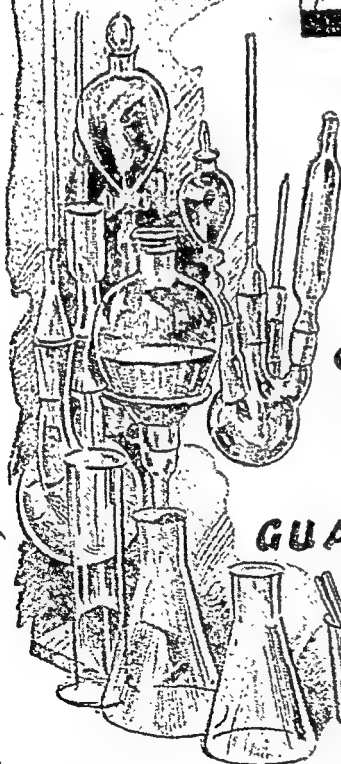
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS



**DRUGS
AND
CHEMICALS**

Cipla

GUARANTEED FOR PURITY



CHEMICAL, INDUSTRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL LABS. LTD.

" CIPLA "

• *India's Foremost Chemical & Pharma- ceutical Laboratories*

THE Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., briefly known as "Cipla", was registered in August, 1935, as a public limited Company and officially inaugurated in April, 1937, when a number of preparations were placed in the market for the use of the medical profession and the public.

During the short period of its existence "Cipla" has made rapid strides in the field of chemical and pharmaceutical industry under the able guidance of its Technical and Managing Director, Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., A.I.C., F.C.S., M.L.C.

The house of "Cipla" is wellknown for its high class pharmaceutical and fine chemical preparations. New products have been made for the first time in India, such as, Pyridin-B-carboxylicaciddiethylamide, a product sold under the proprietary name of "Cardiamid" Cipla, which has now been included in the British Pharmacopœia under the name "Nikethamide". "Cipla" has also succeeded in making Dehydrocholic Acid known to the public and the medical profession under the name "Neocholin". Among various other chemicals manufactured by "Cipla" mention must be made of Nicotinic Acid, Calcium Lactate, Calcium Lactobionate, Ephedrine Hydrochloride, Acriflavin, Caffeine, Sulphonamide soluble and rubrum. The manufacture of alkaloids and other active constituents from indigenous drugs is being carried on by the house of "Cipla" and rapid progress has been maintained. Perhaps, "Cipla" is the only firm manufacturing Emetine Hydrochloride in India and probably in the East.

Since the outbreak of War, "Cipla" has been able to help the medical profession and the public by manufacturing and supplying many of the products which were being imported from foreign countries. "Cipla" products are being extensively used in all the neighbouring countries, viz., Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, etc. "Cipla" has taken part in War effort by supplying various medicines and drugs to the Supply Dept., Government of India, including some very important medicines which were not manufactured in India up to now.

Besides the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and fine chemicals, research work on a number of problems is being ceaselessly carried on by experienced and well-qualified chemists.

The Central Provinces Syndicate Limited, NAGPUR.

(Incorporated in India).

Registered Office—Civil Lines, Nagpur.

Pioneers in the Mining industry in the Central Provinces
& Berar for the last forty years.

Telegraphic address—"STAR," Nagpur.
Director and General Manager—K. P. Ghiara.

Proprietors of Kalichhapar Colliery, P. O. & Rly. Stn.
Hirdagarh, G. I. P. Rly., District Chhindwara, and other
collieries in Chhindwara and Betul districts.

Managing Agents to Damua Colliery of the Kanhan
Valley Coal Co., Ltd., P. O. & Rly. Stn. Hirdagarh, G.I.P.
Rly., District Chhindwara.

Mining Contractors for the excavation and supply of
Iron Ore to Messrs. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and for
Manganese Ore to Messrs. The C. P. Manganese Ore Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of Manganese Mines in Nagpur, Bhandara,
and Balaghat districts.

Managing Agents to the Western India Oil Distributing
Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE CHITALDRUG OIL & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

Registered Office—CHITALDRUG (Mysore State).

THE Chitaldrug Oil & Industrial Co., Ltd., was started with the object of manufacturing edible and non-edible oils of quality and oil cakes graded for cattle feeding and manure, and with the object of investigating certain possible substitutes for Olive oil, invalid foods, and with the object of manufacturing on a commercial scale products of high protein content.

The Company has a very influential and efficient directorate with Mr. S. Veerabassappa, B.A., LL.B., President, District Board, Chitaldrug, as Chairman.

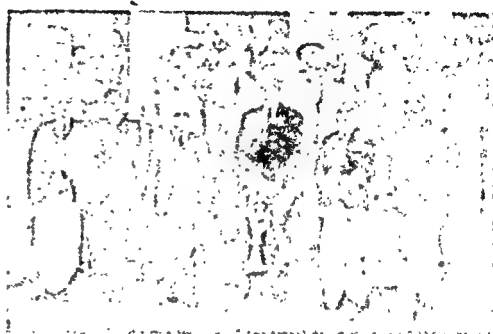


Photo taken after Rajamantra Pravina K. V. Anantharaman, Esq., B.A., Minister for Revenue and Finance, laid the foundation stone to the Company's factory buildings at Chitaldrug.

The rich resources of raw materials available in the locality, the liberal policy of the Government of Mysore in affording several concessions to industrial enterprises, the efficient management of the Company, by Messrs. Jaidas & Co., all augur well for the success of this venture. The availability of large quantities of oil seeds in and around Chitaldrug, which today are being exported to outside markets and the large imports of oils and oil products into Mysore indicate the great scope for the successful working of the Company.

His Holiness Sri Jayadeva Jagadguru Murugharajendra Mahaswami, His Holiness Jagadguru Sree Sivakumara Raja Desikendra Mahaswami of Sirigere Mutt and Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C.M.S., O.M.S., Ex-Dewan of Mysore, have all blessed this company and lent their support to the new venture. Mr. J. Md. Imam, B.A., LL.B., Minister for education, Mr. H. B. Gundappagowda, B.A., B.L., Minister for public Health and Local Self-Government, Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., B.L., the first president of the Reformed Legislature in Mysore and P. P. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., and other prominent people of Mysore have spoken very highly about the prospects of this company.

The Government of Mysore have waived the conversion fee on the land acquired for the company's factories and buildings.

THE HOUSE OF CHINOYS



Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

ing practically one-fourth of India. In 1933 Refrigeration was added to the franchises already held by this firm. Most of the important Mills, Hospitals, Factories, Schools, Government and public institutions have since been equipped with one or another type of Frigidaire installation supplied by the Bombay Garage.

What India owes today for Radio commu-

nication is also due to this firm because it was in 1922 that the Company obtained the representa-



Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy.

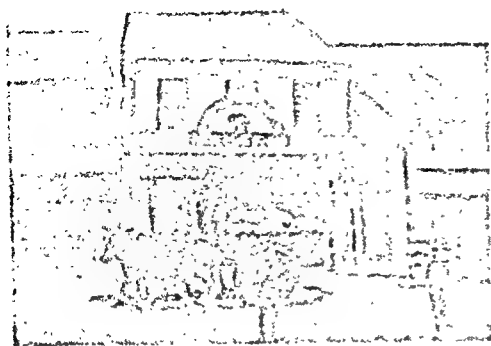
AMONG the famous Houses Serving India, The Bombay Garage can easily claim the reputation of being the leading Automobile House. This premier position and reputation is the result of 38 years of steady and consistent progress and represents the perseverance, foresight and character of the men behind the organization.

The immense popularity Chevrolet today enjoys in Western India is due to the thorough management and efficient service established by this firm through its network of Dealer and Branch organisations cover-



Sir. Sultan Chinoy.

tion of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Ltd., as the Sole Agents for external communications and the Entertainment field. The establishment of the Indian Radio Telegraph Company Limited (now known as The Indian Radio & Cable Communications Company Limited), for whom they act as Secretaries & Treasurers, is noteworthy in that this is the first Indian Company to be entrusted with a service of such public utility and importance.



1904

Board of the Imperial Bank of India. He was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. He is also connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions.

To Sir Sultan Chinoy, Managing Director of the Company, is due the honour of having been the "pilot" of the House since its inception. His dynamic personality, his business ability and his farsighted policy have earned for him a great name in the business world. Sir Sultan is also very actively interested in important public and civic affairs. He too was Mayor of Bombay, is a Director of the Reserve Bank of India and is connected with numerous other institutions.

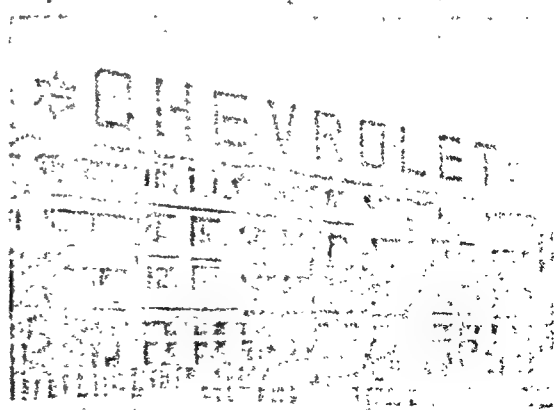
Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, the third director, in addition to making his own contribution to the development of the firm has devoted considerable time to the problem of Transport and Roads. He holds a directorship of the Central Bank of India, is Chairman of the Motor Manufacturers and Importers' Association Limited, President of the Federation of Motor Transport Development Association, Member, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee. He led a deputation of Motor trade interests to the Government of India. Mr. Dostmahomed F. Chinoy is director in charge of the Company's business in the Southern Mahratta Country with head quarters at Poona.

Gulamhuscin F. Chinoy is Director in charge of Finance and Mr. Habib N. Chinoy, Director in charge of Refrigeration.

The House of Chinoy is a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy whose name the company perpetuates by worthily following in the footsteps of its illustrious founder.

As in the Industrial World, so also in Civic and Public affairs the House of Chinoy has played an important part and enjoys wide popularity and universal esteem.

The Chairman of the Company, Sir Rahmtulla M. Chinoy, is a Director of several important Joint Stock Companies, was Mayor of Bombay, is a member of the Council of State and is the present Chairman of the Local



1912

THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Tiles, Textiles and Steel Safes.

Indian Head Office—Calicut, Malabar.

THE Commonwealth Trust, Limited, was instituted in London in 1919, by arrangement with the Secretary of State for India, for taking over and administering certain factories in Madras Presidency. The Company having been formed as a practical expression of the principle that commercial development in India should be in the interests of the inhabitants, the dividend payable to its shareholders is limited to 5% per annum, and all surplus profits earned in India go to a body of Trustees, to be used for religious and charitable purposes in India.

The Company operates on a similar basis in the Gold Coast, West Africa.

The Company's predecessors commenced operations in 1859 to find employment for the local population; handloom weaving was then, as now, a popular occupation in Malabar and the material known as "calico" is said to be named after Calicut. They interested themselves in developing this particular industry and it is worthy of mention that the colour known as "khaki" is said to have been originated by the Company. Lord Roberts saw this khaki on the Company's premises and recommended its adoption by the Army.



A Section of the Handloom Factory.

In 1866 the Company started the manufacture of roofing tiles at Mangalore and several tile factories were erected by them in the following years.

This expansion necessitated the starting of a workshop and in 1874 the present engineering works was opened in Mangalore. In 1890 the Hosiery Factory was started in Mangalore and in 1902 the Embroidery Department was opened in Calicut.

With the general development of the mill industry it was decided to open a large powerloom factory at Cannanore for the manufacture of popular priced shirtings and suitings.

The Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., have now 17 Factories and branches employing nearly 5,000 employees to whom large sums are distributed every year in the form of Sick and Maternity Benefit, Provident and Pension Funds. A Crèche is attached to each Factory and at Cannanore a free Clinic is maintained under the supervision of a European Doctor.

The Company has its own branches for the sale of Textile and Hosiery productions at Madras and Ootacamund with stockists and agents in all the main cities and towns throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Straits, Australia, Africa, etc.

More detailed information regarding the various manufactures is given below.

Textiles.

Handloom Factory, Calicut.

Superior *handwoven* 'CURTAINIA' furnishing fabrics and 'COMTRUST' dress materials, suitings, shirtings, wool and cotton rugs, wool blankets, towels and household linen of all descriptions.

Embroidery Department, Calicut.

The exquisiteness of the work of this department has to be seen to be realised.

Powerloom Factory, Cannanore.

Coloured suitings, shirtings, bed sheets, towels, table cloths, dusters, filter bagging, tent cloth, etc.

Hosiery Factory, Mangalore.

All classes of Men's, Ladies' and Children's underwear and Sportswear in cotton, wool and silk.

Dye-works, Calicut.

Only the very best available dye-stuffs are used.

Tiles.

The seven Tile Factories are well equipped with up-to-date machinery, and the regular output of Roofings, Ceilings, Floorings, Bricks, etc., is large enough to meet a nationwide demand.

Engineering Works, Mangalore.

Although primarily established to service its own factories, the Company specialise in the manufacture of Cash Chests, Treasure Safes and Strong-Rooms. Outside repair work is also undertaken.



C.T.L. Tile Factory, Perle.

THE CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY, LTD.,

Contractors to the British Admiralty,
War Office, Air Ministry, India Office
and Railways, Foreign Governments
and Railways.

Branches all over the World

WHENEVER the world's expert builders want a reliable steel structure they specify the Boyer Pneumatic Riveting Hammer.

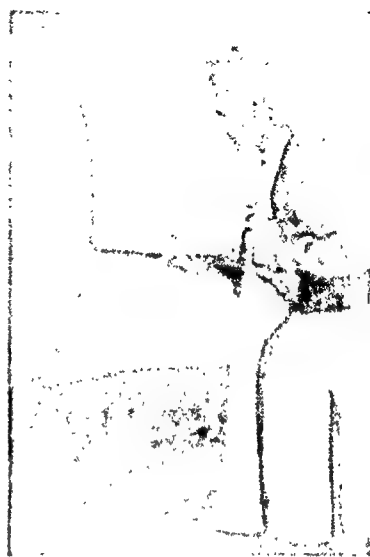
Towards the end of the nineteenth century, Boyer perfected the pneumatic riveting hammer which has since been steadily and consistently improved by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company until today it has become the world's standard riveting hammer for steel bridge construction.

The Boyer riveting hammer is perhaps the most notable of the Company's products. If any proof of its superiority were necessary the fact that ten million rivets were put into the hull of the *Queen Mary* with this hammer, and that most of the world's famous bridges have been riveted with it, proves that it is still the world's pioneer riveting hammer.

The world's famous bridges built with the tools of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company include Sydney Harbour Bridge, San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, Chelsea Bridge (London), Tyne Bridge (Newcastle) and the Khartoum-Omdurman Bridge across the White Nile.

INDIA'S GREATEST PIPE LINE

The rapid growth of the City of Bombay called for the laying of a new pipe line. This great undertaking involved over 110 miles of water pipe and the construction of 150 bridges. Thanks to C. P. Pneumatic Tools, the project was completed speedily and economically. Caulking hammers of the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. enabled each workman to caulk 25 ft. per hour. After caulking, the interiors of the pipes were spray painted with a bituminous solution by pneumatic paint sprays supplied by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co.



Pathan riveter at work on the Pipe Line.

Several hundred of the well-known Boyer Riveting Hammer and Boyer B. K. Chipping Hammers were used on the work. Compressed air was supplied from steam-driven portable air compressors.

PROUD PROGRESS

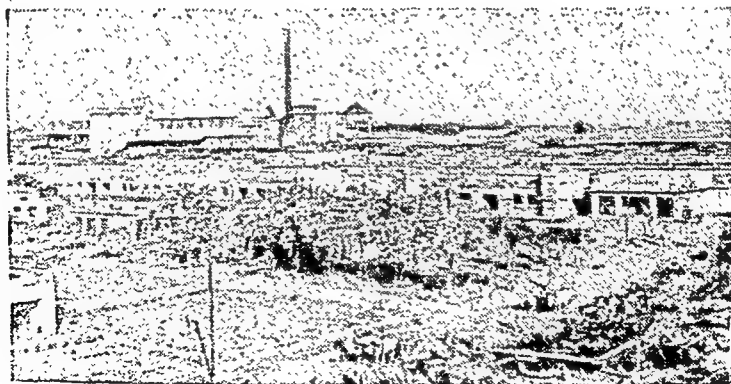
The fact that the world's largest steel structures have been built with the tools made by the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., which has been established for close on half a century, is the best guarantee of the efficiency and reliability of the Boyer Hammer and its progeny. The products of the Company range from light tools for aeroplane manufacture weighing a few ounces and running at a speed of 12,000 revolutions per minute to rock drills weighing a hundredweight or more used in mining or tunnelling, and for work weighing several tons.

The DALMIA

GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

THE Dalmia Group of Industries is composed of different companies, manufacturing goods and offering services diverse in character. The Group comprises a number of sugar factories, collieries, cement factories, a paper mill, a chemical plant and public utility concerns, including a Railway, an Insurance Company and a Bank. The activities of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, the founder of these industries, began with the establishment of a 1600-ton sugar factory known as THE SOUTH BEHAR SUGAR MILLS LIMITED, at Bihta near Patna. He put up in quick succession two other sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in the country, and his group of factories turn out nearly 57,000 tons of white sugar per year. With unerring instinct he visualised the commercial possibilities of Dehri, then an obscure place and made it the seat of ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED. It has steadily grown into a well planned town, beautifully electrified, laid on with filtered water and having picturesque lawns, parks and wide cement roads.

Rohtas Industries Limited—runs with Indian labour and under Indian supervision, a 500-ton Cement factory, a 2,000-ton Sugar factory, a Paper mill, producing about 10,000 tons of paper per year and a large Chemical plant.



Dalmianagar with Cement Factory in the background.

Turbo Alternators supplying power to this Industrial area and also to the Bihar Government Irrigation and Power Scheme utilise steam at 400 lbs. and 800° F. and permit bled steam at 120 lbs. and 40 lbs. pressure to be used for the various process works in the factories. The Power House has one of the tallest steel chimneys in India rising to a

majestic height of some 400 ft. It supplies electrical energy to the towns of Dehri and Sasaram for household consumption and also to a number of villages for purposes of irrigation.

The Cement Factory comprising a single unit plant produces from stone quarried from the neighbourhood, by the wet process, about 500 tons of finished cement per day. The giant rotary kiln is about 12 ft. in diameter and 500 ft. long.

The Sugar Factory produces on an average about 200 tons of the finest quality sugar per day by the double carbonation process. A ropeway has been erected at considerable expense for the transport of sugarcane from the canalhead right up to the cane carrier. On the other side of the Sone river, the Company has acquired large tracts of land for the cultivation of sugarcane.

The Paper Factory produces chiefly from bamboo several varieties and grades of paper. So far, it is the only factory in India manufacturing special paper like Duplex (Carton paper), Triplex (for tickets) and Machine glazed boards.



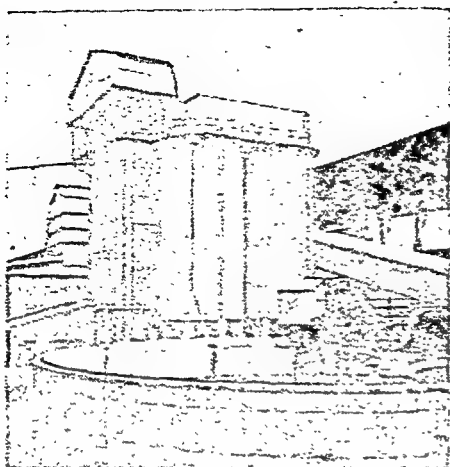
Paper Machine.

The Chemical Factory produces out of common salt, sulphuric acid, alum, table salt, caustic soda and bleaching powder, the greater part of which is consumed in the Paper factory. A considerable quantity of the Caustic Soda utilised in the Paper factory is recovered by a separate plant, thus effecting production economy.

The Central Workshop is fitted with the latest appliances for turning, moulding, &c. All sorts of repairs of machineries and accessories as well as the manufacture of spare parts are carried out.

Ample provision has been made for the welfare and recreation of the employees. There are libraries kept up-to-date with latest books and periodicals, free reading rooms, and two large clubs providing radios, musical instruments, gymnasiums and arrangements for all sorts of indoor and outdoor games. There is a free Middle school for boys and girls and a free night school for adults. There are a spacious hospital and a dispensary providing Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems of treatment. The Hospital accommodates a number of indoor patients and there is a female ward for maternity cases. The operation theatre is fitted with all modern appliances and instruments. Arrangements have also been made for the treatment of ophthalmic cases.

The town has been fitly named Dalmianagar after the name of the ancestors of the founder.



Slurry Silos and basin Cement Factory.

bringing about extension of its lines and an increase in goods and passenger traffic. This railway leads to the famous fort of Rohtas which is reputed to have been built by King Rohitashwa.

India Investment Bank Limited transacts all sorts of banking business. Situated as it is in an industrial town it affords banking facilities to the workers at Dalmianagar and also to agriculturists of neighbouring villages.

Kharkhari Coal Co., Ltd. and Maheshpur Colliery Ltd.—situated in the Jhafia Coal fields raise excellent steam coal, a large portion of which is consumed by the Dalmia Group of factories.

The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd. at Bihta manufactures about 500,000 maunds of best quality white sugar per year.

S.K.G. Sugar Limited at Hathwa produces by the Double Sulphitation process over 500,000 maunds of high grade white crystal sugar per year.

Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd. is a public limited company having a capital of Rs. 50 Lakhs. It is a trading concern dealing in various kinds of goods and has offices in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Karachi, Cawnpore, Madras and other places.

Dalmia Investment Co., Ltd.—A public limited company, having a paid-up capital of Rs. 45 Lakhs, transacts business in securities on sound lines and its holdings comprise largely of securities of the Dalmia Group.

The Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore. Since Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia's taking over control of this Company, it has been making astonishing progress and writes life business round about Rs. 2 Crores every year. It ranks amongst the foremost companies operating in the country. The Life Funds of the Bharat exceed Rs. 2½ Crores. It has paid claims exceeding Rs. 2 Crores.

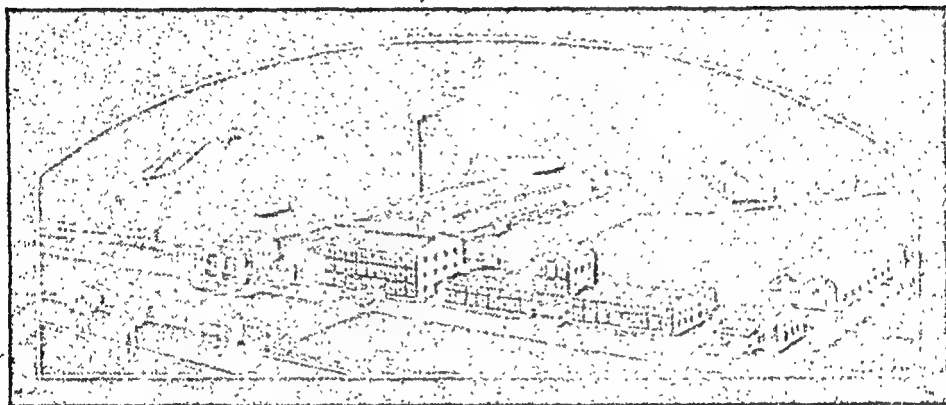
The Dalmia Group has 65 offices and all its employees enjoy the benefits of a liberal Provident Fund.

DAVANGERE VANASPATI VEGETABLE OIL COMPANY, LTD., D A V A N G E R E

(Incorporated under the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs.10,00,000/-

Divided into 20,000 shares of Rupees 50/- each



THE above Company has been started with the object of putting up a plant for the production of 25 tons of Vegetable Ghee per day along with Refined Castor Oil, Soap and other by-products, as also the necessary oils for processing. It is also proposed to take up the manufacture of the other allied products in due course.

Davangere is splendidly suited for the location of the Company inasmuch as about 40,000 tons of groundnuts are produced every year in its surrounding area. The major portion of it is exported for the production of oils and Vegetable products.

The buildings are being constructed and the erection of the machinery plant is being undertaken. It is expected to commence production during the coming groundnut season, under the expert supervision of the Technical Staff already engaged.

The situation of the Factory is on the Bangalore-Poona Provincial Road, which is at a distance of about a mile from Davangere Railway Station and about 200 miles from Bangalore. The Company has purchased about 35 acres of land for the purpose of the Factory and is one of the biggest of such concerns in India.

The Management of the Company is in the hands of Davangere Industrial Agencies Limited, Davangere, the members of which are important businessmen with a large experience.

The members constituting the Managing Agency Company are :—

1. Messrs. R. Rama Setty, Cotton Merchant, Managing Agent, Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd., Davangere. 2. Channageri Rangappa, Banker & Landlord, Davangere. 3. R. Lakshmanasetty, Jeweller, Davangere.

THE HOUSE OF DEVKARAN NANJEE

THE HOUSE OF DEVKARAN NANJEE was founded by the late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P., in 1879. He was born of poor but respectable parents in 1858 in Porbandar (Kathiawar) in the Modh Bania (Hindu) community, the same town and community as Mahatma Gandhi's. At the age of 11 years he reached Bombay in a sailing ship in the company of his elder brother Chugondas, by whom he was educated. Having matriculated in 1876, he started business. He died in 1922. To his foresight and sagacity is due the high position in which the House of Devkaran Nanjee stands to-day. It is also due, to no small extent, to the ability and brilliance of his youngest son, the late Mr. Manoo Devkaran Nanjee, who died in 1936 at the early age of 32.

The scope of the business operations of this House is both extensive and varied, and, in fact, there is hardly an important market that is not covered by them. Being Financiers, Merchants, Dealers, Brokers, Bankers, Printers and Publishers, Landlords, etc., through their different Departments and Firms, they occupy a unique place in the business life of India. Devkaran Nanjee's are one of the largest Dealers and Brokers in India in Government and allied safe Securities, Shares, Cotton, Gold and Silver, and have their ramifications in all the principal cities of our country as well as Europe and America. One or the other of their firms are Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, the East India Cotton Association Ltd., the Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Muccadums' Association Ltd., the Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., The Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd., The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., the Bombay Overseas Freight Brokers' Association, the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, the Property Owners' Association, etc. Their Head Office is situated at DEVKARAN NANJEE BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and they also have their Bazaar Offices in all the important markets of Bombay. Their Securities firm is running under the name and style of CHUGONDAS & CO., their Share, Cotton and Bullion firms under the name and style of MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE and the other business under the name and style of DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS.

Mr. Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, J.P., are the Principal Partners of the different firms, and in each of these they have two or three able associates aggregating nearly 20 gentlemen, on whose shoulders dwell the responsibility of carrying on the business with efficiency and in accordance with their strict principles. Mr. Choonilal Devkaran Nanjee has been, for many years, a Director and the Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Stock Exchange. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, J.P., is on the Committee of several bodies and a Director of a number of Companies.



Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P., Founder of the House.

The policy of the House of Devkaran Nanjee has been conservative gradual expansion. Every one of their enterprises has been preceded by years of thorough investigation and planning. The founder's motto "Speak the Truth, Practise the Truth" pervades all their undertakings.

Banking.

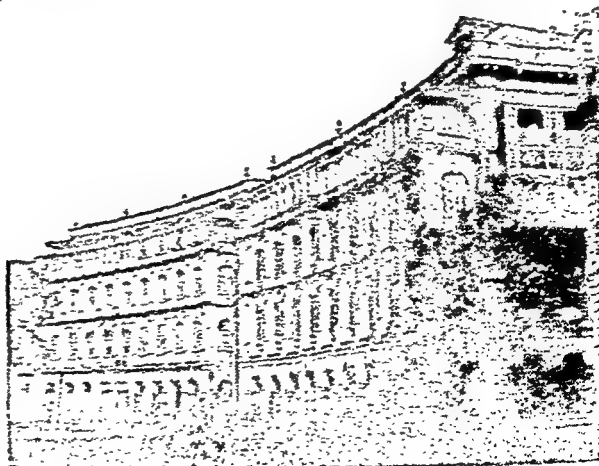
The late Seth Devkaran Nanjee was deeply alive to the utility of sound Banking institutions in India, but unhappily his idea of starting one could not be put into practice during his lifetime. However, by their indefatigable energy and business acumen, his successors fulfilled his wish and started the now well-known and popular Bank, the DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD. The Bank, has in all nine Offices, at present, six of them being in Bombay, two at Nasik, and a seasonal Sub-Office at Matheran. The pace of progress of the Bank has recently accelerated considerably as will be seen from the following extract from the 'Times of India' of 12th February 1942: "The steady progress of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Bombay during 1941 was reviewed by Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee presiding over the fifth Ordinary General Meeting on Monday. The Directors Report, adopted at the meeting, showed 100 per cent. expansion of



*The late Mr. Manoo Devkar
Nanjee.*

which contains a Review of the Government Securities and Money Market, Share Market, Cotton Market and the Bullion Market, and a Daily Report entitled 'DEVKARAN NANJEE'S DAILY MARKET REPORT'. A Year-Book entitled 'DEVKARAN NANJEE'S BOMBAY INVESTORS' YEAR BOOK' was published by them in 1940, which included a number of Special Articles on important Industries, Markets, etc., contributed by eminent men. A Company entitled DEVKARAN NANJEE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LTD., handles the printing and publishing of the publications of this House, has its own Printing Press, and thus makes it as self-contained a business enterprise as is possible to make it.

*The
Devkar
Nanjee
Buildings.*



business during the year." The DENABANK, as it is popularly known, was the first to put on the market 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 250-Tola SMALL SILVER BARS manufactured at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. These are available from the Bank's Offices and nearly 139 other leading Banks and Dealers all over India.

Insurance.

In the field of Insurance, also, the House of Devkar Nanjee has not lagged behind. The DEVKARAN NANJEE INSURANCE CO., LTD. has an influential Board of Directors and writes at present Life Insurance business. It is under the management of an able Director-in-charge and an enthusiastic Manager.

Publications.

The Publications of the House of Devkar Nanjee are a Weekly entitled 'DEVKARAN NANJEE WEEKLY MARKETS SURVEY'

DEWAS STATE (Junior)

Its Industries



H. H. Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Saheb Pawar, Ruler of Dewas Junior.

SINCE the present ruler took the reins of Government, in 1934, Dewas has made considerable Industrial progress. Some of the main industries which have flourished are :

Yeshwant Soap and Oil Factory.—This factory was started about two years back with a capital of about Rs. 30,000 and is perhaps the only factory of its kind in Central India. Considerable success has been achieved in the manufacture of edible and non-edible oils. The factory is on the All-India list of approved contractors to the Government of India, Supply Department for Soaps and Oils, and has received contracts worth Rs. 40,000 from the Department.

Shree Mhalsabai Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mills.—These mills have recently started the Spinning Section only and have made profits. The mills are developing rapidly.

Hand-Loom Weaving Industries at Sarangpur.—This is a very old industry of Sarangpur a Tehasil of Dewas on the Agra-Bombay Road. Cloth of different varieties, of the finest texture is produced. This cloth is famous all over India. Sarangpur "Pugrees" and "Sarees" are specially in demand all over the country. The industry has not died in spite of the advent of Machinery and keen competition, though it is affected. But the present time has brought a revival of the industry, and with State patronage, it is doing well. As a matter of fact it is being found difficult to meet the present demands of the market. A sum of about Rs. 10,000 was spent in giving encouragement to the industry.

The Malwa Sugar Mills Ltd.—In spite of the vast areas under Sugar-cane cultivation, sugar has to be imported into India. Among the pioneers of Indian Industries we may safely reserve a place of honour for the ruler of Dewas who by reason of his enterprise and initiative has made possible the foundation of the Malwa Sugar Mills with a number of Sugar Experts and Financiers of repute as the proprietors of the concern. The Mills are started with a capital of Rs. 30,00,000 and with the coming into operation of this concern, the country will have a greater supply of sugar.

SETH DHANPATMAL JAWALADAS**Millowners, Bankers & Commission Agents***Proprietors :*

**Seth Ram
Narain Virmani,**
Chairman, Punjab
Commerce Bank
Limited.

**Mr. Satya Paul
Virmani,**
Director, Reserve
Bank of India.

**Mr. Dharam Vir
Virmani**

Proprietors :

**THE JAWALA
FLOUR MILLS,
AMRITSAR**

*Manufacturers of :***FAMOUS GANESH BRAND****MAIDA • RAWA • SOOJI • ATTAS**

Branches:—Commission Houses dealing in forward and ready business
in Cotton, Grains & Seeds, Gold & Silver, at KARACHI
& BOMBAY.

Cotton Ginning Factories at Lyallpur, Jaranwala, Arifwala,
Makhdumpur, Darkhana & Khanewal. Rice Mills at Akalgarh.

**THE UNIVERSAL SCREW FACTORY
CHHEHARTA (Amritsar)**

Manufacturers of: WOOD & MACHINE SCREWS & RIVETS
AND

S. P. CHEMICAL WORKS, CHHEHARTA

Manufacturers of : SULPHURIC ACID & OTHER HEAVY
CHEMICALS

*Also Proprietors :***Messrs. RAMNARAIN SATYAPPAUL****COLLIERY PROPRIETORS & COAL MERCHANTS**

Branches:—Calcutta, Jharia, Asansol, Delhi, Cawnpore, Fyzabad,
Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Bhatinda &
Montgomery.

Phone & Telegram:

Lyallpur: 321, 325
(Virmani)

Amritsar: 653, 818
(Dhanpat)

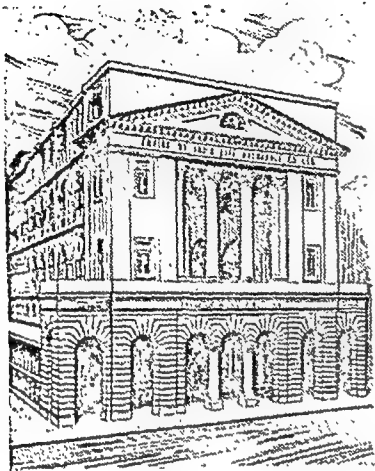
Bombay: 22408
(Dhanpat)

Karachi: 2550
(Virmani)

Calcutta: 3840
(Faith).

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1897.



Head Office :
Empire of India Life Building.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED was established in Bombay in 1897 under the auspices of leading members of the European and Indian Communities for the purpose of providing Life Assurance on the latest and most approved principles.

The object of the Company is to provide Life Assurance at the lowest cost consistent with complete and absolute security and one of its distinguishing features is its very moderate rate of Premium.

All the Company's Investments are in gilt-edged Securities of the highest class and, moreover, being in Terminable Loans are repayable on fixed dates at par, except in the case of 3 per cent. Government Defence

Bonds, 1946 where repayment will be at 101 per cent. The Security thus offered by the Company is absolute and unexceptionable.

The Bonus Record of the Company has been consistently good. It has always been the policy of the Directors to declare only such Bonuses as have been justified by results and they have abstained from any anticipation of future profits, thus conserving the sources from which future Bonuses must be derived.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

Year ending.	Yearly Income.		Life Fund (Including Reserve Funds.)	Total Assets.
	Premiums.	Interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
February 1898 ..	48,725	2,219	25,535	84,182
.. 1908 ..	7,54,101	64,242	21,90,810	23,53,436
.. 1918 ..	21,26,882	5,41,504	1,22,89,242	1,30,89,264
.. 1928 ..	41,41,582	14,65,437	2,97,34,491	3,15,61,608
.. 1938 ..	61,11,690	22,89,627	4,82,30,477	5,06,87,903
December 1941 ..	64,04,072	25,29,549	5,52,21,519	5,80,86,942

These figures illustrate the success which has attended the operations of the Company since its commencement and are a guarantee of its financial stability. The Financial strength and resources of this Company enable it to offer its Policy-holders advantages which compare most favourably with those obtainable elsewhere.

FAZALBHOY LTD., BOMBAY.

(Registered on 21st December, 1936.)

Chairman : M. A. Fazalbhoy, Esq.; **Directors :** Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Esq. and S. A. Fazalbhoy, Esq.

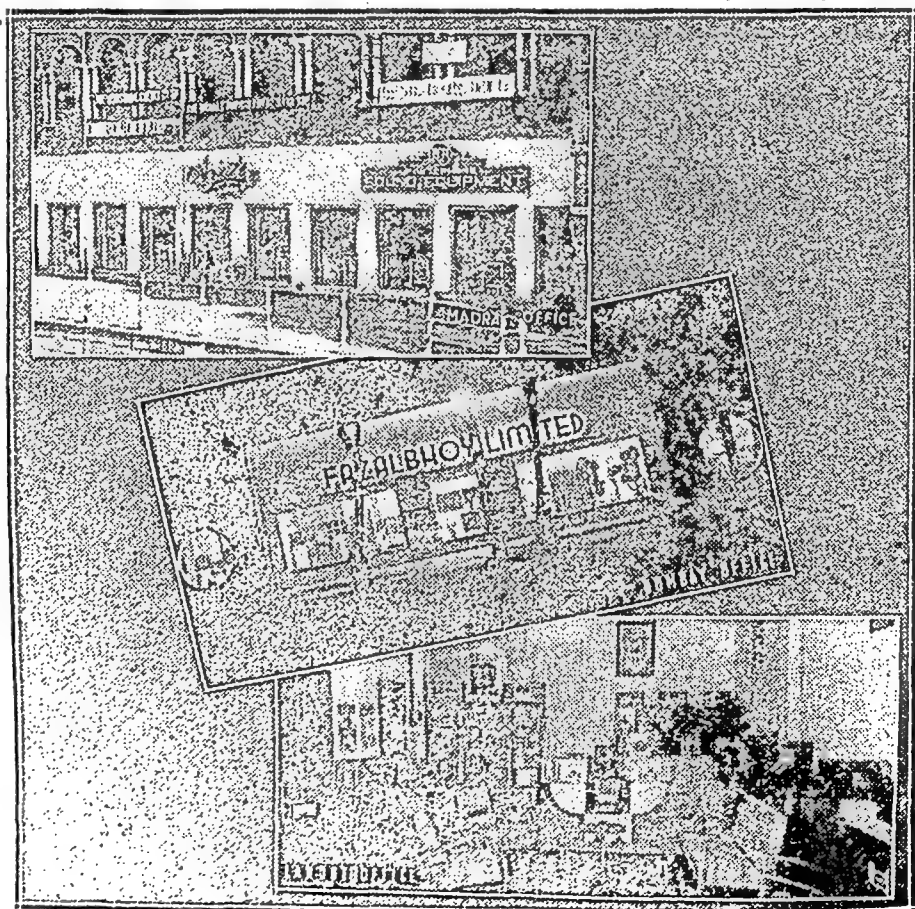
Branches : Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lahore and Ludhiana.

Members : Bombay Chamber of Commerce, The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Muslim Chamber of Calcutta, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

London Agents : Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn Limited, London.

New York Agents : Fenchurch Export Corporation, New York.

The House of Fazalbhoy is well known throughout India as one of the premier Muslim business houses. Although the present organisation of Fazalbhoy Limited was registered in 1936, the firm founded by the late Mr. Abdulla Fazalbhoy and his sons which controlled the Bombay Radio Company Ltd., and Sound Equipment Co., Ltd., is a very old established one having been started in 1924.



The Radio trade owes much to the enterprise of Fazalbhoy. The late Mr. Abdulla Fazalbhoy played a very prominent part in the introduction of broadcasting in India as one of the active members of the All-India Radio Merchants Association which helped to a great extent the radio trade in India during the early period when broadcasting was the monopoly of a commercial organisation, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Government were finally induced to take over broadcasting as a state enterprise.

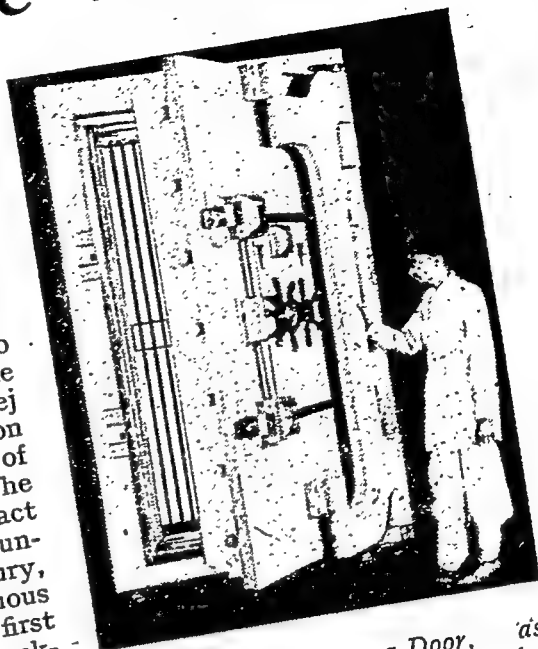
With the introduction of talking pictures in America and in Europe Mr. Fazalbhoy did not lose the opportunity of taking interest in the new developments which were so closely allied to the radio trade in its technical aspects. The first double system equipment for recording talking picture was introduced in India by him, and very soon he helped and aided a large number of people who were interested in the new business which had come up in India. The "Film City" studios was set up for helping the independent producers. It is interesting to note that the first Indian talkie produced in India ALAM-ARA was exhibited at the Majestic Cinema which was equipped and installed by Indian enterprise and by Indian Engineers trained in the Fazalbhoy workshops. With this small start the Fazalbhoy organisation set up the Sound Equipment Co., Ltd., where cinema equipments and parts for talking pictures were stocked. This has now developed into the Photophone Equipments Ltd., of which Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy is now the Managing Director. PHOTOPHONE EQUIPMENTS LTD. is very closely allied to the great R.C.A. Manufacturing Co. of America, which is one of the largest and most important manufacturers in the United States of America. The R.C.A. Organisation has been responsible for a number of improvements and inventions in the film industry as well as in Radio, Broadcasting Television, Wireless Telephony, Telegraphy and several other allied lines. Whilst being a premier import house carrying goods from England, America, and Japan, and before the war, from many European countries, the House of Fazalbhoy have not neglected the importance of establishing industrial enterprises in the country. As pioneers of the film industry, one of their Directors Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy is the Director-in-Charge of NATIONAL STUDIOS LIMITED, the largest film producing concern in Western India. Further additions to the manufacturing organisations, are the FAZALBHOY BOMBAY LABORATORIES, LTD., manufacturing toilet preparations, confectionery, hardware, cutlery and allied products. Another organisation is the FAZALBHOY INDIA TEXTILES, LTD., for the manufacture, principally of hosiery of all kinds. Fazalbhoy Limited has also not neglected two important fields which are responsible for the development of industry of a country, namely, Insurance and Banking.

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy is a Director of Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., whose chief Agents in Bombay are Fazalbhoy Limited. He is also a Director of Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd. In the Banking World, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy was for a considerable time one of the members of the Board guiding the New Citizen Bank of India. He is now the director of Associated Banking Corporation of India, Ltd. He is also the Chairman of the MERCANTILE FINANCE CO., LTD., a financing house which has aided many industries.

Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute, which is now being conducted by St. Xavier's College was originally founded by the House of Fazalbhoy.

The House of

Godrej



NEARLY fifty years ago the inspiration of the late Mr. A. B. Godrej began a business which keeps on flourishing on the principles of Indian self-sufficiency which he laid down. Observing one fact which passed generally unrecognised in the last century, that India has indigenous engineering skill, he first enlisted the hereditary locksmiths of Malabar to make hand-fitted locks. From this simple beginning the firm proceeded to develop the manufacture of dependable Safes and other security equipment, then Metal Furniture; and it has now reached the peak of skill in an Engineering factory by producing Machine-tools (for its own use) for the first time in India.

Godrej 8-ton Strong-Door, as supplied to Safe-Deposit Companies and Banks.

Over two decades ago, Mr. A. B. Godrej envisaged the great necessity of a swadeshi soap industry; and so was laid the foundation of another pioneer industry by the same man. —He realised that good soaps should be made exclusively from vegetable oils, and that India fortunately possesses both raw materials as well as markets for finished products. Much regard one feels for national industry, but true pride comes when the home-made articles are better value than the imported. The contribution by Godrej is very substantial; there are now practically no imports of security articles; and the figure for soaps is only about 1 per cent. of what it used to be twenty years ago.

SECURITY ENGINEERING

When the business was taken over by Mr. P. B. Godrej, its expansion was rapid. The metal products works in Bombay is today equipped with a powered plant of steel-working machinery designed to undertake any kind of job in steel sheets or sections either by series-production or individual precision methods. It is difficult to think of any hardware which cannot be made by Godrej to the same standards

and as economically as by any manufacturer in the world. A skilled staff of 2,000 is thus able to cope with anything from the supply of tens of thousands of bedsteads to the designing, building and equipment of giant Safe-Deposits.

The total output of the Godrej plant is worth Rs. 60 lakhs annually; it includes the following regular, peacetime products:

Jointless Safes . . . Safe-Deposits . . . Strong-Rooms and Doors . . . Steel Coffers and Cash-Boxes . . . Steel Cabinets, . . . Air-tight Almirahs . . . Steel Shelving and Library-stacks . . . Bookcases . . . Filing and Card-Index Cabinets, . . . Steel and Chromium Furniture for Homes, Offices and Hospitals . . . Locks and Latches.

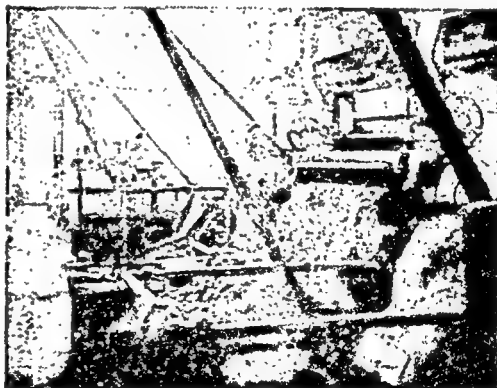
The stimulus of wartime demand has resulted in the manufacture of a large number of items—many of which have never been made in India before.

Fourteen original patents provide for economy in manufacturing methods and structures, which ingeniously combine great strength with lightness. The finishes which have been developed for Godrej products are practically indestructible.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

The well-known brown soaps—No. 1 and No. 2—were the first vegetable toilet soaps made by Godrej. And, in the course of years, the number of varieties has grown to over a dozen including shaving soap—for a variety of tastes all over India and overseas. The country-wide distribution of Godrej Turkish Bath soap has made it a pleasure for the average Indian to keep himself clean by washing with a pure toilet soap that actually does not cost more than washing soap! The need for a very good, popularly-priced toilet soap was felt some time ago and although the price had to be the popular one, the quality had to be definitely superior to that of other makes. This has been achieved by 'Vatni', the new Godrej soap.

The recent extension to the factory had to be undertaken to meet the increased war-time demand, and for manufacturing Glycerine, an essential commodity in war-time.



One of the Milling Machines in the Godrej Soap Factory.

The Godrej factories and their extensive establishments are a living monument to the memory of their founder, as also landmarks in the field of Indian Industry. Godrej are by far the largest manufacturers in their lines of metal products in the East, and their soaps have made Godrej a household word in India. Moreover, Godrej products are made and financed exclusively by Indians to serve Indians

GREAVES COTTON



Mr. J. B. Greaves.

THE firm of Greaves Cotton and Company was founded in 1870, on which date James Greaves took into partnership George Cotton (subsequently Sir George Cotton). Prior to that date, James Greaves had traded for some years in Broach under the name of James Greaves & Co. The Manchester Branch of the Company trades under this name today.

At the outset, Greaves Cotton and Company carried on general export business. In 1870 they opened an office in Bombay, and soon after floated the Empress Mills. The business prospered and in successive years the following other mills were started:

Leopold Mills, James Greaves Mills, Howard and Bullough Mills, Connaught Mills, New Empress Mills, Alfred Manufacturing Co., Broach, Albert Edward Mills, Broach. Later on the agencies for the Imperial and Apollo Mills were secured by them. Colonel Arthur Leslie joined the firm in 1889. He retired in 1908 and died in 1931. During his time he founded the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay and was the first President. Incidentally, Mr. John Brownson Greaves, the present head of the firm, was President of the Society in 1939.

SIR GEORGE COTTON.

Sir George Cotton retired from Bombay in May 1900, but continued with the firm until his death in 1904. He was Sheriff of Bombay on one occasion, and President of the Municipal Corporation on two occasions. On his retirement from Bombay in 1900, he was succeeded by John Greaves, the eldest son of James Greaves, the founder of the firm. John Greaves was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and also at one time the Chairman of the Broach Municipality. He died in 1904 and was succeeded by Herbert Greaves, the second son of James Greaves. Herbert Greaves was Sheriff of Bombay in 1911 during the Governorship of Sir George Clark, was President of the Mill-owners' Association, and a Member of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. of the Governor's Council prior to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Herbert Greaves died in 1921 leaving Mr. Neville Greaves Hunt as the surviving partner. In the same year, Mr. John Brownson Greaves, the present Chairman of the Company and head of the firm, came out to join Mr. Hunt who retired in 1929.

LIMITED COMPANY.

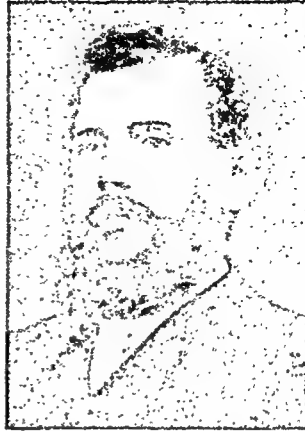
In 1922 Greaves Cotton & Co. was turned into a limited company. Amongst the first directors were Messrs. J. B. Greaves, N.G. Hunt, A. McIntosh, Bomanji Hormusji Bharucha, and the late Mr. H.G. Davies, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Davies, remain directors of the Company today. Mr. Bomanji Hormusji Bharucha joined the Company in 1883 and is, of course, today by far

AND COMPANY, LTD.

the most senior member of the staff. Mr. A. McIntosh was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1938, and Mr. J. B. Greaves has been one of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Assembly for many years. Mr. A. Forrington was made a director in 1938.

ENGINEERING BUSINESS.

By 1921 Greaves Cotton and Company had relinquished all their mill agencies and had concentrated on developing their Engineering and General Merchandising business. From 1922 until today, the Company has developed more on engineering lines, and today four large separate engineering and allied sections exist :



Mr. James Greaves.

ELECTRIC SECTION.

1. The Electrical Section which has now been formed into a separate company styled Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Ltd., who handle throughout the Bombay Presidency, Bengal and Northern India, the whole of the products of Crompton Parkinson Ltd., London, and many other electrical concerns.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

2. The Textile Spinning Machinery Section, which has also been formed into a separate small company, styled Indian Textile Engineers Ltd., who represent Messrs. Asa Lees & Co. Ltd., Brooks and Doxey Ltd., Dobson and Barlow Ltd., Howard and Bullough Ltd., J. Hetherington & Sons Ltd., and Platt Brothers & Co. Ltd.—all of Lancashire. This concern handles the bulk of the spinning machinery that is imported into India.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

3. The Mechanical and General Engineering Section of Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. handles a number of machinery agencies, the most important of which is the agency of Ruston and Hornsby Ltd., the well-known Lincoln oil-engine manufacturers.

MILLSTORES AND WEAVING SECTION.

4. The Millstores and Weaving Section handling the mills' weaving and finishing requirements represents, amongst others, Messrs. Henry Livesey Ltd. of Blackburn, and Messrs. Mather and Platt Ltd. of Manchester. In addition, this section handles normal millstores requirements of the mills.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

In addition, the Chairman of the Company, Mr. John Brownson Greaves, is on the Board of two closely connected companies—Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Bombay, who manufacture large quantities of Electric Fans and Motors, and Ruston and Hornsby (India) Ltd., Bombay, manufacturing small Oil Engines.

It is of interest to note that, unlike many other commercial houses in India, the head office of the Company has always been in Bombay. Address : 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

Gwalior Industries.

IN recent years there has been a growing appreciation of the increasing contribution which is made to the economic and industrial potentiality of India by Gwalior State. Gwalior is the principal Indian State of the vast hinterland of Central India, and by virtue of its geographical configuration, particularly owing to the dispersion of its dominion in varied juxtaposition to Indian provincial and State territories, the economic and industrial possibilities of the State are of vital significance to the nation's economy.

"Four decades ago, His Highness the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia initiated a planned system of economic and industrial development in the State, and if today Gwalior is in the vanguard of industrial development among the Indian States, it is entirely due to the foresight and beneficence of this wise ruler, who led the way to his brother Princes of India as the Patriarch of industrialism in the country."

During his brief regime, the present young enlightened Ruler of Gwalior—H. H. Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia—has given ample token of his personal determination to lead the State on to the higher heights of industrial advancement. The policy of Durbar is to give private enterprise every possible encouragement rather than to cripple normal development by creating exclusive monopolies for the State.

Of the State owned industries the Gwalior Leather Factory, Gwalior Potteries Works, Alijah Durbar Press and the Gwalior Engineering Works have achieved outstanding success with an enormous output and sale since their establishment.

GWALIOR LEATHER FACTORY.

The Gwalior Leather Factory was established as early as 1898, efficiently to meet the long-felt need of the Gwalior Army's equipment. Pioneers of the leather industry in the State, the Gwalior Leather Factory manufactures civil and military boots, shoes, gaiters, attache cases, feather weight bags, purses, riding and racing saddles, buttons, wallets and travelling kits. Lady's hand-bags, leather photo-frames, toys, and other articles very suitable for presentation are also manufactured by the Factory.

Prior to the present war the tent section of the Factory was meeting the requirements of the civil and military departments of the State, but since the outbreak of war the activities of this section are mainly focussed in meeting the increasing demands of the Supply Department of the Government of India. This is more evident from the fact that the section has so far executed war orders for the Government of India to the extent of 20 lakhs of rupees.

GWALIOR POTTERIES.

The Gwalior Potteries Works, another big industrial concern owned by the State and the leading successful large-scale potteries in India, is being run on a commercial scale since 1926. Since its establishment the output of the Potteries has nearly been doubled and it now possesses a capital of more than 10 lakhs.

Its factories at Gwalior and New Delhi are fully equipped for the manufacture of crockery, tiles, flooring, sanitary fittings, drain pipes, toys, jars, firebricks and insulators. With a reputation for excellence established in peacetime all over India, the products of the Potteries, particularly the tea, coffee and dinner sets, toilet sets, have proved their outstanding value. In spite of unprecedented rise in the prices of commodities the Potteries are placing before their customers a wide range of finest products to suit all pockets, and modern and æsthetic taste.

ALIJAH DURBAR PRESS.

A premier press in Central India, the Alijah Durbar Press, which came into being some 88 years ago, occupies an important position amongst the Indian presses run by electricity. Since its establishment, the Press has undergone numerous changes, replacements and improvements costing about 3 lakhs of rupees. It is fully equipped with up-to-date printing and various kinds of machinery of the latest type. The addition of lino and mono machines has contributed to an efficient and quick printing service. The installation of modern machines such as michele and record has brought about vast changes in the printing of superior class at cheaper rates. Besides printing, lithography, book-binding, die-stamping, rubber stamp-making, gold-edging of cards, envelope-making, perforating, ruling, eyeletting the Press also deals in stationery and paper.

GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.

The Gwalior Engineering Works, intended to be the locomotive carriage and wagon shops of the Gwalior Light Railway, are well-equipped with up-to-date machinery, and the assembling and wood-work are carried out on a highly skilled basis. Other works especially undertaken include iron and brass castings and metal work generally, motor-car engines, transmission gear and bodywork, steam-rollers, furniture, nuts, bolts and rivets, carts, tongas and ambulances. For railway work trusses, points, crossings and rail keys are manufactured. In addition, the Engineering Works turn out gold and silver presentation articles and ornaments; trophies, medals and cups, European and Indian silver utensils; and photo-frames, cigarette cases and water-bottles. The silverware manufactured by the Engineering Works compares very favourably with the British makes.

GWALIOR & NORTHERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY.

Gwalior has a remarkable series of bus services which reach practically every corner of the State and which have been described as "on a par with any transport organisation overseas." These services are run by Gwalior & Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., which since 1925 has been financed and controlled by the Gwalior Government.

* The mileage covered by the busses of the company and the passengers carried by them in 1940 were 40,63,000 and 17,53,000 respectively.

The industries which are not entirely owned by the State but in which the Government have very substantial interest, have achieved great progress in recent years. Textiles provide one of the most flourishing industries in the State. There are seven cotton mills at Ujjain and Gwalior.

Hardcastle,

Alice Buildings, Hornby

THE Firm of Messrs. Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd., took over the Import & Export Business of the Firm of Messrs. F. E. Hardcastle & Co., Ltd., in the year 1924. The Firm handles various well-known commodities, which fill the requirements of Industry very extensively. With their Head Office in Bombay, and branches in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Colombo, they have a very thorough and extensive sales organization which is divided into various Departments, each in charge of officials specially trained for the work.

DEPARTMENTS.

Engineering Department; General Section: Jointings, Steam Insulating Compositions, Pipe Jointing Pastes, Packings, Boiler Fittings, Boiler Detergent, Refractories, Wire Brushés, Foundry Supplies, Engineer's Requisites, Magnifying Lens, Material for Silent Gears, Grease Cups, Fabricating Material, Filters, Walton Tap Extractor. *Electrical Section:* Temperature Measuring Equipment, Furnaces, Electrical Insulating Material.

Oil Department.—Heat Treatment Section, Metal Processing Section, Lubricating Section, and Speciality Products Section.

Textile Department:—Sizing Products, Gums, Scouring and Wetting Out Agents, Silk Soaking Oils, Softeners, Oil Stain Remover. *Leather Department:*—Belt Cement, Belt preservatives, Leather Packings, Leather Beltings, Leather Oil & Greases.

Paint Department:—Ships Bottom Compositions, etc., General Industrial Paints, Yacht Paints, "Covernol" Road Line Paints, Paint Remover. *Paper Department:*—Waterproof & Corrugated Packing Papers, Brown (Kraft) Transparent & Wrapping Paper, "Corrucrepe" Bag Liners, Toilet Papers, Printing & Packing Papers, Boards.

Ink Department:—Huber Black News Inks, Colour Inks, Litho Offset Inks, Rotogravure Ink, Special Compounds, etc., etc.

Sundries Department:—Adding Machine Coils, Chamois Leathers, Golden Wonder Powder, "Houghto-Cleans", "Invincible" typewriter Carbons and Ribbons, "Lea-Food", "Thawpit", Auto Polish & Haze Remover, Upholstery Hides, Empty Containers.

Insurance Department:—Types of Insurances transacted with "Lloyds", Film Fire Insurance.

Clearing Department:—Licensed Custom Clearing Agents. This Department represents many important Shipping Agents throughout the world and small shipments can be combined on a general Bill of Lading to avoid unnecessary freight, as well as Customs dues, and which customs dues have to be paid on the unnecessary freight costs.

The firm are Sole Agents in India for Messrs. E. F. Houghton & Co., of Philadelphia, who produce, amongst other products, a very complete line for the heat treatment of steel, and in this connection their products, are very extensively known in India, and in many cases

Waud & Co., Ltd.

Road, Fort, Bombay.

are standardized. Another important Agency allied to heat treatment is the Representation of Messrs. Leeds & Northrup Company, also of Philadelphia. Leeds & Northrup Equipment consists of everything required for the measuring, controlling and recording of temperatures. "Klingerit" Jointing and other special products of Richard Klinger Ltd., Sidcup, have been marketed by the firm



Corner of our Workshop.

for a number of years. "Klinger" products are in a class by themselves, and a standard by which comparisons are drawn.

The firm have not been far behind the industrial advancement in India and they themselves have been producing Waterproof Paper, Wire Brushes of various descriptions, and Heat-Treatment products, amongst other lines made by them.

Specialised Lubrication is also one of the main lines on which the house of Messrs. Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd., has been built up, Acheson's Colloidal Graphite being one of the main products in this field. The business has been built up and controlled by Mr. C. W. H. P. Waud and Mr. C. H. Hardcastle, Joint Managing Directors, and has grown from strength to strength.

D. C. M. PRODUCTS (1937) LTD., CALCUTTA.

This is an associated firm of Hardcastle, Waud & Co. Ltd., and the specialties manufactured by them with indigenous materials are: Solidified Axle Oil, "Wirol" Rope Dressing, "Gearol" Grease, "Hydrocas" Hydraulic Lubricant, "D. C. M." Belt Dressing, "D.C.M." Emulsion—a highly concentrated Insecticide Cleaner Disinfectant and Deodorant, "Clearol" Insecticide.

HOLMES & CO., TARDEO, BOMBAY.

This is a further associated firm of Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd. who manufacture High Grade Distempers and Camouflage Paint from purely indigenous materials, under the registered trade mark "SUNFAST".

Famous Houses Serving India.

THE HINDUSTAN BICYCLE MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

P. O. Phulwarisharif
PATNA



**RAI BAHADUR
SYAMNANDAN
SAHAYA, (Bihar)**
M.L.C.

*Chairman
and
Managing
Director.*

THE Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation Limited was registered on the 26th May 1939. The share subscription was placed on the 16th December 1939 and was closed on the 6th January, 1940, when it was over-subscribed. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 25,00,000 and the Paid-up capital is Rs. 12,50,000 but the Directors have already spent Rs. 3,00,000 more as the price of the materials had gone up due to the outbreak of war.

Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was the Chairman of this Corporation. Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya, M.L.C., Bihar, is the Managing Director and now the Chairman too. Under the able guidance and full support of the Managing Director this Corporation is progressing very favourably. The Company has been very fortunate in getting Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya as its Managing Director and through his untiring efforts the factory has started production and the bicycles of this Company are being sold throughout the length and breadth of India.

The Cycles of this factory have received expert approval and due to attractive price, beauty and durability have gained popularity very quickly. Messrs. Sales Organization Ltd., Calcutta, are the Agents for Calcutta and Orissa and Messrs. Industrial Stores & Agencies of Muzafferpur are the Sole Distributors for Bihar.

Mr. G. H. Shirazi is the Director in charge, and Mr. S. Reza Haider, B.A. (Alig), is the Secretary and Mr. L. P. Molner is the chief engineer of this Corporation.

HOLKAR STATE

The Holkar State, the largest and one of the most progressive States in Central India, offers excellent opportunities to the capitalist desiring to invest in industries. The Government is following a policy of active assistance to industries, the beneficial effects of which have already begun to be felt.

Textile Industry.

Beginning with one mill in 1866, the textile industry of Indore now consists of 7 large spinning and weaving mills with 6,200 looms and about 2 lakhs spindles and produces about 200 million yards per year, which is about 5 per cent. of the all-India production.

Sugar Factory.

A sugar factory capable of crushing about 400 tons of cane a day is expected to start work shortly at Mehidpur. The factory is expected to result in an increase in the acreage under a paying cash crop like cane. Permission has also been given to utilise the molasses from the factory for the manufacture of power alcohol.

Slate Factory.

The extensive deposits of slate in the State are being exploited and at present about 2,500 school slates per day are being manufactured at Piplia. A slate factory capable of producing about 10,000 school slates per day will shortly be erected.

Mineral Resources.

A Geological Department was established in 1939 with a qualified Geologist, who is engaged in carrying out a mineral survey of the State. Prospecting licenses have already been issued for iron-ore and for barytes. A pottery works for the manufacture of firebricks and clay-ware products is being organised in Piplia. A valuable mineral found in a very pure form in various parts of the State is limestone, which promises to be of use in chemical industries especially the manufacture of bleaching powder.

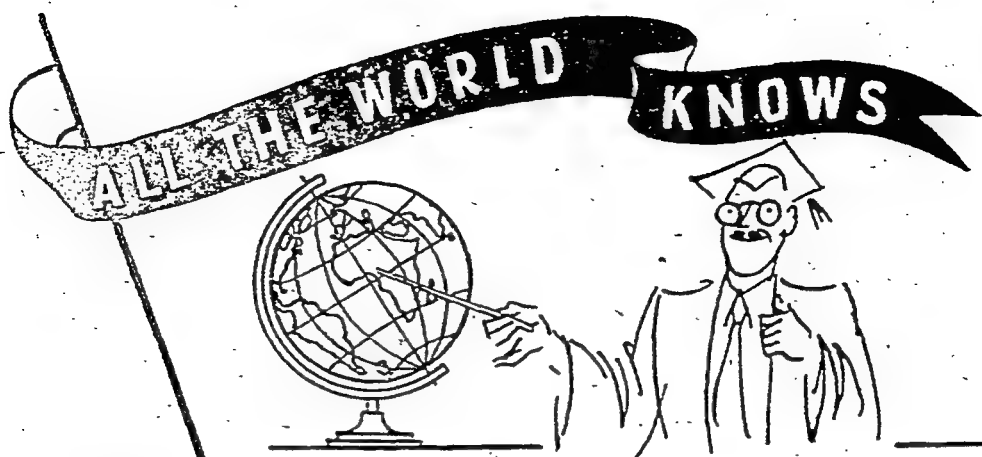
Other known minerals in the State are manganese, copper and ochres.

Forest Resources.

The 2,000 square miles of forests in the State contain valuable timber and other produce. An economic forest survey undertaken last year is almost completed. The abundant production of grasses of a fairly high cellulose content and of water and lime in the neighbourhood makes Barwaha an ideal place for starting a paper and cardboard factory.

Other possible industries are the cigarette industry, the starch industry, the artificial silk industry, etc.

Government assistance to industries mainly takes the form of a monopoly for a long period, light taxation, free supply of water, lease of land at nominal rents, etc.

**ILFORD****PLATES****PAPERS****CUT FILMS****X-RAY FILMS****CINE FILMS****SELO****ROLL FILMS****PAPERS**

that Ilford Plates, Papers and Films are famous for their complete dependability in all climates and under all conditions. The range of Ilford and Selo products is most comprehensive, covering every requirement of the amateur and professional photographer, press photographer, process engraver and scientific worker.

Full details will be found in the various Ilford and Selo publications for which photographers are invited to apply.

Established over 60 years the Ilford standard of quality is the guarantee of every photographer. It has built up a reputation which it is our constant aim and endeavour to maintain.

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ILFORD-SELO (INDIA) LTD

**BOMBAY****-****CALCUTTA****-****LAHORE****-****MADRAS**

Cold Storage at all Branches.

THE INDIAN SMELTING & REFINING CO., LTD., Bombay.

The Indian Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd., are Pioneers in the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry in India. The Works, which were started in 1932, have been constructed on most modern principles and are under the supervision of European experts who have many years' experience in the Metallurgical line. The Founder of the Company is Mr. Francis Klein, who is the Firm's Managing Director.

The Works are equipped with an up-to-date Laboratory for analytical, mechanical and microscopical tests and research. Amongst other test apparatuses, a special metal microscope capable of a magnification up to 5,000 times has been installed in the test room. All finished products leaving the Works are analysed and tested three times and all the products are fully up to the guaranteed standard.

The Works and the Laboratory have been largely extended during recent years. They are under the management of 4 European experts and 2 Indian Analysts and Chemists.

The Works manufacture all metals and metal alloys of a non-ferrous nature. These metals are manufactured according to approved standard specifications as well as to the Works' own formulæ. Moreover, any Alloys can be manufactured, according to customers' specification. Tests for customers are also carried out and the Works' experts are at the disposal of interested parties for tackling any of metallurgical problems.

The Works are on the approved list of the Indian Stores Department, Director General of Munitions Production, the Army Headquarters, Simla, all State and private Railways, Public Works Departments, Irrigation Departments, Water Works, and Municipalities.

Success in Railways : The Company has rendered pioneer service to the Indian State and private Railways in composing a new Phosphor Bronze for locomotive axle bearings, under its proprietary name "IMPROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE." This metal has been under trial for three years in one of the Indian Railways and after passing through the most severe tests, unique results have been obtained. The mileage obtained from this "IMPROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE" bearings is about 72,000 miles, which figure has never been reached before. This success of "IMPROVED PHOSPHOR BRONZE" has prompted many Indian Railways to adopt this metal for their use.

The Works are situated in Sion, a suburb of Bombay, and the Registered Office of the Company is in Shale Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The labour is exclusively Indian.

The Indian

Radio & Cable

Communications Co., Ltd.

RADIO HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

The establishment of an Indian Radio Telegraph Company with a Rupee Capital, controlled by an essentially Indian Board of Directors in the year 1923, was an event of historic importance. The Company was registered as the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., on the 11th October 1923 and commenced business on 17th January 1924. The inauguration of the Beam Telegraph Service took place at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on the 23rd July 1927 when H.E. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, sent the following message to His Majesty King George V :—

“Before a new Service is opened which will render possible for the first time reciprocal communication by Wireless between India and the United Kingdom, I send to Your Majesty a message of respectful greeting on behalf of India. This service will not only be of practical assistance in bringing more closely together the British and Indian peoples but it is an expression of the closeness of the ties which unite them in loyalty to Your Majesty's person.”

His Majesty the King Emperor's gracious reply was as follows :—

“I thank Your Excellency for the loyal greetings which you have sent me on behalf of India to mark the inauguration of reciprocal Wireless communication between India and this country. I am deeply sensible of the feelings of loyalty which unite my Indian and my British peoples and I am confident that the improvement of communications between the two countries which this new service will achieve cannot fail to bring them still closer together to the advantage of both.”

The inauguration of the Beam Wireless Service thus marked a new era in India's external communications. The popularity of the new service led to further developments and the Beam and Cable

Services in India were amalgamated with effect from 1st July 1932 when the Indian Company took over the management of Cables and assumed its present name as "The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd." In association with Cable & Wireless Ltd., the Indian Company thus established direct communication with all parts of the world. The "I.R.C.—Imperial" route indicates India's telegraphic connection with the Empire and the world. Then followed the inauguration of the Japan Beam Service on 11th January 1933 and the Wireless Telephone Service with the United Kingdom and most countries of the world on 1st May 1933.

Telegraph Messages of different categories are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices and transmitted by this Company. Special mention must be made of the facility afforded to residents in the British Empire for sending cheap rate social messages called "G.L.T." For the benefit of His Majesty's Forces and their relations, a new category has been introduced known as "E.F.M." Details regarding above may be had from the General Traffic Manager of the Company, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

The Company holds a perpetual License for India & Burma from the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, for all their Patents & Patent Rights and has supplied the necessary Wireless Equipments for the construction of the majority of the Broadcasting Stations in India. A large number of Wireless installations for point-to-point communication, commercial receivers, Aircraft and Aerodrome Wireless Equipments, etc., have also been supplied by this Company. Marconiphone Broadcast Receivers, which have now become a necessary part of every household, owe their popularity to the vigorous efforts of the I.R.C.C. The products of Companies associated with Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., such as "R.C.A. Manufacturing Co. of Camden (U.S.A.)" and "Amalgamated Wireless Australasia Ltd." of Sydney (Australia) are marketed by this Company.

The present Board of Directors consists of:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. (Chairman); Sir Sultan Chinoy; Sir Chumilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.; Behram N. Karanjia, Esq., M.L.C.; A. Geddis, Esq.; A. E. Blair, Esq.; G. M. Bathgate, Esq.; A. R. Augier, Esq.; P. G. Shah, Esq.; Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Esq., C.I.E.; The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.

Secretaries & Treasurers:—

Messrs. F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.

The Indian Stock Exchange Limited.

(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozezshah Mehta Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED in 1937 by some of the eminent and leading businessmen of Bombay with the object of providing adequate facilities for the Stock Exchange trade. Shares of over 100 companies situated all over India including Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Mysore are listed for trading on the Exchange on Ready (Cash) delivery basis and 16 prominent shares are permitted for forward transactions also on monthly settlement basis.



*Sir Chunilal B. Mehta,
Kt. (President).*

DIRECTORS.

President.—Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Kt. ; *Vice-President.*—Ramdeo A. Podar, Esq. *Other Directors.*—Behram N. Karanjia, Esq., M.L.C., J.P., Govindram Seksaria, Esq., Hemraj Anandilal, Esq., J.P., Juthalal Motilal, Esq., Maneklal Chunilal Shah, Esq., J.P., Mulraj Kersondas, Esq., Ramanlal Dahyabhai Chokshi, Esq., Premchand C. Bhayani, Esq., Bishwambharlal Maheshwari, Esq., Ratilal Premji Shah, Esq. *Secretary.*—R. Ramaswami, Esq.

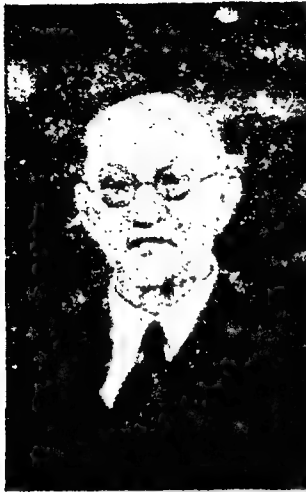
MEMBERSHIP.—Every person having a place of business or residence in India is eligible to become a member of the Exchange irrespective of his belonging to any other trade or profession. At present there are 76 members on the rolls, including some having their place of business in Ahmedabad and Surat.

The membership of the Exchange confers on the holder thereof the rights and privileges of a share and stock broker and the transactions on the Exchange will be governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Exchange.

An Entrance Fee of Rs. 12,000 is payable for admission to membership and members shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 120.

A member is privileged to nominate any eligible person in his place and stead in the event of his death or in case he desires to resign his membership after three years of his admission to membership, subject to the approval and sanction of the Directors.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL



*The Late Mr. Sorabji
M. Rutnagar, the Founder.*

THE *Indian Textile Journal* is a representative monthly publication for the textile, engineering & electrical industries of India. It was founded in 1890 by the late Mr. Sorabji M. Rutnagar, and it holds, according to the Commerce Member to the Government of India, "a unique place among those devoted to commerce and industry, and in the special field it has chosen it has no rival in this country. Indeed it bears comparison with the best journals of the kind produced in Europe or America."

The *Indian Textile Journal* has now been representing for fifty-two years the foremost indigenous industry of the country—textile manufacturing. It enjoys unchallenged prestige and influence among all classes of millowners and technical staffs of mills in India and commands the confidence and interest of readers and manufacturers in all foreign countries. The advertisements in it have always been one of its distinctive features. In fact the *Journal* has been the most important source of information to machinery makers and merchants in all parts of the world about India's industrial developments and has been instrumental in helping to create an enormous trade which has meant so much to this country.

The Board of Directors of the Indian Textile Journal Limited consists of—Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E. (Chairman), Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Mr. J. B. Greaves, C.B.E., M.L.A., J.P., and Mr. Jal S. Rutnagar (Ex-officio).

Managing Agents:
M. C. Rutnagar &
Co., "Surya Mahal,"
Military Square,
Fort, Bombay.

**Representatives
in Great Britain:**
Alfred Nixon, Son
& Turner, Incorporated
Accountants,
40, Brazennose
Street, Manchester,
England.



I. A. E. C.

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL & TEXTILE ENGINEERS,
43, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHAT business integrity, perseverance and expert knowledge, in spite of initial lack of finance, can do is amply portrayed in the progress year after year of the firm of the Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co., popularly now known as I.A.E.C.

Started in the year 1929 in a small single room, Mr. R. D. Char, Proprietor-Engineer-Clerk and Despatch Boy, has built up to-day a modern organisation employing several Indian Engineering Graduates with associated offices at Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad (Deccan).

The firm specialises, among other Engineering lines, in Ventilation and Humidification of Textile Mills, and have to their credit several Mills equipped with their Plants all over India.

The well known Continental Electrical Manufacturers, Messrs. Ganz Electric Co., Ltd., Budapest, were represented by them before this War. Thousands of Electrical Equipment have been supplied and installed in various industries.

The Textile Machinery Department was organised in the year 1932 by Mr. D. Ramanna, L.T.M. The increased activity of this Department necessitated the formation of a separate organisation—The Associated Textile Engineers.

The Firm's policy has always been to co-operate with sound Indian Manufacturers. The sale and popularity of the MYSORE INSULATORS, MYSORE LAMPS and TRAVANCORE CHINA CLAY are due to the untiring enthusiasm and business foresight of the firm.

Other Lines of Business.

G. E. Arc Welders & Electrodes
Meters, Conduits, Radio.

"Gilmer" V-Belts.

"Penberthy" Steam Valves
and Injectors.

Direct Coupled Electric Pump
Sets.

Ironclad Switch Gear.

Electric Motors, Switch Gear.



Mr. R. D. Char.

JAIPUR STATE

AMONG the States in Rajputana and Central India, Jaipur holds a prominent place for its Arts, Industries and Commerce.

The Ruling Chiefs have always given adequate facilities to the artisans and financiers and as a result the State ranks first for the variety and excellence of its art productions.

Jaipur is noted for the abundance of raw materials necessary for the starting of many large scale industries—Cotton, Wool, Oilseeds, Sugar-Cane and also a host of important minerals necessary for the establishment of many mineral and chemical industries.

Applications from the famous multi-millionaire merchant-princes of Sheikhawati (Jaipur) for permission to start within the State many large scale industries have been received and the Director of Industries and Commerce has successfully negotiated and completed proposals for the establishment of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, a Woollen Spinning and Weaving Mill, a Woollen Press, a Hosiery Mill and a Sugar Mill. These proposals are at present receiving the favourable consideration of His Highness's Government.

The Department of Industries is negotiating at present for a Glass Factory, a Ceramic Factory, an Oil Mill, a Paint and Varnish Factory and for several chemical industries which can be successfully established within the State.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur evinces keen personal interest in the development of new industries, and his popular Prime Minister, Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., has laid down a liberal policy of granting assistance and concessions for encouraging new industries.

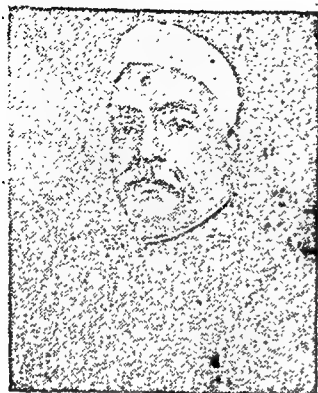
The claims of labour have also not been ignored, as the State fully realises that Capital and Labour both play important roles in industrial development. Consequently, to safeguard the interest of the Working Classes, the State Government has enacted the 'Factories Act.'

Any narrative of the Jaipur Industries would be incomplete if it did not mention the most laudable work done in connection with the War effort by its private citizens. The State has given generous help in Men and Money and the citizens have contributed their quota in Materials. Supply Department orders worth several lakhs of rupees have been executed for dehydrated potatoes, namdas, felts and rolling mill stock.

Mention must be made of the Jaipur State Cottage Industries Institute promoted by a Jaipur Seth under the active guidance of the Director of Industries and Commerce with a capital of over a lakh of rupees for the purpose of manufacturing Army Blankets, Namdas, Felts, Over-Coat Cloth, Brass Buttons, Woollen articles like tent mallets, tent heads etc., and general goods and put into practice the resolutions of the Small Industries Commission at Delhi recently.

THE HOUSE OF J. K.

Kamla Tower, CAWNPORE.



*The late Lala
Kamlapat
Singhania.*



*Lala Padampat
Singhania.*



Among the leading business houses of this country which have paved the way for India's economic regeneration by making a notable contribution to the development and expansion of national industry on modern lines, the HOUSE OF J. K. occupies a paramount place. Now the largest industrial combine in the north of India, the seed of the great J. K. Industries, popularly known as the J. K. (Juggilal Kamlapat) Group of Mills, was sown in Cawnpore about the middle of the 19th century. The seed germinated into a healthy plant, which, being nursed and nurtured with fostering care, soon began to spread its branches in all directions, until the present day when the mighty structure of this great tree towers in the country's industrial firmament.

As stimulating a tale as any in the annals of India's commerce and industry is the story of the meteoric rise of the HOUSE OF J. K.—pride of Cawnpore and a monument to the incomparable commercial genius of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania. Providence had endowed him with the highest qualities of industrial planning, enterprise and progressive efficiency, and he realised his dreams by sagacious foresight, vision, perseverance and character. The combination of these rare gifts enabled him to found a chain of industrial concerns whose name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of this country, and whose fame has crossed the country's borders and spread across the seas. The result is that to-day the name of Lala Kamlapat Singhania is more than a mere memory—something more concrete and stable than an inspiring legend.

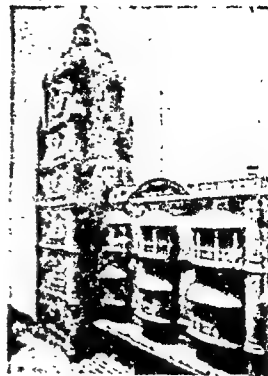
The name of Cawnpore is permanently linked with the HOUSE OF J. K. There is many an institution in the city which echoes their loving regard for all just and noble causes. As time goes on the HOUSE OF J. K. is bound to play an ever increasing part in the evolutionary processes relative to India's commerce and industry.

J. K. Industries are in every sense the nationalists' dream come true, for the capital is Indian, the management is Indian, the labour is Indian and all the raw-products consumed in the various mills are Indian.

Among themselves, J. K. Industries are now producing a number of new articles, while the range and output of the existing industries have considerably expanded. Every effort is made to replace imports, wherever possible, by indigenous production, in order to attain the largest measure of self-sufficiency in the matter of national requirements. Thus they are doing everything to usher in an era of industrial emancipation and advancement.

J. K. INDUSTRIES.

The J. K. Industries comprise the following concerns :—



Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

TEXTILES.

J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd., Cawnpore. J. K. Hosiery Factory, Cawnpore. J. K. Hosiery Factory, Calcutta.

IRON & STEEL.

J. K. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.

JUTE.

J. K. Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.

ALUMINIUM.

The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Asansol.

SUGAR.

M. P. Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Majhauria.
Kamlapat Motilal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.

OIL & SOAP.

J. K. Oil Mills & Soap Factory, Cawnpore.

PLASTIC.

Plastic Products Ltd., Cawnpore.

STRAW.

Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal.

PLYWOOD.

Plywood Products, Sitapur.

GAS PLANT.

J. K. Gas Plant Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rampur.

RUBBER.

Modern Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay.

VEGETABLE GHEE.

Snow White Food Products Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

ICE.

Kamla Ice Factory, Cawnpore.

COTTON.

J. K. Cotton Ginning Factory & Oil Mills, Karwi.

J. K. Cotton Ginning Factory, Etawah.

J. K. Cotton Ginning Factory, Ait.

GENERAL WAR SUPPLY.

India Supplies, Cawnpore.

Northern India Trading Co., Cawnpore.

Northern India Brush Manufacturers, Cawnpore.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

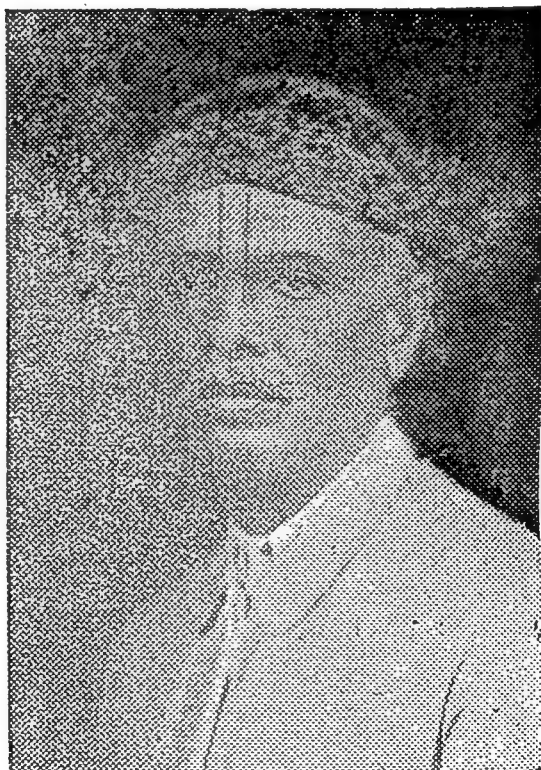
Head Office: Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"Freedom for India is coming sooner than most of us imagine. Indian business men have a great part to play in a free India as builders of the Nation along constructive lines, having service of the poor as their ideal. THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY will develop into a mighty concern and play a great role in the economy of Free India."

MR. S. SATYAMURTHI.

(18-11-1941)

It was in the year 1919 that the late Seth Lalji Naranji, an outstanding personality and brilliant figure in the commercial and business world, conceived the idea of starting an Indian Insurance Company and the "JUPITER GENERAL" owes its existence to him as its founder. The late SETH LALJI NARANJI'S services in the cause of Indian Business and Industry in general and Indian Insurance in particular met with wide public recognition. His name is closely associated with several well-known institutions, concerns, undertakings and activities. The Indian Merchants' Chamber named their building as 'Lalji Naranji Memorial Indian Merchants' Chamber Building' thereby acknowledging the late Seth Lalji Naranji's services in the interest of Indian Commerce.



Late Seth Lalji Naranji (Founder).

The 'Jupiter General' has an authorised capital of Rs.2,00,00,000 out of which Rs.1,50,00,000 is issued and subscribed, the paid-up capital being Rs. 23,74,800.

At first the Company transacted Fire, Accident and Marine business, and its early struggles were similar to the experience of all Indian undertakings started in those times. Numerous difficulties were encountered and surmounted. In spite of the various obstacles, the Company progressed steadily and its continued growth is evidence of the great tact, business acumen, capacity and untiring energy of the Founder and his co-Directors.



*Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau
(Chairman).*

In 1928, the Company started its life business for the first time. After facing the vicissitudes usual in the case of infant Life Insurance Companies, 'JUPITER'S' Life Department by the end of 1940 had become strong and had found a place for itself amongst leading Indian Life Offices. The steps taken by the Directors to achieve this object were immensely successful and in the year 1941 the business written in the Life Department was, remarkably enough, more than double the maximum of any of the previous years.

To-day due primarily to the uniform and unstinted patronage of our countrymen, the Company has attained the proud position of being the second largest Composite Indian Office with Branches at Ahmedabad, Alleppey, Calcutta, Delhi, Indore, Jalgaon, Karachi, Lahore and Madras with a net work of Agencies in India, Ceylon and Africa. In London the Company's representatives are Messrs. B. W. Noble Ltd.

Security and service have been the guiding policy of the Company since its inception, and the present Directorate take the greatest care to see that the interests of the Shareholders and Policyholders are safe and also keep a very watchful eye on the numerous investments of the Company.

As at 31st December 1941, the gross annual premium income of the Company in all Departments was about Rs. 30,00,000 while the total assets of the Company on that date was about Rs. 80,00,000.

JODHPUR STATE

AN AGRI-PASTORAL COUNTRY NOW GETTING INDUSTRIALISED.

JODHPUR (*Marwar*) State in Rajputana is the home of the Marwari trader, the business genius of the country. Lying mostly in the Thar, the State stretches from the Aravalli in the East to the Rann of Cutch in the West and is, therefore, primarily agri-pastoral.

Jodhpur has been an exporter of raw materials. About 8,000 maunds of wool, 65,000 maunds of cotton, 13,000 maunds of hides and skins, 66,000 maunds of bones and 16,000 maunds of oil seeds are annually available for export. The State is also quite rich in mines, though none of the minerals is such on which large scale industries could be developed. Mines of Wolfram, Bentonite, Gypsum, Salt-petre, Mica, Beryl and Falsper, to mention just a few, occur in some parts of the State. Jodhpur (*Makrana*) marble was used to build the Taj Mahal of the Great Mughals and the Victoria Memorial of our own times. Fullers-earth, lime, lime-stone and the pink building stone is available in large quantities.

In a State where about eighty-five per cent. of the population is engaged in Agriculture and cattle rearing and has most of its time unoccupied in single-cropped areas, cottage industries naturally find a good scope. The products consist of hand-loom blankets, woollen namdas and coarse cloth. In some parts of the State, small scale industries such as making of metal water bottles, cooking utensils, iron and brass cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment have flourished well. Handicrafts like ivory-ware, lacquer-ware, embroidered shoes, printed and Jodhpur-process coloured silks and calico printing form another group of industries. Of the jail factory products, carpets, rugs and curtain hangings find a market even outside the State.

A big cotton weaving and spinning mill has recently been completed at Pali at a cost of about Rs. 40,00,000. The State has about fifty cotton pressing and ginning factories and about a dozen oil mills.

In its war effort the State Economic Development Department has undertaken to prepare 16,000 Army Blankets. At the Railway workshops, twenty-five pounder shells go through several early processes, and the number now being turned out is four times as great as was promised or expected. Crates for carrying shells, wheel barrows and pick-axe heads are being turned out in very large numbers.

The State has an Economic Development Officer and an Industrial Planning Officer. The Government is engaged in drawing up a practical scheme for the development of rural industries. After careful consideration, it has chosen as a compromise between large scale industries and the revival of cottage industries, to establish an equilibrium between Man and Machine and to remove unemployment and poverty by providing new and profitable occupations for its people.

THE HOUSE



of

KALYANMAL

KALYAN BHAWAN, INDORE.



*Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur
Shrimant Seth Hiralal
Kalyanmalji.*

RAJYA Bhushan Rai Bahadur Shrimant Seth Hiralal Kalyanmalji succeeded to the leading firm of Bankers and Millowners of Rai Bahadur Danvir Tilockchand Kalyanmal of Indore, Bombay and Ujjain. Born on 12th June 1898 at Ajmer, he was educated in local institutions and by private tutors.

Rai Bahadur Hiralalji is connected with leading industries of India and holds the following positions in some of them :—

Managing Director : The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore.

Director : 1. Sir Hukumchand Mills Ltd., Indore. 2. The Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore. 3. The Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain. 4. The Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Proprietor : 1. The Kalyanmal Mills Tent Factory, Indore. 2. The Narendra Iron & Steel Works, Indore. 3. R. B. Hiralal & Co. (Textile, Woodwork and Engineering Departments), Indore. 4. Kalyanmal Waste Plant, Indore. 5. Diamond Glass Works, Rao.

The Mills produce all kinds of Textile materials, and recently additions have been made in all departments of the latest machinery available. They manufacture cloth required for the Army in India and abroad, in considerable quantity. Rai Bahadur Hiralalji is a Pioneer of the Tent Industry in Central India and also for the installation of most up-to-date Saw Mill in this Province.

His Steel Works are turning out articles required by Public Utility concerns while the Woodwork and Engineering Factory is making articles required by the Army.

He is connected with almost all public institutions in Indore and is the President of the Municipality of his town.

He is a great philanthropist and runs many charities which include :—Educational Institutions for boys and girls ; Ausadhalayas and Nursing home, besides many religious institutions.



Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

THE Firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay was founded on 24th November 1857 by Messrs. Charles Killick and Robert Preston Nixon who arrived in Bombay the previous day by P. & O. s.s. "Pottinger," having, according to the Passenger list, embarked at Alexandria.

The Firm commenced trading as General Merchants and for the first 18 years or so, the business was mainly confined to the import of Manchester piece-goods and the export of cotton and seeds. In 1875, however, they took over the business of the well-known Firm of Messrs. Edward Lawrence & Co., who had commenced business in Bombay in the "fifties" and who were substantially interested in the export trade as well as in Shipping, Coal and Insurance.

THE FIRM OF KILLICK,

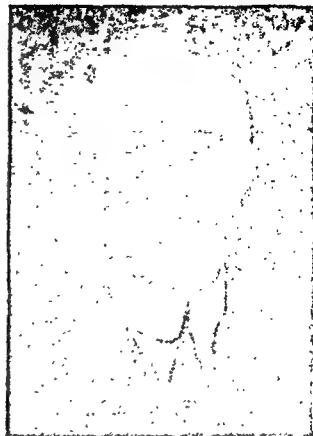
In 1876, the late Mr. L. R. W. Forrest became a Partner in Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and it was largely due to his initiative that the Firm from the year 1896 decided to strike out on entirely new lines of business, in the direction of floating and managing various companies, beginning with Railway Companies and the Kohinoor Mills. Other senior partners of the Firm in Bombay have been the late Sir Henry E. E. Procter, C.B.E. (Knighted in 1911), Sir Thomas W. Birkett (Knighted in 1918), the late Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite, who died in November 1941, Mr. F. C. Anniesley, who retired from the Firm in 1930, and Mr. E. C. Reid, M.C. The present Partners in Bombay are Messrs. R. C. Lowndes, F. F. Stileman, R. C. Giles, D. R. C. Hartley, Esq., D.S.O., and V. F. Noel Paton.

The Firm has a small branch at Mormugao in Portuguese India, and used to maintain a branch in Calcutta. The latter was taken over by Messrs. Bird & Co. in 1926, the Firm at the same time taking over Messrs. Bird & Co.'s branch in Bombay. The Firms Agents in London are Messrs. Nixon, Forrest & Co., of 29, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

IMPORT AND AGENCY

Although the original character of the Firm's business has changed, still a considerable business is still carried on in Snowcrete and Colorcrete, Portland Cement, Masonite products, Remington Air-Conditioning Machines, Boase's

canvas and several other well-known Agency Lines. They further represent Messrs. Bird & Co., as already stated, and Messrs. Heilgers & Co. of Calcutta in Bombay and are Selling Agents for Silvertown Oils also for the Indian Paper Sales Association, an organisation for the sale in Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar of the products of the Tita-ghur, India Paper Pulp, Bengal and the Deccan Paper Mills.



INSURANCE

In this line, the Firm represents the Yorkshire, British & Foreign Marine and Union Insurance Society of Canton Insurance Companies.

*Sir Henry E. E. Procter,
C.B.E.*

NIXON & COMPANY

SHIPPING AND COAL

In addition to the Shipping, Chartering and Coal business taken over from Messrs. Edward Lawrence & Co. in 1875, previously mentioned, the Firm in 1898 amalgamated Sir Edward Bates & Sons' Bombay Agency with their own business. By virtue of this amalgamation, the Firm has from that date been Agents for Ellerman's City & Hall Lines in Bombay. The Firm are also Agents in Bombay for the Bibby Line and Harrison Line of Steamers, and the Elder Dempster Steamships Co. Chartering is done through Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co., and Coal through Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. for Natal coal, and through other Agencies for Indian coal.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

The following Railway Companies have been floated by the Firm, the Ahmedabad Prantaj Railway Co. Ltd. in 1896, the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd., also in 1896, the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Co. Ltd., in 1900, the Amritsar Patti Railway Co. Ltd., in 1905, the Central Provinces Railway Co. Ltd., in 1910, the Guzerat Railways Co. Ltd., in 1911, the Mandra Bhon Railways Co., Ltd., in 1913, the Sialkot Narowal Railway Co. Ltd. in 1914. Jointly with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. of Calcutta, the Sara Siraj-ganj Railway Co. Ltd. was floated in 1913, and the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Co. Ltd. in 1914. In accordance with the Government of

India's policy of taking over the contracts of certain railways when they expire, those of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Co., Ltd. The Amritsar Patti Railway Co. Ltd. and the Tapti Valley Railway Co. Ltd. have already been taken over, the last as from 31st March 1942.

COTTON MILLS

As previously stated, the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. was originally floated in 1896 with an initial installation of 38,788 spindles. It now incorporates the Naigaum and Courtauld's Mills in its organisation and with 94,368 spindles and 1,834 looms it is one of the leading mills in India.

MANGANESE ORE

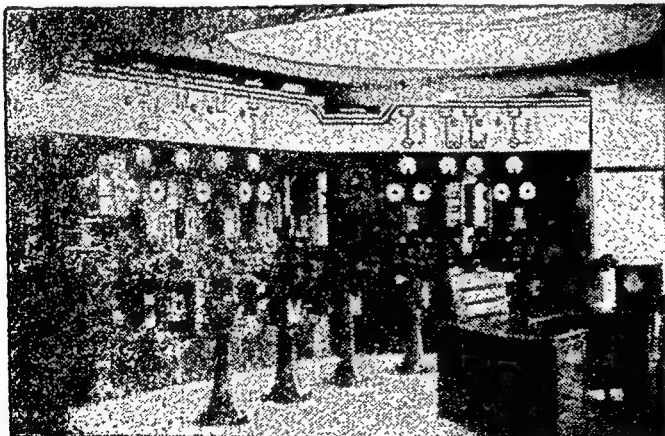
In 1904 the Firm obtained control of valuable Manganese ore deposits in the Central Provinces and the Central India Mining Co. Ltd. was floated, and, though it experienced a prosperous existence for many years, it was unable to survive the serious slump in Manganese ore in 1929. In 1909 the Firm became interested in the large Manganese ore deposits of the Shivraipur Syndicate Ltd. in the Panch Mahals, and later took over the Managing Agency of that Company. In 1938 the Firm registered the Kanara Mining Co., Ltd., as a Private Company to take over from a previous Syndicate and operate various deposits of Manganese ore in the Kanara District.

COAL MINING

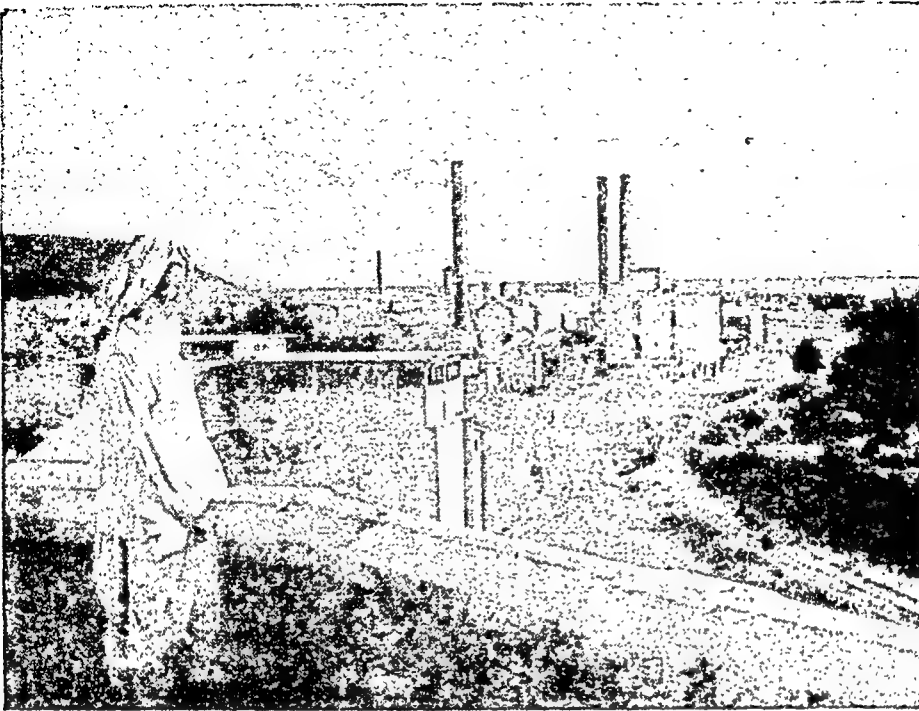
In 1909 the Hingir Rampur Coal Co., Ltd. was promoted, to take over coal deposits in Orissa.

ELECTRICITY

In the year 1913 the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. was floated, originally with a capital of only Rs.4½ lakhs. The Issued and Subscribed Capital of this Company is now Rs.1 Crore. In 1920, the Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. was promoted, and in 1929, the Firm floated the Bombay Suburban Electric



Control Room, Ahmedabad.



Bundi Cement Factory.

Supply Ltd., for the purpose of distributing, throughout the suburbs of Bombay and the Island of Salsette, energy purchased in bulk from the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies.

CEMENT

The Bundi Portland Cement Co. Ltd. was also formed in 1913, at Lakheri, in Bundi State where the well-known "B.B.B." cement was first brought into production. The Punjab Portland Cement Co., Ltd., was floated in 1920. In 1925, the Firm was largely instrumental in forming the Indian Cement Manufacturers Association, the fore-runner of the Cement Marketing Company of India, which in 1930 was formed to take its place. This led to the idea of the amalgamation of practically all the Cement Companies in India, which in 1936 were merged into the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. The amalgamation of 11 out of 12 of the Cement Companies then operating in India into this Company (which has an issued and Subscribed Capital of over Rs.7 crores) was undertaken by the merging interests and no small portion of the heavy burden of co-ordinating this amalgamation of so many different Companies, owing to the sudden death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the originator of this Merger, fell upon the shoulders of Mr. E. C. Reid, the then Senior Partner of the Firm in India. The Management of the new Company was entrusted to Cement Agencies Ltd., comprising the joint management of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., F.E. Dinshaw Ltd., Tata Sons Ltd., and Mulraj Khatau & Sons, Ltd.

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

When William Hesketh Lever retired from the wholesale grocery trade and in 1885 started to manufacture soap, he launched a sequence of events which today, after nearly 60 years, are still powerful factors in world commerce. It is indeed probable that Mr. Lever had no unduly restricted ideas of the eventual scope of the activities arising from the original foundation of Lever Brothers and the manufacture of that great constellation of soaps of which Sunlight Soap was the first and is still the leader.

EARLY BEGINNINGS IN INDIA.

Early in the Company's history contact was made with this market and Lever products manufactured in the United Kingdom were sold in India through a system of area agents until 1934. In this year Lever Brothers (India) Limited was founded and manufacturing was started in Calcutta and, later, in Bombay. At these factories the world famous Lever Brands are manufactured as well as brands which for 100 years had been sold in the Indian market by Gossages, an old established Company which is now associated with the firm of Lever. The position today is that Lever Brothers (India) Limited market Indian made soaps and only rely on importations for trivial quantities of highly specialized products.

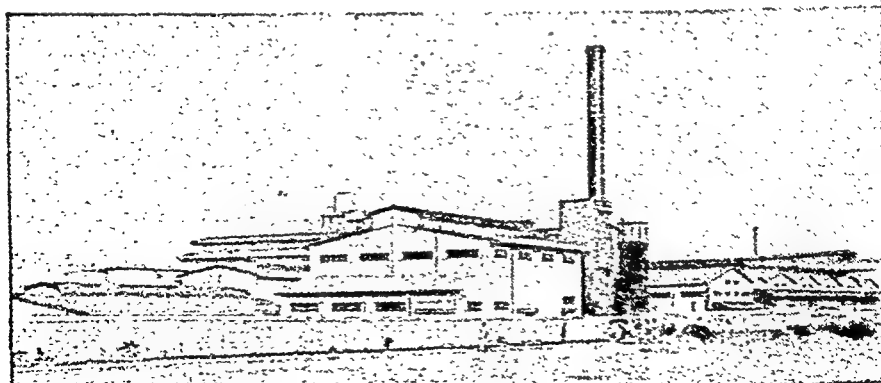
An associated company, United Traders Limited, is occupied in marketing toilet soaps and preparations, and considerable headway is being made towards manufacturing these in this country. One of the leading brands handled by this Company is Pears Soap which, it is reputed, has sold in India since 1786.

SERVICE—THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

Lever laid down as a vital principle of the organizations which eventually came under his control, that no commercial or industrial concern could achieve, or had any right to expect, permanent prosperity except on the basis of Service. Service, interpreted as Service to the public, is the key to whatever success has been enjoyed by the Lever Company in the past and is the guiding principle in the policy of the Indian Company today.

IDEAL LABOUR CONDITIONS.

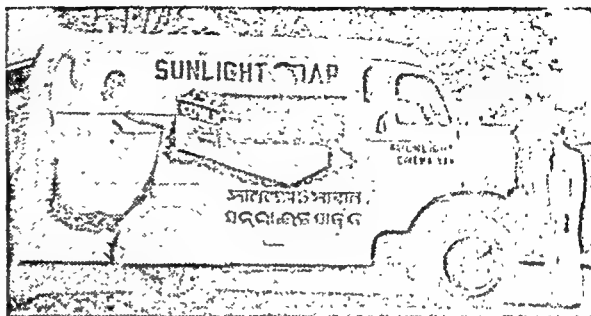
Nevertheless, good conditions of labour and the workers' health and welfare have always been a requirement which all the companies connected with the name of Lever have been expected to fulfil as a pre-requisite of Service to the community at large. In pursuance of



Modern, well-planned, perfectly situated—one of Lever's Soap factories in India. All of the famous Lever Soap lines are made in this country.

this policy the factories at Bombay and Calcutta are practical testimony. These factories are designed to utilize human effort in the most productive way with the minimum of strain upon the individual. They are light and airy, are equipped with modern rest and refreshment rooms and are generously set in hygienic and attractive surroundings. Well equipped laboratories insist on a high standard of excellence in the products manufactured, and the processes are based on world-wide experience.

By these means, coupled with wide scale marketing and mass production, it is possible to supply the Indian public with goods of extremely high quality and at prices which are within the reach of all except the very poorest of India's 40 crores.



A Sunlight Soap Cinema Van. Fully equipped with its own power plant, standard 'talkie' projector, slide projector and gramophone amplifier. The van is capable of giving a complete cinema performance to 2—3,000 people at a time.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR EFFORT.

War has produced a heavy crop of difficulties but, until the end of two years after war started, prices had, generally, been maintained at pre-war levels notwithstanding the higher cost of production, a part of which was due to the greater burden of increased wages.

The Lever Company in India is a considerable source of the Government's supplies of glycerine. The Company also provides the Forces with large quantities of soap.

FAMOUS NAMES.

The marketing of the Company's products covers the brands which are household words in many countries—Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Lux Toilet Soap, Lux and Vim—in addition to the well-known Gossage soaps, and is under the direction of Mr. W. G. J. Shaw, who has been responsible for its fortunes since the formation of the Company eight years ago. In its work the Company has employed every practicable device calculated both to improve the public's standards of cleanliness and to sell the products of the Company.

WIDE-SPREAD PROPAGANDA.

Noticeable developments in the field of marketing have been the creation of a fleet of propaganda vehicles, which by means of loudspeakers and illustrated lectures, are designed to infiltrate health and cleanliness ideas amongst strata of the public largely out of reach of advertising of the ordinary kind. A more specialized departure on these lines has been a pioneer fleet of mobile cinema units each equipped for full-sized talking pictures. These units carry entertainment, educational and commercial films, including a number of Government "interest" films relating to the war effort. The future of this activity during the war is doubtful, but when peace returns new developments are scheduled. Incidentally the first sky-writing in India was in support of Sunlight Soap and Pears.

INDIAN EXECUTIVES.

Necessarily Lever Brothers (India) Ltd. was guided during its early development by men who had learnt the Company's methods in other parts of the world. Expansion of the executive staff, has, however, been by the enthusiastic participation of young Indians of high qualifications who have been recruited and trained for executive responsibilities. Already nearly twenty of these have graduated into important executive positions and are members of the covenanted staff.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LTD.,

Kirloskarwadi, District Satara, Western India.

THE name KIRLOSKAR is quite a household word. You may have seen it stamped on machinery or discreetly enamelled upon steel furniture or splashed in a thousand and one advertising media all over India. Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. are by far, the largest and most up-to-date manufacturers in India of iron and steel agricultural implements.

What was once a desolate spot in Satara District is now the handsome township of Kirloskarwadi, with its well-laid roads, its electric lighting and power, its fine school, hospital and gymnasium. The remarkable development of Kirloskarwadi, a model industrial settlement, is largely due to the foresight and courage of one dynamic individual, Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar, the founder of the whole enterprise and still at seventy its energetic managing director.

Right from his school days Mr. Kirloskar had a natural aptitude for things mechanical. Starting as a teacher in draftsmanship, through selling bicycles and windmills and acting as a building contractor, Mr. Kirloskar came to found this great industrial enterprise. Much material aid, including the very site for the factory, came from the Rajasaheb of Aundh State. The little 32 acre kingdom, given by the ruler of the State, was organised in such a way that every employee should share the fullest communal benefits of health, education, recreation and comfort.

In the extensive grounds stand the various factory-departments, the machine shops, the foundry, the power house, the pattern and design department, the furniture department, the factory for power-looms, the pump house, the stock sheds and the Company's printing press and administrative offices. Chief among the manufactures are Agricultural Implements, Power and Hand Pumps, Steel Furniture, Power Looms, Dobbies and Crude Oil Engines.

THE MYSORE KIRLOSKAR, LTD., HARIHAR.

A new enterprise of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. is The Mysore Kirloskar Ltd. It meets an urgent requirement of Indian manufacturers by supplying them a high grade of machine tools. This Company has the active support of the Mysore Government. The Harihar plant, by providing the essential machine tools to the Indian manufacturer, is sure to contribute to the prosperity and progress of the whole nation.

R. E. MODY & CO.

BOMBAY.

IN the year 1892, Mr. Furdonjee Cursetjee Mody founded the firm of Messrs. Furdonjee Cursetjee Mody & Sons.

The name "Mody" is synonymous with the timber trade of India and Burma. The Policy of the firm then, as now, was to strike out boldly for the expansion of the timber trade not only throughout the East but in the Western Hemisphere as well.

The years which followed the last War were full of vicissitudes for the firm. But, under the able management and firm guidance of the late Mr. R. E. Mody, then head of the concern, the firm emerged as one of the largest and best known timber business in the East. A change of partnership, in 1930, caused the name of the firm to be changed to R. E. Mody & Company.

The firm at present enjoys the reputation of being one of the largest timber concerns in the East and supplies timbers of all kinds, indigenous as well as foreign, to the Government Departments, Railways, Steamship Companies, Industrial Concerns, Mills and Indian States, throughout the length and breadth of India. Indeed, it is surprising that though the firm has no branches or Agents in any part of India, its supplies extend from Srinagar (Kashmir) in the North to Bangalore in the South and Vizagapatam in the East.

The firm trades in almost all known commercial timbers of India and Burma, Plywoods, Hard-Boards and finished Hard-Boards suitable for panelling, dado, furniture, etc.

From the very commencement of the War the firm has been supplying Timber of all sorts to almost all the Defence Works such as for the manufacture of Army Trucks, Ammunition Boxes, Tent Poles, Stretchers, Trawlers, and for other ships, and for the Railways.



Mr. F. C. Mody, Founder.



Mr. R. E. Mody.

Manickavelu Limited,

BANGALORE.

THE house of Manickavelu Limited takes its name from its founder, the late Mr. V. Manickavelu Mudaliar. The story of the firm, the story of its rise to prominence as an industrial house of note, is the romance of a fourteen-year old homeless but determined boy who, from the humblest and the smallest beginnings, shot up to celebrity as an industrial magnate. Cast in the mould of a leader of men, say, with the Carnegie touch in him or that of a Jamshedji Tata, Manickavelu Mudaliar pinned his faith to trade and industry and emerged out of the struggle as the owner of three of the largest Chrome Ore mines in the world.

Youngest child of Mr. V. Gangadhara Mudaliar, sent out into the wide world by an elder brother who could not understand him, young Manickavelu started life as a trader in a small way, selling sweets and pencils to school children in Bangalore. With grim and unshakable determination, he went his way, graduating into bigger lines of business: tea, shoes, groceries, arrack, oilman stores, medical supplies and so on. He went through the whole gamut and stepped out as an exporter of hides and skins to the United States, running at the same time 14 tanneries. An ill wind that blew across India brought disaster and the export business came toppling down with a crash. Manickavelu, undaunted and undefeated, sold his all and took a job as Manager of the Broach Industrial Spinning & Weaving Mills in far away Gujerat on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. He made good, saved hectically and won the goodwill of those whom he served. He returned home, with money saved and with an agency for piece-goods in his pocket and set himself up as a piece-goods man. While at it, he turned his attention and his business acumen to other fields and started the Mahalakshmi Woollen & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., and The Manickavelu Banking Corporation Limited. Adventure was in his blood, and he came out as the owner of Chrome and Manganese Mines.

A man of iron grit, a self-made man, Manickavelu never for a moment forgot his humble beginnings and was generous to a fault with his money. In his case it was not will-to-power but will-to-serve. The worker who served him was his partner and friend. A genuine nationalist, communalism and anything that smacked of separatism was anathema to Manickavelu. As a glorious finishing touch to an active and useful career, Manickavelu set his foot into a different field



V. Manickavelu Mudaliar



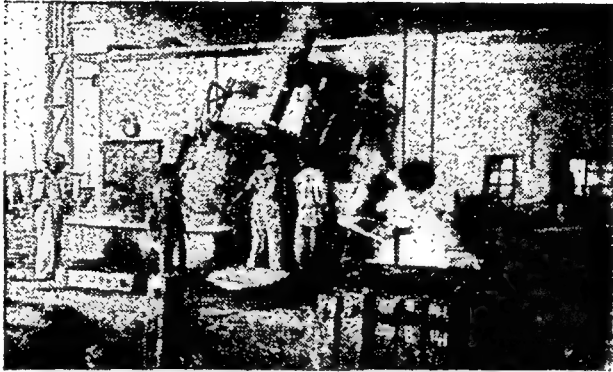
V. Sundaramurthy

of human activity and organised the Mysore State Congress. He could lay claim to be the pioneer of a popular political movement in the State. He suddenly passed away at the ripe age of 63, universally lamented.

The house is now presided over by Mr. V. Sundaramurthy, Manickavelu's only son. Cradled in the hard school of business and industry by his father, Sundaramurthy's sole aim is to justify the ways of his father to man. Sundaramurthy dreams his industrial dreams, with his heart set on a comprehensive industrialisation of India. Believing as he does that a country's most dependable first line of defence is her industrial strength and believing that an Indo-British friendship on the basis of equality is the most secure basis for the prosperity of the Empire and world peace, the war found Sundaramurthy making a gift of 2,000 tons of Chrome Ore for war, and organising war funds and fetes. In the second month of the war, Sundaramurthy sent out an appeal to the Government of India and the Indian Industrialists to plan an all-out industrial war effort, for economic co-ordination on a national scale. He exhorted the Government of India to make of the Eastern Group Conference something more than a dealer in supplies, to make of it a planner of an arsenal of democracy in the East. He followed it up with a book entitled, "India and the Greater War", throwing out a suggestion for a Congress of Indian Industrialists, a live and alert economic council, to guide industrialisation during the war and to prepare the blue-prints of an economic base for the India of the future. It is his conviction that a new world cannot be built on the basis of old assumptions, old prejudices and ante-dated economic theories.

MUKAND IRON & STEEL

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE



Pouring molten metal from the electrical furnace.

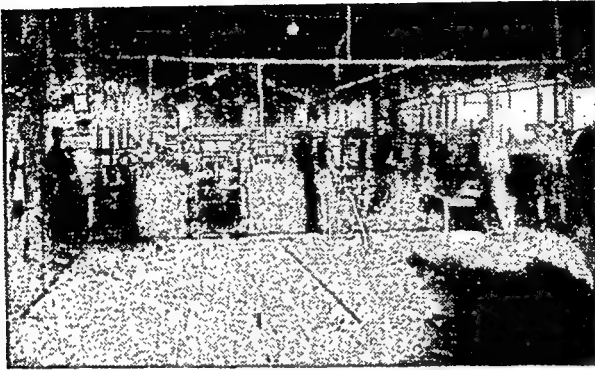
THE considerable demand in India for spring steel and tool steel is now met to some extent, by the enterprise of Mukand Iron & Steel Works, who, a few years ago, started a factory at Lahore. This factory was fitted with the most modern type of electrical furnace, together with a fully-equipped laboratory for controlling the composition during manufacture and testing the finished materials.

The demand for steel turned out by the Lahore factory from Railways, the Indian Stores Department and engineering firms was so great that a plant similar to the one in Lahore was installed by the company in Bombay. Here too, the same high standards of manufacture are maintained with the result that Mukand's Tool Steel and Spring Steel have now become synonymous with outstanding excellence.

The Tool Steel, Spring Steel and other tested steels are manufactured by the firm under the expert supervision of an

WORKS LTD., Bombay & Lahore.

OF TOOL STEEL AND SPRING STEEL



Rolling iron bars in the Steel Rolling Mills.

experienced metallurgist trained in one of the most famous firms in England. Owing to the increasing demand for Mukand's quality steels, the factories both at Lahore and Bombay have been considerably extended.

Mukand's also make steel and iron castings, hoops, structural work, rounds, squares, flats, angles, channels as well as hammers, anvils vices, etc.

In addition to fulfilling the requirements of the public, demand from the Army, Indian Stores Department, Municipalities and Railways is also met.

Mukand Iron & Steel Works, Ltd., have an influential directorate, the Chairman of the Board of Directors being Mr. R. D. Birla and the Managing Director Mr. Jeevanlal Motichand, under whose able guidance the company is expanding daily and is establishing itself as one of the essential industries of India.

THE HOUSE OF Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co.,

Pioneers of Kerosene,

BOMBAY.

In 1874 India knew nothing of Kerosene or Petroleum. The traditional lighting oil was sweet oil and burning fuel was wood. The introduction of Kerosene is due to the enterprise of Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy, the founder of the firm of that name.

When the old Standard Oil Company wished to introduce Kerosene into India, they met with considerable apathy from merchants in Bombay and elsewhere. The late Mr. Munjee realised and appreciated the tremendous future possibilities of Kerosene (called by some in those days as "Oily-Water") and bought on his own account 100,000 cases, which he gradually introduced into the Indian market, and thus educated India to the use of Kerosene and also founded his fortune.

In 1876 the Shell Transport Company, wishing to extend its operations to India, appointed Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. as their correspondents in India and for whom Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. became agents and through them began the long connection of the House of Munjees with the Burmah-Shell.

Later on, when the Asiatic Petroleum Company wished to establish its own office in India, Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. at the request of Grahams became their principal agents and gave the new Company considerable help in establishing and organising their field. They not only controlled most of the Agencies but also acted as their Guaranteed Brokers.

Mr. Munjee died in 1901 leaving three sons, Mr. Cassamally (the present head of the firm), Mr. Dostmahomed and Mr. Karmally. Upon Mr. Dostmahomed's premature death in 1935, Mr. Cassamally Munjee became its Sole Proprietor.

With the expansion of Kerosene trade, mechanisation of industry and transport during the Edwardian and the Great War periods, the activities of the Asiatic Petroleum Company increased enormously. Guaranteed brokerage was gradually eliminated and the firm of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. co-operated in establishing independent agencies and gave the benefit of the change to their erstwhile employees. Some of the successful agents of the present day owe their origin and their fortunes to the firm of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. The firm thereafter was appointed advisory agents to A.P.C. in addition to their other activities, such as Sellers, Shippers and Custodians of

their goods. They represent Messrs. Burmah-Shell for all products in Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency and Central India.

Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar), Ltd.

In 1939 the firm's activities in Kathiawar were handed over to a limited liability company having the firm's name, *viz.*, Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar), Ltd. Their annual turnover runs into some millions of rupees.

Plastex Products Company.

Apart from oil, the firm under the initiative of its head has expanded its activities to various fields of commercial and industrial enterprise. The firm through its allied concern, Messrs. Plastex Products Company, is manufacturing a Rubber Cement known as "Plastex". It is used mainly for ship's decking and general flooring purposes. Messrs. Plastex Products Co. are the only concern manufacturing Rubber Cement in India. Amongst its many other uses are water-proofing materials and making anti-corrosive paints.

Other Enterprises.

They also run a shipyard for building country craft and run their ships between the Indian Coastal Ports. They have under consideration the formation of a big Bank to help Indian agriculture and industry. They are also Insurance Agents of well-established Insurance Companies. They are also Printers and Stationers owning the Berkeley Printing Press and the Berkeley Stationery Mart.

Their Organisation.

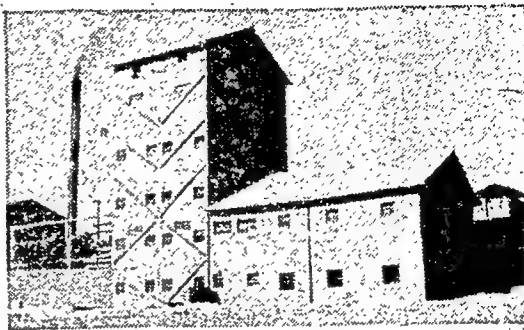
Their selling and office organization are very efficient. A visit to the Bombay Office, run entirely by Indian staff, would impress one as a first-rate European firm. The present head of the firm (and its allied concerns, such as Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar) Ltd., the Country Craft Shipping Co., Messrs. Plastex Products Co.) is Mr. Cassamally Munjee. He is ably assisted by his brother, sons and nephews, all of whom are trained in England, and a capable staff.

Mr. Cassamally Munjee is a Deputy of His Highness The Aga Khan and a leader of the Khoja Ismaili community to which he belongs. He is a liberal contributor to educational institutions and is well-known and respected by the mercantile community and the Rulers in whose domains he trades. He is very modest but has a firmness of purpose and the word "Izzat" is written all over him.

Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. are old associates of Messrs. Burmah-Shell of over 50 years' standing, having grown from strength to strength. They furnish to others an example of profitable trading with a first-rate organization. The good old days may be no more but all is well in the present and the future is bright for the House of Munjees.

THE MURREE BREWERY

THE Murree Brewery Company Limited, as its name implies, was started at Ghoragali in the Murree Hills, thirty-two miles from the railway terminus of Rawalpindi, in the year 1860. Later on, having attained a very great reputation, the Company's activities were expanded, and Branch Breweries were erected in Quetta in 1888 and Rawalpindi in 1890. Rawalpindi, being the

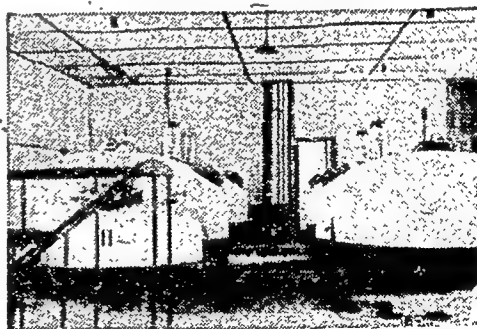


View of Distillery Building.

largest military station in India, proved an excellent choice for the expansion and prosperity of the Company's business.

LATEST BREWING PLANT

Owing to high temperatures, however, during the summer months, it was only possible to brew in Rawalpindi from the month of October to March, and for the remaining period of the year the Rawalpindi Brewery was dependent on its outturn from the Brewery at Ghoragali. This obstacle was overcome by the adoption of the latest and most scientific devices which included the installation of a complete Nathan Brewing Plant. The principal problem of any fermenting process is the production of a clean and suitable beer. This problem in the Nathan system is solved. The whole system is so scientifically controlled from the refrigeration plant, fermentation plant, pure yeast plant and collection of CO₂, and is so perfect, that it distinguishes itself fundamentally from brewing plants of the old style. The installation of this plant has proved an unqualified success, and removed the necessity of having beer transported from the Ghoragali Branch, and this Brewery was consequently closed in the year 1928.



View of Brewery Tun Room.

CO., LTD., RAWALPINDI

IDEAL CONDITIONS

The Brewery is located in one of the most picturesque spots of Rawalpindi. The Brewery owns a very large estate and has ample room for any expansion.

A plentiful supply of water is obtained from the Company's own wells, and has been found to be most suitable for the brewing of beer, and for all other manufacturing purposes.

The Company have their own Railway siding, which renders their position most accessible, and facilitates the despatch of their many products.

MALT WHISKY, TOO!

The Company have recently erected one of the most modern and up-to-date French Distillation Plants, and supply spirits of all descriptions. For many years the Company have produced a very excellent Malt Whisky, which is manufactured in the true Scottish style, and distilled in Pot Stills used only for this purpose. The French Still is capable of producing Alcohols of the very purest degree possible, and has an outturn of 900 gallons per day. The Malt Whisky produced by the Company is considered to be as good as that imported from Home.

CHOICE INGREDIENTS

The materials used during the course of manufacture are the best obtainable, only the best barley and hops being used for the production of the Beer. The barley is obtained from the districts of Rewari and Ferozepur, which are well known for their high standard of quality. Samples of these barleys were recently examined by the Institute of Brewing, and were pronounced to be equal to some of the best barley grown at Home. All hops, however, have to be imported from Europe, and the British Isles, only the best Kent and Californian hops being used. The molasses used for the production of the spirit is obtained from the large sugar growing districts in the United Provinces.

The Company also have a Mineral Water Department which produces mineral waters of very fine quality and which are most popular in the surrounding districts.

A normal staff of seven Europeans and three to four hundred Indians is employed.

SOME OF THE POPULAR BRANDS

BEERS.

Gold Ribbon Lager.
Light Lion Pilsener.
East India Pale Ale
(M.B.)

SPIRITS.

"GYMKHANA"
Malt Whisky.
"DEW OF HIMALAYAS" Malt
Whisky.
XXX Rum.
Dry Gin.

MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIES

MYSORE represents the focal point in State industrialisation in India. The State's wonderful natural resources are being zealously harnessed to provide for Man's multitudinous needs in civilised life. Now India's teeming millions can "wash themselves with Mysore Soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore Silks, drink Mysore coffee, with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their homes with Mysore furniture, write their letters on Mysore paper and cure their ailments with Mysore medicines."

Government Sandalwood Oil Factory.

The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory produces oil which conforms to the different pharmacopoeias of the world. Modern methods of distillation under strict scientific control are adopted at the Factory.

Government Soap Factory.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, is one of the pioneer Soap Factories in India. It was started in 1918 and has since then made continued and steady progress. The factory manufactures not only household soaps but also high class toilet soaps and certain cosmetics like pomades, creams, tooth-paste, etc. The factory also manufactures certain other household necessities such as "Iodocure," boot polishes and "quick-fix." The products of the factory enjoy an extensive sale in the home market and are in demand even in foreign markets.

Government Electric Factory.

The Government Electric Factory is manufacturing amongst other things, Electrical Transformers, Scientific Instruments, bakelite articles, black bolts and nuts, rivets, galvanized hardware for porcelain fittings, besides rendering useful service to other factories in the State as well as to the Railway Department by supplying spare parts for their plant.

Government Porcelain Factory.

This factory is the only concern in South India which manufactures both High Tension and Low Tension Insulators which are supplied for defence purposes as well as to Government Departments and Corporations in India. An electrical tunnel kiln, the first of its kind in Asia, has been newly installed. The factory is manufacturing Crockery articles and also wall tiles. Experiments are being conducted in the manufacture of Acid Resistant Ware and Chemical Porcelain.

Government Silk Weaving Factory.

This factory manufactures pure and unadulterated silk and laced fabrics out of pure Mysore Silk. The products of this factory are durable, washable and are sold at reasonable prices. The factory is now engaged in the manufacture of parachute silk.

Government Industrial & Testing Laboratory.

This Laboratory is engaged in manufacturing pharmaceutical products. In addition to supplying the needs of the Mysore Government Medical Stores, the Laboratory has also been making supplies of its medicinal products to the Government of India, etc. The Laboratory also manufactures Acetates and Citrates and Cream of Tartar for the Supply Department.

Mysore Government Implements Factory.

The factory is now producing Mumties, Pickaxes, Hammers, Pruning Knives, Digging Forks and various other Estate and Garden implements and also cutlery and scissors.

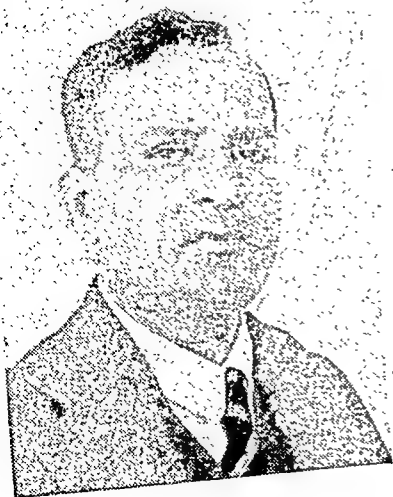
Mysore Government Lac & Paint Works.

The chief lines of manufacture taken up by this factory are Shellac Paints, Ready mixed oil paints, French polishes, Sealing waxes, Printing ink and Electrical insulating varnishes.

Sri Chamrajendra Technical Institute.

This Institute was started with the main object of training students in several arts and crafts and to revive and improve many of the indigenous industries of the Mysore State. Show-rooms are opened in the Institute Building to display the products of the Institute as well as those of the private artisans and Government Industrial concerns. Furniture in wood and rattan of an excellent quality are made in this Institute.

THE MYSORE CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS, LIMITED, MYSORE.



Mr. E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc.,
*Chairman and Managing
Director of the Company.*

TO Mysore State belongs the credit of establishing the only factory in India for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen—a basic industry in any country whether during peace time or war. THE MYSORE CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, LTD., MYSORE, owes its existence to the forward industrial policy and encouragement given by the Government of Mysore, following the establishment of the Mysore Sugar Company in Mandya and the Development of sugarcane cultivation under the Irwin Canal System.



Mr. H. K. Ramiengar, M.A. (Hons.),
Secretary and General Manager.

THE MYSORE CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS, LTD., was formed towards the end of 1937 with a share capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 2,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

PRODUCTS.

The Company's activities include three basic industries, viz.,

- (i) Synthetic ammonia manufacture,
- (ii) Sulphuric Acid manufacture,
- (iii) Manufacture of Superphosphates.

In addition to these heavy chemicals, the manufacture of a number of other chemicals has been developed. These include Ammonium Sulphate, Liquor Ammonia Forte, Ammonium Carbonate, Ammonium Chloride, various kinds of Mixed Fertilisers, Oleum, Hydrochloric Acid and Chlorosulphonic Acid. It is hoped that the manufacture of Nitric Acid will soon be taken up. The Company commenced production in April 1940 and within less than 2 years has achieved remarkable progress in the quantity and variety of its manufactures. All its products conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia and other standard tests. Supplies to the Government of India for war supply requirements conform fully to the specifications of the Supply Department. The Company has an active programme of further expansion of manufactures so that it may be reasonably hoped that these Works will soon be among the largest Chemical Works in South India.

AMMONIA FROM AIR AND WATER.

For its products the Company makes the maximum possible use of the raw material resources of the country. The plant is of the most modern kind obtained from American manufacturers and erected by American Experts and is the only one of its kind in India. The synthesis plant produces ammonia from the abundant natural sources of air and water.

The products of the Company find a ready market, though at the present time practically the greater part of its production is taken over by the Government of India for war purposes. The fertilisers made at the Works are used by coffee planters and agriculturists all over the country for large areas of cultivation of cane, paddy and other crops, and have already achieved a splendid reputation for quality and results.

This flourishing concern has led to the establishment in the Mysore State of industries for the manufacture of basic salts like Copper sulphate, etc. and chromates, and has paved the way for the formation of many other chemical industries in the State and its neighbourhood.

THE MYSORE CHROME TANNING CO., LTD.

MYSORE ROAD, : : : BANGALORE.

HISTORY

THE Mysore Tannery which was started in the year 1908 as a Limited Liability Company in Bangalore City for the purpose of Chrome Tanning of Cow Hides worked successfully for sometime. Thereafter the Company passed through various vicissitudes and in the year 1934, the Bangalore Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, acquired the ownership of the concern and effected several improvements in the manufacturing process thus increasing the productive capacity of the Tannery. The Tannery was the first to be established in Southern India and it had afforded occupation to a large number of skilled men. The Government of Mysore helped to start the concern and form it into a Limited Company on a Joint Stock basis with an authorised Share Capital of 5 lakhs of Rupees, under the present name of Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Limited, by taking up a portion of the shares. The Management is vested in the hands of a Senior Officer of the status of a Head of the Department.

ADVANTAGES.

The Tannery is situated on the Mysore Road, Bangalore City, and the site covers an area of over 9 acres of land.

The climate of Bangalore is specially suited for tanning operations as the temperature is fairly low throughout the year which renders loss of hide substance very low and yields leather of good substance and tight grain. Added to this the Tannery has the advantage of a good supply of efficient and trained labour, with an expert staff who have won a reputation for the products of the Tannery throughout the United Kingdom.

DEVELOPMENT.

The Company has taken up the manufacture of Textile goods such as Picking Bands, Leather Belting, Ginning Washers, besides the Leather goods required by the Railways and Printed Leathers for War Purposes, in addition to the manufacture of Box and Willow side and Calf Leathers. Arrangements are in progress for the manufacture of Bark Tanned Soles, Harness and Saddlery Leathers, Boots and Shoes and Attache Cases, etc.

Besides meeting the demands in the Indian markets the Upper Leathers manufactured by the Company are popular in the United Kingdom.



Front view of the Factory.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS FACTORY

HASSAN (Mysore Rlys.)

THIS Factory was started with the object of manufacturing and supplying the needs of peasants and artisans in Mysore and elsewhere in the form of working tools, implements, etc. It is the only Factory of its kind in Mysore and is already meeting the deficiency caused by the War.

The Factory came into operation in October 1940, nearly one year after the war began, and has since been making Mammooties, Pick-Axes, Pruning Knives, Digging Forks, Mammooty Forks and other implements required for Tea, Coffee & Rubber Estates, and also Sledge Hammers, Scissors and Cutlery of various kinds.

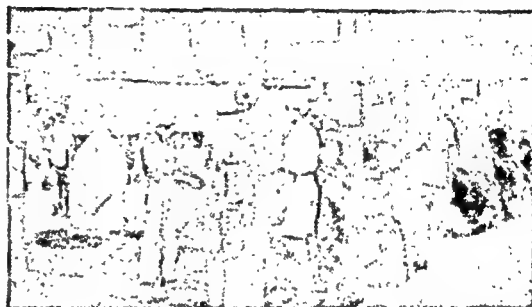
The products of the Factory are in good demand in Mysore and South India and they are also being sent to distant centres like Karachi, Bombay, Assam and Colombo.

In addition to the products required for the Market, the Factory has been making various War Supply articles like Ballpane Hammers, Peg Picketing Hammers, Table Knives, Flesh Forks, etc., in increasing quantities.

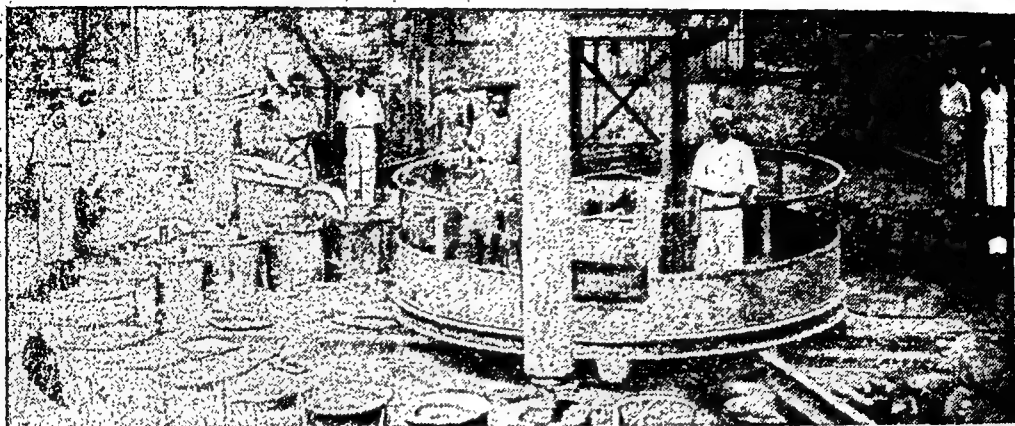
The following list will give an idea of the wide variety of articles in demand manufactured by this Factory, and the scope for expansion in view of the fact that millions of working class people must be provided with tools and implements of various kinds.

Mammooties.	Digging Forks.	Penknives.
Pick-Axes.	Kodaly Forks.	Table Knives.
Weeding Hoe.	Hand Forks.	Vegetable Knives.
Quintany.	Wheel Barrows.	Bread Knives.
Sledge Hammers.	Water Barrows.	Scissors.
Stone Breaking	Mysore Stoves.	Garden Shears.
Hammers.	Felling Axes.	Secateurs.
Ballpane	Hatchets.	
Hammers.		

Inclusive of various sizes and varieties in the above items, over 200 different articles are now being made.



Power Forging Section.



PIPE FOUNDRY

THE MYSORE IRON & STEEL WORKS.

THE plant occupies an area of about 100 acres and comprised originally a modern Charcoal Blast Furnace with wood distillation and bye-products recovery plant with the auxiliary steam and power plants, foundry and machine shop.

Now the production has been widened by the addition of an Alcohol Refinery Plant and a Pipe foundry, the latter for the manufacture of cast-iron pipes for water supply and drainage purposes; an additional Pipe foundry to manufacture pipes up to 33" diameter; an up-to-date Steel Plant and Rolling Mills for the manufacture of mild steel sections such as flats, rounds, squares, angles, reinforcing rods, etc., in all common sizes; and a Cement Plant for the manufacture of "Chamundi" Brand Portland Cement to B.S.S.

A structural shop has also been added to fabricate transmission line towers for the electrical department. Steel towers and trusses are also made to order.

Another addition is a plant for the manufacture of Formalin. The major portion of the output is utilized for the manufacture of synthetic resin for which a Pilot Bakelite Plant is also put up.

A Steel Foundry manufacturing special steel articles such as axle boxes, anvils and other special castings has also been added as an experimental measure.

With a view to assisting war efforts, Government have sanctioned the installation of an additional Open Hearth Furnace for the supply of ingots and billets. To increase the production of small rods and to roll strips $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 20' gauges, orders have been placed for another Rod Mill as an extension to the Rolling Mills.

One Electrical Steel Furnace for the manufacture of special steels and two Electric Furnaces for the manufactures of Ferro-silicon and Ferro-chrome at Mysore are under installation.

THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS LIMITED, MALLESWARAM P.O., BANGALORE.

THE leading position occupied by South India generally, and Mysore State in particular, in Hydro-Electric development, specially electrification of numerous towns and villages has led to the establishment of an important industry in THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS, LTD. The starting of the concern itself has been due to the

progressive industrial policy of the Mysore Government, who with great vision of the future, readily gave the necessary encouragement.

PRODUCTION

The Company was incorporated in August 1936 and production started in November 1937. It has an issued capital of 3 lakhs of rupees and the Government of Mysore have subscribed 10% of the share capital. It has a modern American plant, automatic and efficient in operation, with an average capacity of 3,000 lamps per day. It has its own gas plant and lamp life testing equipment.

The Company's normal products at present are vacuum and gas filled lamps, in all standard wattages and voltages. The installation of additional equipment for the manufacture of high wattage, railway service, street series and other special types of lamps has been delayed owing to war conditions and the Company expects to have regular production of these products in the early future.

EFFICIENCY OF LAMPS

The Works mostly use raw materials of highest quality obtained from the leading American manufacturers, and manufacture is carried out with an efficient and intelligent personnel trained under an American expert. All lamps are subjected to a rigorous test before they are marketed in attractive packing.

IMPORTANT USERS

"MYSORE LAMPS", under which name the Company's products are marketed, have established a name throughout India for quality and efficiency. The Company counts among the regular users of "MYSORE LAMPS", the Mysore Government Electric Department, leading textile mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad cities, & corporations and factories in various cities of South India.



*Mr. E. V. Ganapati
Iyer, B.Sc., Chairman.*

Available at moderate prices and with guaranteed long life, produced out of best quality materials by skilled workers, "MYSORE LAMPS" form a most popular and attractive proposition for the illumination of every home.

THE MYSORE MATCH CO., LTD.,

SHIMOGA.

MANUFACTURE of Safety Matches dates back to 1925 in Mysore State. The Government of Mysore granted concessions in 1923 for exploitation of softwoods in the State, at a nominal seigniorage, and a Public Limited Company was registered in 1925, which commenced operations in 1927 at Shimoga being near the Malnad Forest Area, and continued till 1934. In the year 1934, on the advent of Excise Duty on matches, the Company had to suspend operations and finally stopped working in 1936.

As the industry had an important place in national economy and was calculated to utilise local resources and employ local labour, the Government of Mysore again thought of resuscitating the old Match Factory. Accordingly a fresh Public Company was floated in May 1940, with some more concessions from Government for wood supplies, power, and subscribing 10 per cent towards Capital. The management has been entrusted to a Board of Directors of 9 members, out of whom

three directors are nominated by Government with one of them as the Chairman. The new Company has, as the Head of the Administration, the Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, and the factory is located at Shimoga, eleven miles from Bhadravati, where The Mysore Steel and Cement Plants and also a Paper Mill exist.

The whole operation of the plant from cutting of logs to finishing is automatic, only the banderolling and bundling of packets is done by manual labour. The production of the plant is rated at 1,000 gross per day.

In addition to the plant required for the manufacture of matches, there is an additional 160 H.P. Gas Generator Set, as a standby.

The present products are marketed under the Trade Mark "JOG FALLS" Safety Matches, and are finding a ready sale in Mysore State and adjacent districts of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.



PAPER INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

THE Mysore Paper Mills owe their origin to the progressive industrial policy of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. A Joint Stock Company was formed in 1936 with the Government of Mysore taking a share both in the Capital and the Management.

The Mill at Bhadravati on the banks of the perennial Bhadra commands various facilities such as nearness to bamboo forests, labour and workshop facilities. His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur laid the foundation of the Mill buildings on the 1st of April 1937.

The Mill designed and equipped on an all-bamboo-basis is fitted with the most modern type of paper machines and other accessories for the production of chlorine and recovery of chemicals.

The mill has a daily rated output of 17 tons of bamboo pulp, 2½ tons of rag pulp and 15 tons of high class finished paper, or about 4,500 tons per annum.

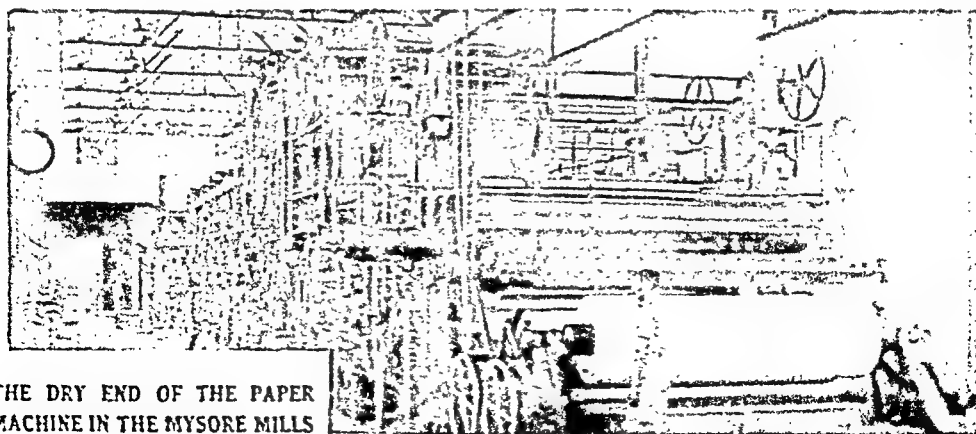
Writing, Printing and Typewriting, Banks, Bonds, Manifolds, Antiques, Badamis and other varieties, glazed and unglazed, are manufactured and marketed under the Registered Trade Mark "Bison Brand."

The Mills employ more than 100 educated men on an average and about 600 skilled and unskilled workers, besides providing employment to 500 more in the extraction of bamboos.

Consequent on the outbreak of the War and the resultant Newsprint shortage, the Mysore Paper Mills undertook to manufacture "Emergency Printing Paper," a substitute for newsprint, and thus came to the rescue of the local newspaper industry.

The quality of the Mysore Paper Mills products and their attractive prices created a demand greater than the Mills can meet, inspite of increased production.

A regular town has grown up at Bhadravati with all modern amenities like protected water supply, electric lighting, sanitary arrangements, a co-operative society, a primary school and medical and maternity aid.



THE DRY END OF THE PAPER
MACHINE IN THE MYSORE MILLS

THE MYSORE SILK FILATURES, LTD.

T. NARASIPUR. (Mysore District.)

SERICULTURE is an ancient Industry in India, and the Mysore State owing to its climate produces some of the best silk in the world. On account of its furnishing a livelihood to nearly 8 lakhs of people, Sericulture has been carefully cherished by the Mysore Government, and the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd. was started in 1937 with the support and patronage of Government with an authorised capital of 10 lakhs (of which 4 lakhs have been issued).

The Company's Main Factory is on the Banks of the Kapini at T. Narasipur, 20 miles from Mysore in the very heart of the State's richest silk area. It has branch factories at Mysore, Sidlaghatta and Kuderu. Its object is to secure for Mysore Silk, its due place in the World's market as a superb silk suitable for the highest manifestations of the weaver's arts.

The organisation of the factory aims at basic improvement of the Industry, in all its stages from silk-

worm egg production to reeling silk. The Company has an efficient and highly trained staff of technicians in all branches of sericulture, and is every day evolving new methods and new machinery for the further improvement of its products.



*Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman.*

Its silk has earned a reputation throughout the world for softness, lustre, beauty, and elastic strength. Besides an unlimited market in India, the Company has business relations with Europe and Australia, and it is probable that its products will shortly be welcomed by America as well. Since Mysore Filature Silk has been

found eminently suitable for parachute fabrics, this industry is an indispensable empire asset.

The Company has a strong Directorate under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Retired Director of Industries & Commerce, Mysore State, who has made a life's study of Sericulture, and is an authority on the subject.

THE MYSORE SPUN SILK MILLS, LTD., Channapatna.

MYSORE STATE

THE MYSORE SPUN SILK MILLS, Ltd., was promoted in 1936, aided by the Government of Mysore, with a view to finding a profitable outlet for silk waste produced in India. The establishment of the Mill helps to stabilize the Sericultural Industry by ensuring a steady price for the waste produced by silk reeler.

The Factory manufactures Spun Silk yarns of all counts, Noil yarns of coarse counts and also Muga, Tassar and Eri Spun Silk yarns and Grandrelle yarns from Muga and Tassar wastes and Eri Cocoons produced in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Assam Provinces. Recently, Embroidery yarns and Sewing Threads are also being manufactured as specialities.



The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

Spun silk yarn is used for sarees, shirtings, coatings, etc., and for all purposes for which raw silk is used. Noil yarns are used for thick coatings, drapery, etc. Spun silk, Noil yarn and Noils (the latter a by-product obtained in the course of manufacture of Spun Silk) are also useful for war purposes.

Spun silk sewing threads are being used in Ammunition production and for webbings for parachutes.

The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 10,00,000 and the issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 8,50,000. The paid-up capital is Rs. 8,46,750. The Government of Mysore have subscribed ten per cent of the issued share capital.

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd.

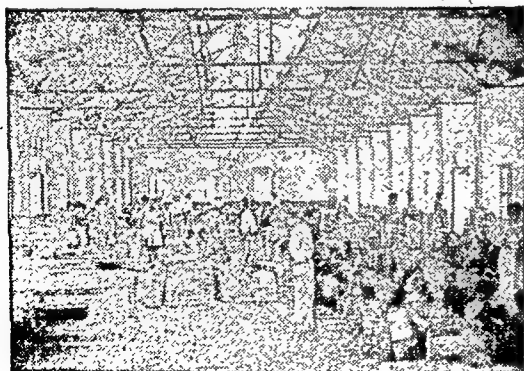
District Board Buildings, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore City.

PURSUANT to the generous and progressive policy of encouragement to agriculture and industry by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, the Mysore State was the first among the Native States in pioneering the planned growing of 'Harrison Special' Virginian variety of tobacco. A Joint Stock Company called The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., was floated in April 1937, with its Head-Office at Bangalore City; the Government themselves contributing one-tenth of the Authorised Share Capital of ten lakhs of rupees.

The Company has for its part the raising of adequate nurseries at the respective Centres, the ryots sharing the cultivation side under the trained supervision of executive staff of the Company. To stimulate growth of the best crop, the Company helps the ryots with the advance of manure, etc. Details regarding the soil, climatic conditions, etc., are given in a local vernacular (namely Kannada); leaflet published for information of the growers. The green tobacco leaves thus grown are picked and flue-cured. The cured leaves unloaded from the barns are transported, carefully packed to the nearest Grading Station for being graded according to specified grades.

The agriculturists have been showing increasing eagerness to grow this variety of tobacco; as is noticeable by the fact that over 7,000 acres have been planted against an acreage of 2,200 during the first year. Eight more new Tobacco Curing Centres have been opened in the Irwin Canal area this year. Besides the existing one at Whitefield, a second Grading Station has been newly put up at Closepet to facilitate the grading of leaf produced in the Mandya and Mysore Districts. As many as 31 Centres have been opened in the several districts of the State.

The entire production of the cured and graded leaf tobacco has been covered by forward orders of prominent cigarette manufacturers and exporters in India. There



has also been a prospective market for Mysore Tobacco in the United Kingdom, as is signified by the insistent demand for shipments being made by the Company. Mysore Tobacco has thus earned a reputation overseas for its high quality. With the unshakable reputation built up for the quality of Mysore Tobacco, the Company looks forward to bright prospects in the years to come.

Grading Hall.



THE MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

President:
Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy.

Bank of Baroda Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Secretaries:—Ford, Rhodes & Parks, Chartered Accountants, Registered Accountants.

The Association was incorporated in 1927 by some of the most prominent businessmen of Bombay to promote and protect the interests of the Motor Trade and Industry in all aspects and, in particular, the interests of Manufacturers and Importers of and Dealers in Motor Vehicles of every description, wholesale or retail ; and to promote Legislation both Central and Provincial conducive to the furtherance of the Aims and Objects of the Association. The opinion of the Association is invited by the Bombay Government on all matters affecting the Industry and Transport.

President:—Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, Esq.

Vice-President:—S. J. McCann, Esq.

Members:—Bombay Garage, General Motors India Ltd. (Have Assembly Plant), Ford Motor Company of India Ltd. (Have Assembly Plant), Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd. (Have Assembly Plant), Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., French Motor Car Co. Ltd., Metro Motors, United Motors (India) Ltd., The Swiss Engineering Co. Ltd., Morris Industries Exports Ltd., The Deccan Motor Service Ltd., Poona, The Silver Jubilee Motors Ltd., Poona, The Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad) Ltd., Ahmedabad, The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad and Hindustan Motors Ltd. (Have Assembly Plant), Port Okha.

Membership:—Manufacturers or Importers of Motor Driven Vehicles are eligible for membership. Entrance Fee and Subscription :

	Entrance Fee	Annual Subscription
Members in Bombay	Rs. 150	Rs. 150
Up-country Members	Rs. 50	Rs. 50

NARRONDASS MANORDASS

135, SHEIKH MEMON STREET

ESTABLISHED 1788

Bankers, Bullion and Cotton Merchants, Refiners of Precious Metals and Manufacturers of Chemical, Owners of Mines and Dealers in Minerals.

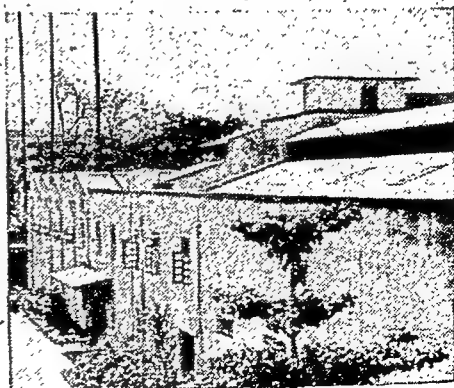
BOMBAY is one of the largest Gold and Silver markets in the world. Most of the imports into and exports from India generally take place from Bombay. In export, import and actual handlings and dealings of Gold and Silver, the firm of Messrs. Narrondass Manordass stands first since several decades. The firm was founded in 1788 by Mr. Narrondass Manordass and the business continues in the same family since the last seven generations occupying the same business premises for the last 150 years. Mr. G. P. Sonawala, senior partner of the firm, is the seventh descendant of Mr. Narrondass Manordass.

In order to facilitate their handlings of Gold and Silver, the firm has set up an up to date Electrolytic Precious Metal Refinery since more than a decade. This refinery is the largest and the first of its kind in India as far as private refineries and enterprises are concerned. The capacity of this refinery is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the refinery at His Majesty's Mint at Bombay. His Majesty's Mint at Bombay has accepted the assayed fineness of the firm.

The firm is also interested in the manufacture of chemicals and the development of the mineral resources of this country. A plant for the manufacture of heavy chemicals and other chemical products is going to be set up shortly at Kalyan on a site of about 100 acres.

The firm has a mining lease for the mining of bauxite, chromite and other minerals and is carrying out prospecting operations for minerals in several provinces and states of this country.

The firm is also interested in investment, cotton and property.



The Precious Metal Refinery at Sonawala Estate, Tardeo, Bombay.

THE NEW BOOK CO.,

188-190, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The New Book Company is no ordinary book shop, but a vast organisation having business connections with every part of the world. In fact, it is one of the largest and most up-to-date establishments of its kind east of Suez.

It might be supposed that it took the New Book Co. a few decades to build up such a fine reputation for itself. The truth is, it came into existence only six years ago and, with "Service" as its watchword, has risen to its present enviable status.

Many and varied are the services it offers its patrons. For example, the New Book Co. will trace and procure for you any book that is out of print or is not available ordinarily; and there is an "Express Service" for those needing books urgently. If any book is out of stock, a cable is sent to the London or New York office of the firm and the book is despatched direct to the customer by the first mail.

"Book Selection Service" is another of their innovations. Periodically, a picked collection of books, according to individual taste, is sent to their Patrons, who have the option to retain all or any of the books and return the rest.

The Company publishes every month an interesting Literary Journal entitled "The New Book Digest," which, in the words of "The Clique," London, "is a complete guide to current reading on every subject."

The New Book Co. has a very large stock of books on almost any subject under the sun and can send you descriptive lists on your favourite subjects on application. What is more, the customer is free to examine the books in the marked shelves at leisure without being disturbed or embarrassed by the over-attentions of the staff. The New Book Co. also runs an up-to-date Stationery Department and undertakes printing and publishing work. They have published several distinctive works by well-known authors and scholars.

John Gunther, the famous author who has seen every corner of the world, has alluded to The New Book Co. as "the Book Shop."

THE NEW CITIZEN BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.

The New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, was incorporated on 31st July 1937, and commenced its banking business on 1st April 1938. The Company was promoted under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, and the Board of Directors is composed of the following :—

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman : Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Depositors' Director : Mr. G. V. Salvekar, B.A.

Sir H. P. Dastur, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law ; P. B. Gole, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate ; Seth Govindas Narayandas Banatwala ; Rao Bahadur N. B. Deshmukh ; B. D. Garware, Esq. ; G. V. Puranik, Esq. ; G. S. Marathe, Esq., M.A., A.I.A. ; Rao Sahib R. S. Athavle, B.A. ; Bhagwanji Murarji Goculdas, Esq.

Mr. D. D. Deshpande, B.A., has been the promoting Managing Director, and the Bank has made fairly good progress under his able management.

The Company had a paid-up share capital of nearly Rs. 85,000 and secured initial deposits of Rs. 42,000 on the day it commenced business. Since then it has made rapid strides. The Bank had a paid-up share capital of over Rs. 5,06,400 in April 1939, and was placed in the second schedule with the Reserve Bank of India from 10th May 1939. The Bank has been able to extend its activities both in the City of Bombay and outside in the Deccan. It has now three local branches in Bombay at Girgaum, Dadar, and Javeri Bazar, and four mofussil branches at Nasik, Kolhapur, Sholapur, and Sangli.

The Bank has, so far, published three balance-sheets, the last being as on 31st March 1941. From the third year's annual report and balance-sheet, as on 31st March 1941, the Bank has made some profit and has been able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. to its 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shareholders for the first two financial periods ending on 31st December 1939.

Since the issue of its third balance-sheet, *viz.*, upto 31st March 1941, there has been further increase in business. The paid-up share capital of the Bank has increased from Rs. 5,06,000 to Rs. 5,67,000 and the deposits of the Bank have increased from Rs. 19,32,000 to Rs. 25,52,000 as on 31-3-1942. The working capital of the Bank has also increased from Rs. 25,00,000 to over Rs. 32,00,000 by the end of March 1942. It will thus be seen that the Bank has been making a steady and sure progress during the short period of four years it has been in existence. The Bank hopes that in the future it will make even greater progress and become one of the leading Banks of Bombay.

The special feature of this Bank is that it has allowed representation to its depositors on the Board of Directors, from its inception. There has been on the board a Director on behalf of the depositors. This is probably the only Bank in India which so allows representation to its depositors on its Board.

H. E. H.

THE NIZAM'S STATE RLY.

H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway was purchased by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam in the year 1930 from the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited. It is a system of both Broad and Metre Gauge construction and comprises 1,367 miles of open line, 693 of which are Broad Gauge and 674 Metre Gauge. This Railway connects the north of India with the south and the east of India with the west and links up the M.S.M. Railway with the G.I.P. Railway.

Secunderabad is the Headquarters. Through service carriages daily run between Secunderabad and Bombay, Secunderabad and Delhi and Secunderabad and Bangalore. Through service between Secunderabad and Madras is provided during the hill season.

From Bezwada (M.S.M.) the line runs in a north-westerly direction, till Kazipet is reached whence it turns due west towards Secunderabad and Wadi (G.I.P.). There is a branch line from Dornakal junction serving the Singareni and Kothagudam coal fields. At Kazipet another branch line runs due north and connects with the G.I.P. Rly. at Balharshah. This link is important as it constitutes the shortest route between northern and southern India and also serves the Tandur coal fields and the Sirpur Paper Mills which is exploiting the vast bamboo resources in this area.

The Metre Gauge line from Dronachellam runs north-east up to Secunderabad and from Secunderabad proceeds in a north-westerly direction and connects with the G.I.P. Railway at Manmad.

A branch line connects Vikarabad on the Secunderabad-Wadi Section with Parbhani on the Metre Gauge main line.

Another Metre Gauge branch line connects Purna with Hingoli, an important cotton centre.

The Nizam's State Railway also operates more than 4,000 miles of Road Services. Air transport has also been brought under the management of the Railway.

PILGRIM CENTRES AND PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST.

Bhadrachellam. Standing on the left bank of the River Godaveri, at Bhadrachellam, is the famous Sree Rama Temple.

Aundah has the magnificent temple of Nagnath, which is hallowed by a 'Jyothirlinga'.

Purli-Vaijnath is famous for its Siva temple, which is said to be the oldest temple in India.

Verul is a village 11 miles from Daulatabad station with its famous temple dedicated to Lord Grishneswar.

Aurangabad is the headquarters of the District of the same name and is the most convenient station on the N.S. Ry. from which to visit the world famous rock temples of Ellora and the frescoes of Ajanta.

Mahomadabad Bidar, the city of a thousand legends, is situated on the Vikarabad-Parbhani branch line.

Nander is famous for the Sikh temple known as the 'Gurudwara' which contains the tomb of Guru Govind.

The New Piece Goods Bazar Company, Ltd.

(THE MOOLJEE JAITHA MARKET)

(Established in 1871)

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, the Gateway of India, boasts of a fine cloth market—the biggest in Asia and perhaps in the world having as it does over 770 shops under one roof. You wander through aisles of cotton cloth, woollens and silks. There is colour, glorious colour, everywhere. The little shops gleam with their rich wares.

The idea of this beautiful market was conceived by that far-sighted and able business magnate, a Bhatia gentleman, the late Sheth Mooljee Jaitha. A company with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000 was floated and named the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd. Its capital was later raised to Rs. 18,00,000. This commendable project was launched at the explicit wish of Bombay's leading merchants who wanted to centralise the trade. When the scheme was put into execution there were only 30 shops. Gradually the Market expanded and today it covers 17,000 square yards.



Late Sheth Mooljee Jaitha.

The present Directors of the Company are (1) Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas, J.P., *Chairman*, (2) Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas, J.P., (3) Mr. Haridas Liladhar Jairam, (4) Mr. Chandra-kumar Karsandas Dharamsey, B.Com., (5) Mr. Krishnaraj Madhavjee D. Thackersey, B.A., (6) Mr. Hansraj Purshottam Vishram, B.Com., LL.B., (7) Mr. Dwarkadas Meghji, (8) Mr. Laxmidas Kalyanji. The Secretary of the Company is Mr. Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J.P.

It is gratifying to find that the Mooljee Jaitha Market today is a citadel of security and sound finance. Its capital has reached the figure of 18 lakhs and its assets stand at the respectable figure of 59 lakhs, though actually they are much more. The peculiarity of this

unique institution is that all along it has been a Bhatia institution, all the Directors being Bhatias. This Market is probably bigger than all other markets of the city put together. It controls the cloth trade to this day. It is, as pointed out above, by far the largest market for textiles in the East, controlled by private individuals.

In the beginning, 75 per cent. of the tenants were Bhatias who controlled the cloth Trade. With the tragic crash of the Specie Bank in 1912, the business got deflected into other channels. The Trade was at its height in 1918-19. The merchants suffered a set-back in 1920 owing to the dramatic collapse of the Exchange. The Market is a lucky institution having had only one fire in its history, on the 20th day of July 1920, inflicting a colossal loss of a crore of rupees on the cloth merchants. Since then half the portion of the market building was rebuilt in 1921-22. In the political crisis of 1930-31, the market had to be locked up for over 8 months. This closure entailed a heavy loss on the trade.

The Trade is generally divided into 5 or 6 channels: (1) Wholesale Dealers, (2) Retail Dealers, (3) Dealers of woollen cloth, (4) Dealers of Printed Cloth, (5) Dealers of Gray unbleached cloth, (6) Dealers of bleached and fancy cloth. Imported cloth comes principally from England and Japan. There is a large section of dealers in cloth manufactured by Indian Mills. And there is also a section of dealers who export cloth to Africa and Egypt. There is a monthly turnover of over 5 crores of rupees in the market. The secret of the Trade is that it has the confidence of the merchants and one shop is run by one member for more than 50 years. Some merchants are still founder-members of the market, prominent among whom are Messrs. Valji Shāmji; Messrs. Raghavji Anandji; Messrs. Damoder Haridas; Messrs. Damoder Valji; Messrs. Ghela Dayal and Messrs. Pragji Vandravan.

The market owns, besides cloth shops, buildings occupied principally by Banks like the Central Bank and the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. It also controls the old Sunderdas Mills property. The intrinsic value of the Market to-day is well nigh 2,00,00,000 of rupees. The Market remains closed under instructions from the Landlords who issue them at the request of the Trader's Association. All disputes of the Trade are submitted to and settled mostly by Arbitration.

The Market is an everlasting monument to that great man, Sheth Mooljee Jaitha who raised the standard of textile Trade in the Bombay Presidency. Sheth Mooljee Jaitha was a realist. His decisive nature was the key to his success. He framed ideal schemes to centralise the trade of Western India.

THE OGALE GLASS

OGALEVADI (Aundh State),

THE works were started in 1916 by Mr. S. P. Ogale as a proprietary Concern. Shrimant Rajasaheb of Aundh who has done so much for the development of industries in his small but progressive State, granted a plot of land measuring 15 acres at a nominal price where the Works and the Industrial Colony of Ogalevadi are now situated.

A small beginning with a capital of Rs. 10,000 was made. Though a demand for indigenous articles was created by the last Great War, the Works could not take advantage of it owing to difficulties in securing supplies of raw-materials, particularly of coal which was strictly controlled.

In 1920 there were about 125 people working and the annual production had reached Rs. 1,00,000.

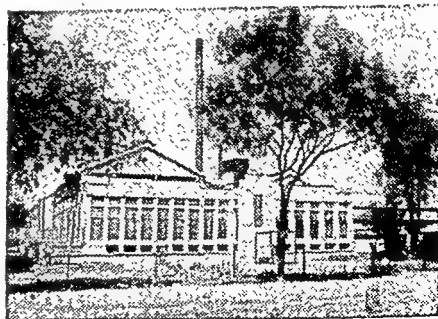
The proprietary Concern was converted into a Limited liability company with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000 which was readily subscribed. The progress was steadily maintained and in 1923 the annual production reached Rs. 2,00,000 with 250 people working. The Company paid three successive dividends during this period.

A scheme to start the manufacture of Dietz type Hurricane Lanterns was prepared in 1925 and the authorised capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 10,00,000. New shares to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 were issued and subscribed for—the Rajasaheb of Aundh subscribing a substantial portion thereof.

Mr. G. P. Ogale, the Company's Engineer went to Germany and after visiting a number of Lamp Manufacturing Concerns there, purchased a suitable plant and machinery for manufacturing 1,200 complete lanterns per day. Within about 4 months, the machinery was brought to Ogalevadi, fitted up and regular manufacturing commenced. The lanterns produced were very satisfactory and a complete success so far as the manufacturing side was concerned.

About this time, Germany, America and Japan started dumping their Lamps and Lanterns in this country and the

price of lanterns which was round about Rs. 27 per doz. went down to Rs. 15 per doz.; it further dwindled down to Rs. 9-4-0 per doz. within the space of next 12 months.



Front view of the Ogale Glass Works, Ltd.

WORKS LIMITED,

District, Satara.

A case for protecting the Industry in the face of this killing competition was presented to the Government of India but without success. The Works continued to produce lanterns till about 1932 and thereafter finding it impossible to carry on, considerably restricted their production.

There was also a very keen competition in the Glass trade and though the Indian Tariff Board recommended a certain measure of protection to the Industry, Government turned down the Tariff Board's proposals. Both the glass and lantern Industries had to fight their way in the face of the worst competition from abroad and without any kind of protection at home. The management continued to make progress in the direction of producing new articles and bringing them to the standard of the imported articles.



The Raja Saheb of Aundh.

One of the Ogale Brothers started a new Glass Factory at Nagpur in C. P. at this time.

The Enamelling Department was started in 1932 and the production of the Glass, Lantern and Enamelling Sections reached a figure of Rs. 5,00,000 with about 700 people working in all the sections.

The Company started the Mysore Glass & Enamel Works, Ltd., in 1939 and took up the Managing Agency.

The present War gave them a fillip and all the Glass, Lantern and Enamelling Sections doubled and trebled their production. They got the advantage of the various experiments they had made during the lean years.

The present production of the Works at Ogalevadi has reached Rs. 1,25,000 per month. More than 1,200 people are now working. The Company paid a dividend last year and will pay a substantial dividend this year.

At the invitation of the Government of Ceylon, Messrs. Ogale Brothers have recently undertaken the erection and working of a Glass Factory in Colombo.

They propose to start a Factory for manufacturing Sheet Glass at Alwaye (Travancore State) where very cheap raw-materials, labour, packing materials and transport facilities are available.

The Rajasaheb of Aundh gave his moral and material support to the Concern liberally and but for this help it would not have been possible for the Company to survive through the bad period of foreign competition.

THE HOUSE OF PATANWALLA

"Honesty" and "Quality" are the two foundation stones on which is built the glorious reputation of the House of Patanwalla which occupies a leading position in India's perfumery industry. The firm's romantic rise to prominence makes interesting and inspiring reading.

Way back in 1899, Ebrahim Sultanalli Patanwalla, a boy of ten, came to Bombay from Patan, a village in Rajputana. After a year of precarious existence, Ebrahim became shop assistant in a perfumery stores on a monthly salary of Rs.8. He liked his new job and tried his best to learn all he could of the "fragrant" business. But the business did not hold much prospect for him. It was a fourteen hour routine drudgery. So, after six years of unprofitable toiling, Ebrahim gave it up and began hawking, on his own. In this university of hard knocks and experience he learnt the lesson that to be successful one must be honest in his dealings and sell only products of good quality. He began preparing Hair Oils himself and found a ready market for them.

With this preliminary success his confidence rose and with it his ambition.

In 1910 Mr. Patanwalla opened a perfumery store—a small shop in Bhajipala Lane—still he would not give up canvassing personally all his regular customers. He then began making his own perfumes and brilliants and in 1918 began manufacturing on a large scale. An all-India demand for toiletries compelled Mr. Patanwalla to increase his staff. In 1926 he started manufacturing the now famous Afghan Snow. He put his heart and soul into the perfection of the product. Sample after sample were prepared, tested and rejected until Afghan Snow, as we know it today, was finally brought out. Mr. Patanwalla considered Afghan Snow his star production. He spared no pains to see it well



Mr. E. S. Patanwalla,
Founder.



Mr. F. E. Patanwalla.



The Patanwalla Factory.

established in the market. He insisted on the best of packaging, the best of publicity and the best of distribution for it. This set the popularity of Afghan Snow soaring.

In 1930, taking advantage of the Swadeshi Movement, Mr. Patanwalla started a factory at Connaught Road. In 1935, he went to England to acquire a first-hand knowledge of Industrial Organisation. He was much impressed with what he saw there and, on his return to India, lost no time in having his factory completely overhauled. The most modern machinery was installed, factory lighting was modernised, and working conditions were generally improved. More experts were taken on the staff and manufactures rose from just a few products to well over 300 items. The factory now employs more than hundred workers in addition to a batch of chemists and research men.

In 1937, taking his cue from the knowledge he had gained abroad, Mr. Patanwalla separated the Sales Department from the Manufacturing Department situated at Abdul Rehman Street. This segregation stepped up efficiency. He converted the Sales Department into a "private limited liability company" with himself as its Managing Director and Mr. Khanalli Allimohamed and Mr. Moosaji R. Rampuri as co-directors. In them Mr. Patanwalla found excellent associates. Mr. Khanalli Allimohamed joined the firm in the year 1914. Coming from Sunel in Holkar State, he is shrewd and pays much attention

to details. There is hardly anything in the Indian perfumery trade that Mr. Khanalli does not know. His infinite knowledge, his wide experience and his organising ability led to his appointment as partner of Mr. Patanwalla's firm in 1931. In 1937 he became a director of Patanwalla Ltd.

The other director, Mr. Moosaji R. Rampuri, hails from Rampura in Central India. He joined Patanwalla's in 1922. He possesses the knowledge of an advertising expert and has been responsible for the firm's publicity since 1931 when he was appointed advertising manager. Some of the very distinctive labels on Patanwalla products are the creation of Mr. Moosaji. In 1938 he became a director of Patanwalla Ltd.

Mr. E. S. Patanwalla himself took charge of the Manufacturing Department. In 1938, after a very eventful career, Mr. E. S. Patanwalla died, leaving his son, Fakhruddin Ebrahim Patanwalla in charge.



*Mr. Khanalli
Allimohamed,
one of the
Directors.*



*Mr. Moosaji
R. Rampuri,
one of the
Directors.*

Like father, like son. Young Fakhruddin soon proved his mettle. Having come out a qualified chemist from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, he was determined to carry on his father's good work. He is responsible for several useful innovations at the factory. A keen student of advertising and selling, he spares no pains to effect constant improvements in existing products and creating new ones. No wonder Patanwalla products have become famous for quality. Their packaging, too, displays a note of originality and modern treatment.

Starting from a humble one-man show, the firm of E. S. Patanwalla now occupies a leading position in India's perfumery industry. Patanwalla's products now enjoy a nation-wide popularity. Besides, they are in regular demand in such far off places as Africa, Iraq, Iran, Palestine, Syria, Burma and Afghanistan.

So far sighted is the management's policy that when war broke out Patanwalla were more than equal to meeting the rising demand. The fact that they have laid by ample stocks of raw materials is also a tribute to their far sighted policy.

PORBANDAR STATE INDUSTRIES.

Porbandar claims to be a pioneer State in Western India in regard to some important industries such as Cement, engine turning on precious metals, ghee processing, stone quarrying, etc. The variety of industries which have sprung up may be attributed as much to the industrial instinct, zeal and enterprize of the people as to the easy availability of raw materials and the facilities provided by the State to utilize them to the best advantage.

Porbandar is by far the most ancient and exclusive Maritime State of Western India. Porbandar, the capital town is situated on the direct trade route between Bombay and Karachi and is, as such, a most convenient Port for ocean-going steamers to drop anchor.

Within 10 miles of Porbandar are situated the famous stone quarries which are traversed by the Quarry Railway line. This fine Porbandar stone is employed in the construction of conspicuous buildings of metropolitan cities such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The necessity of economising the use of steel has recently induced Engineers and Building Contractors to employ Porbandar Stone to a larger extent and in place of other forms of construction.

The vast quantity of lime stone chippings and clay available so near Porbandar induced the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., of the House of Tata Sons to establish a Cement Factory at Porbandar, the first of its kind in India, in 1914.

The Porbandar Ghee industry is as famous as it is ancient. Porbandar Ghee sells at an assured premium in the Bombay Market and abroad. After being processed in refineries it is graded in the Ghee Laboratory, the first of its kind in Kathiawar, packed in tins of all sizes manufactured in local Tin Factories and sealed and labelled "AGMARK" as a guarantee of its purity.

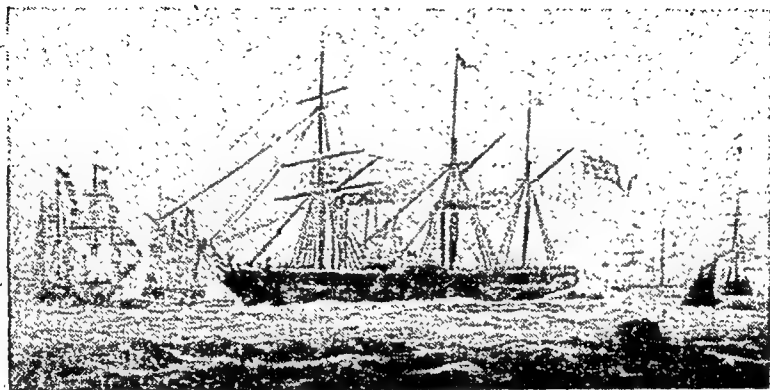
Textile Mills, Salt Works, Match Works, Hosiery Works, Ship-building, Cement Flooring Tiles, Paints and Distempers, Plaster of Paris, Soap, Whiting—these are some of the other industries in which the people take a lively interest. Cottage industries and Handicrafts have been receiving no less attention.

The Imperial Bank of India established its branch at Porbandar in 1928. The State has also a Darbari Bank.

The steep rise in the population of the town of Porbandar from 33,444 in 1931 to 52,747 in 1941 is an index of the industrial progress of Porbandar during the decade.

THE P. & O.

100 years of Indian Trade



The P. & O. "Hindustan" leaving Southampton, 1842 to open the Indian Mail Service.

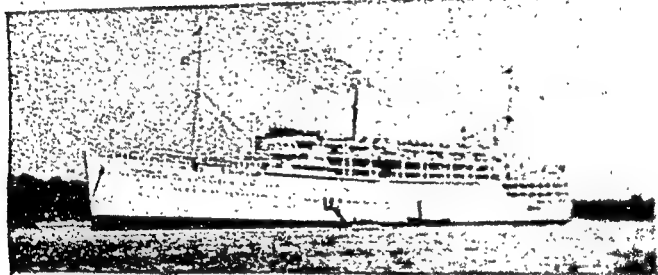
THE years 1942 and 1943 mark the Centenary of an event of considerable importance both in the history of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and of Indian transport. It was on the 24th September, 1842, that the "Hindustan" specially built and fitted for the route between India and Suez left Southampton to proceed to India by the Round-the-Cape route. She successfully made the passage out in 91 days, of which 28 were spent in port refuelling, watering and provisioning.

Next year the "Bentinck" went out by the same route and the regular service to Egypt and India began. This linked up with the European Service of the P. & O. which since 1837 had been carrying mails to ports of the Spanish Peninsula and in 1840 extended the service to Egypt. The Peninsular Company first obtained the mail contract for the Spanish Peninsula Service in 1837 and it was after the success of this had been proved by the remarkably regular running and well kept timetable across the stormy waters of the Bay of Biscay that tenders were asked by the Post Office for a steam service to Egypt and an extended service between India and Egypt, the two links to be joined by a proposed overland route across Egypt. On obtaining this further contract, the Company was incorporated under Royal Charter with the condition that the mail steamer extension to India should be carried out within two or three years.

This was the conclusion of many fruitless efforts to establish a regular India/Egypt mail Service. The great difficulties in the way were in the monsoon seasons which made the Red Sea an impassable obstacle for sailing ships and an extremely difficult one for the under-powered steamers which first attempted to navigate the route. For centuries the native craft of India had traded with ports in the Red Sea, taking advantage of the monsoon winds to carry them from India and then after a wait of months to return when the monsoon winds changed direction. This however only meant about one voyage a year so was impossible in the consideration of a regular mail service. When the P. & O. began the through service, coaling depots had to be established over the whole route and these were supplied by a large fleet of sailing vessels which carried the coal out round the Cape to the depots in the East. It was found to be impossible to carry coals to Suez or any other Red Sea port because of that same difficulty to the monsoon winds, and for many years after the service was established the P. & O. had to carry coal for the voyage down the Red Sea by camel-back across Egypt to the depot at Suez.

14

There had been long controversies and many sittings of Parliamentary Committees and investigators into the possibilities of steam communication with India and at present several attempts had been made to establish the Eastern end of the road. As the result of



One of the latest built of the P. & O. Liners.

this, the building and fitting of the "Hindustan" drew world attention and the departure from Southampton was held as an event of national importance. All ships in the fleet and roadstead were dressed with flags and the warships' crews manned the gun decks. The "Hindustan" passed them. The "Hindustan" was of 2017 tons with direct acting engines of 520 indicated H.P., the largest and most powerful steamers then afloat. The "Bentinck" was very nearly the same size of 1974 tons with side lever engines of 530 H.P. The "Precursor" of 1817 tons was sent out to India in 1844 and new steamers were continually added and the service improved from then up to the opening of the Suez Canal.

The steam communication for mails made an enormous difference to the trade of India. Before the P. & O. Service opened, the whole trade of the East with the U.K. was put at £10 millions a year. Just before the Suez Canal was opened, the value of the trade carried by the Overland Route rose to £40 millions a year. This was despite the fact that by then there were more ships trading with India by the Cape Route than there had been before the opening of steam, and the year before the Canal opened the value of Eastern trade was £110 millions a year. India derived other benefits from the coming of the P. & O.; extensions of the service to Singapore, China and Japan, to Australia and to the Island of Reunion, as well as to Egypt and England, made India a centre of world ocean transport, and the establishment by the P. & O. of works and offices, docks and wharves, suitable for steamer traffic again was of immense value to India.

It is difficult at the present time to foresee what may be the outcome of the war and the political points now at issue, but whatever these may be, it is certain that the P. & O. and the people of India will continue mutually to benefit from the trade which the Company first opened a Century ago.

PHALTAN STATE

Industries

PHALTAN, though a small State of the Deccan Group and covering only 397 sq. miles of area, is making a steady progress in industrialisation—especially agricultural industrialization. The State has taken early advantage of the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal and owing to the impetus given to the sugar industry by the tariff facilities by the Government of India, a Sugar Factory was established in 1933 in the State. This prompt measure was due to the alertness and progressive outlook of its Ruler, Major Raja. Shrimant Malojirao Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, who is as much keen on industries as on agriculture. The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. must also be given their due share of credit as they are the pioneers of the sugar industry in the State.

1. **Sugar and Sugarcane.**—Sugarcane is the principal agricultural crop grown in the State in the irrigated area, its acreage being about 4,000 acres. The Sugar Factory at Sakharwadi in the Phaltan State, owned by the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., produces about 15,000 tons of sugar every year. It started work in 1933 and is a reputed Sugar Factory in the Deccan.

Gul (Jaggery) is another finished product from cane. Gul-making has been an old industry known to the country people. About 7,000 tons of Gul are produced annually in the State and the greater part of it is exported to British India. There are 7 power-crushers working in the State and many other country-crushers for the manufacture of Jaggery.

2. **Cotton and Hand-Loom Industry.**—The area under cotton is about 2,000 acres and yielding about 1,000 bales of short and fair staple yarn.

About 150 Hand-looms are worked for silk, cotton and woollen yarn. Coarse country woollen blankets are produced in large numbers.

To supplement the income of agricultural workers in the State Shrimant Rajasaheb has caused a branch of the Maharashtra Charka Sangh to be started in the State to give training in hand-spinning and weaving to the poor people as a basic industry. The Sangh has begun its work only a year ago and has trained about 100 agriculturists in spinning yarn. One cotton ginning factory is working in the State and there is scope for a Cotton Press.

3. **Oil and Oilcake.**—Groundnut is also an important crop in the State and improved varieties rich in yield and oil percentage are being sown with the efforts of the Rural Development Department. But Kardi seed is mainly used for oil extraction in the State. There

are 43 country oil-presses working producing 3,000 maunds of Kardi, Til and Groundnut oil per year. Its bye-product, the oil cake is largely used for feeding cattle and also as manure for sugar-cane.

4. Fruit and Orchards.—

The soil in the State is peculiarly fit for growing fruit trees, and fruit like grapes, oranges, lemons, sweetlimes and bannanas are grown in abundance in the locality.

5. Village Industries.—

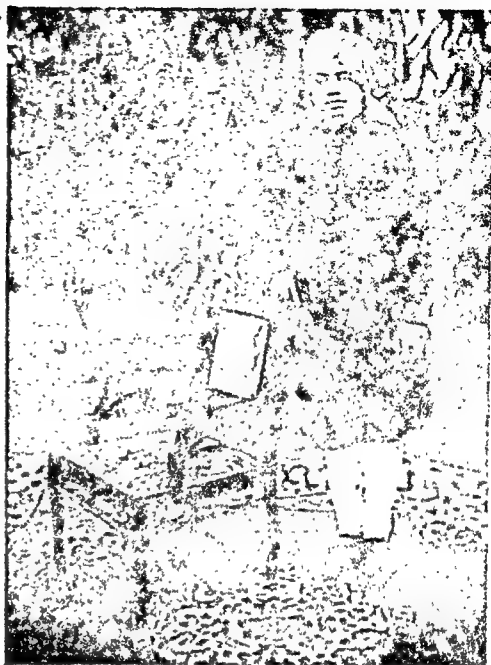
Two small country-tannaries are working at Phaltan which export tanned goods. There is ample scope for a leather factory. Brick-making and rope-making are also other village industries.

6. Public Utility and Transport Services.—

The Phaltan Electric Supply Company satisfies the lighting demand of the town. Power is not at present available for industrial purposes but it is hoped that the need will soon be met.

The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company with its head office at Phaltan, carries on all the passenger-traffic from Phaltan to Poona, Lonand, Baramati and Pandharpur. It is by far the best bus service in the Deccan. Its regularity, fixed rates and, above all, the comfortable seating arrangements have won for it an enviable position. The Company maintains a fully equipped motor workshop.

Owing to the industrialization, even on such moderate scale, there are signs of prosperity coming to all classes of people in the State and also to the Durbar.



Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan.



Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole,
Dewan.

The House of **RAMNARAIN RUIA**

The House of Ramnarain Ruia was founded by the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai who hailed from Rámgarh in Rajputana, in the Samvat year 1953.

Harnandrai Ramnarain, for that was the name under which the late Seth Ramnarain traded, were doing business principally as Bankers, Financiers, etc., and were also the Managing Agents for the Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay, from 1918. It was on the death of Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai in 1929, following his express wishes, that the firm **RAMNARAIN SONS, LTD.**, was incorporated, with the following Board of Directors :

Suvtadevi Ramnarain, (*Chairman*).

Jamnalal Bajaj.

Ramniwas Ramnarain and

Paliram Muthradas.

Of these, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj died in February 1942.

RAMNARAIN SONS, LTD., carry on business as Bankers, Financiers, Concessionaires, Cotton Merchants, Cotton Exporters and Importers and Commission Agents. They took over the Managing Agency of the Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay, in 1934. This Mill is one of the largest of its kind in India and has about 848 looms and 30,448 Spindles. It manufactures Coatings, Shirtings, Dhotis, Saris, Longcloth, Bed-ticking and other Grey and Fancy cloths and employs approximately 2,000 persons.

In addition to all the foregoing, Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., in recent years have developed their Raw Cotton business until today they are one of foremost cotton merchants in India. Up to the outbreak of the present hostilities their exports covered all the foreign markets including the U.S.A., in which Indian cotton is used. Today they are among the leading shippers to the United Kingdom, and, through the British Ministry of Supplies, their cotton finds its way into most of Lancashire's Mills. Through their network of Agencies in most

of India's upcountry markets they purchase cotton that is used in India's domestic mills, while, for use by the Fine Count Section of the domestic industry, their imports of Long Staple Foreign Cotton cover Egyptians, Sudans, Iraq, Africans and Americans.

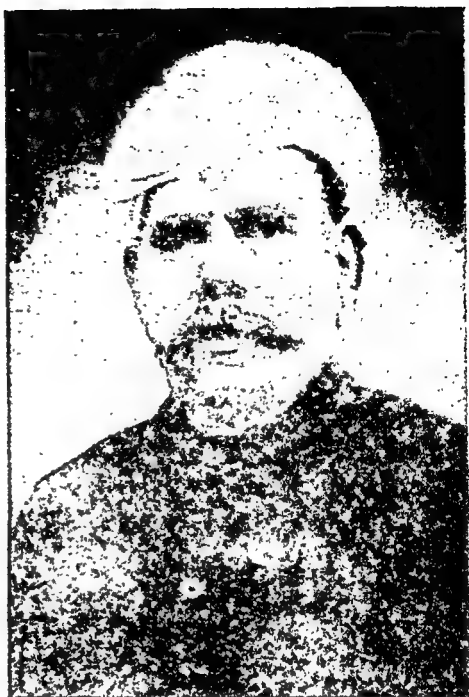
The present Board of Directors of Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., consists of :—

Suvtadevi Ramnarain,
(Chairman).

Ramniwas Ramnarain,
(Managing Director).

Madanmohan Ramnarain.
Radhakrishna Ramnarain.

Sushil Kumar Ramnarain
and Paliram Muthradas.



*The late Seth Ramnarain
Harnandrai.*

The volume of business done runs into several Crores of Rupees annually.

RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS.

This firm is owned and conducted by the sons of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai, and, the Managing Agency of the Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay, which was handled since 1918 by Harnandrai Ramnarain remains in the family and is today carried on by Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons. The Mill is one of the largest of its kind in India and has 54,000 Spindles and about 800 Looms. It manufactures Yarn of Counts from 4s to 40s and Piecegoods such as Saris, Sheeting, Bedticking, Shirts, Dhotis, Long cloth and various types of other Grey and Fancy cloths. The number of persons on its pay roll today approximates 2,500.

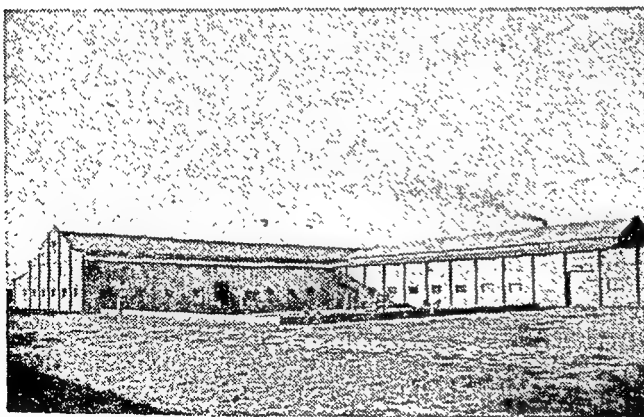
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

BEFORE the accession of the present ruler, industrial activity in Rampur State was confined to a few cottage industries such as the making of knives, betel-nut crackers, certain woven fabrics and Rampur caps. During the past few years, the position has entirely changed, and the State has embarked on a policy of rapid industrialisation. The keynote of this policy has been to provide employment in the urban area and create at the same time a market for the agricultural produce of the rural area. The sugar industry was the first to be started in the State. In 1933 the Raza Sugar Company Ltd., with Messrs. Govan Brothers as Managing Agents, was established, and was so successful that before 1934 was out a second sugar company, namely, the Buland Sugar Company Ltd., was floated.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

During the last four years, industrial development has been even more rapid. The Raza Textiles Ltd. was floated about the end of 1938 with Sir J. P. Srivastava and Son as the Managing Agents, and, despite the difficulties brought about by the War, the Mill succeeded in starting its operations without undue delay. It is now working day and night largely on War supply orders. The Dawn Match Factory, which produces good class matches, commenced production in June 1940, and is capable of manufacturing 50 cases a day. The Fruit Canning Factory which is run by the Hindustan

Products Limited possesses an up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of tins and the canning of fruit. The Rampur Tent and Army Equipment Manufacturing Company is fulfilling orders for the supply of tents to the Army. An Oil



The Dawn Match Factory.

Mill under the management of the Rampur Industries Ltd. was constructed and commenced operations in 1940. The Rafat Ice Factory was

MENT IN RAMPUR STATE

started last hot season and a Ginning Mill also started operations during 1941.

Agreements have been entered into with the J. K. Gas Manufacturing Co., the J. K. Rubber Manufacturing Co., and the Rampur Maize Products Ltd. The former two are being managed by Mr. Kailashpat Singhania, the well known industrialist and the latter by Messrs. Govan Bros. (Delhi), Ltd. Usual facilities have been offered to these three new companies and it is hoped that in spite of the War they will be in operation soon.



Cart Loads of Sugarcane arriving at the Raza Factory during the Crushing Season.

To meet the increasing demand of industry, a new large Power House has been constructed. This Power House is capable of supplying 4,400 kilowatts of electrical energy. A State Engineering Workshop was started in 1941 and has been manufacturing lathes, fans, machinery, vices and motor car accessories.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries have been developed, and a flourishing Cottage Industries Institute has been established. It has weaving, hosiery, paper making, durrie, carpet making, dyeing and silk printing departments. The products of the Cottage Industries Institute and of local weavers who have been taught improved designs and methods are marketed by the Industries Department at Emporiums in Rampur and Naini Tal. The knife making industry has been improved. Similarly the making of cutlery, knives, forks and spoons is being developed.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Side by side with the development of industries, efforts have been made to bring about a re-orientation of Educational policy in the State. Already about 150 students, most of whom are in receipt of stipends, are receiving instruction in various technical institutions and it is hoped that before long the majority of young men who have completed their education up to the VIII Standard will be absorbed in technical institutions which will fit them for earning their livelihood through some form of craft or industry without neglecting the cultural side of their education.

THE RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICE OF INDIA, LTD., LAHORE.

Founded in 1925 by Rai Bahadur Tej Ram, a retired Punjab P.W.D. Executive Engineer, this firm was incorporated into a limited liability company early in 1928.

The 'Reliables' were soon called upon to build big Tubewells for Water Works at Civil and Military stations, for the Railways and Sugar Mills.

Previous to 'Reliables' coming into the field, Tubewells mostly had wire strainers which were very costly to build. These strainers with their short life were not extractable. If the strainer went out of order, the Tubewell became unusable and therefore a dead loss.

Rai Bahadur Tej Ram patented in 1925 an all brass strainer, now known as the "Tej" strainer, for tubewells. With slit openings correct to the thousandth part of an inch this strainer has been found to be unchokable, strong and easy to extract in case of trouble. It gives a better discharge at low head, needs no shrouding and thus saves in boring cost. It is manufactured under license by 'Reliables'.

The 'Reliables' soon came to manufacture and supply a complete range of water supply fittings and castings for sewerage schemes.

In 1932 the Company was called upon to undertake pioneer work on Tubewells for the U. P. Govt. The result of this pioneer work done by 'Reliables' was later embodied in a scheme of over 1,300 Tubewells built by that Government which brought under effective command over 6,50,000 acres of land in that province. The 'Reliables' alone built with their "Tej" strainer about 700 Tubewells with discharges ranging from one cusec to 4 cusecs, the remaining 600 having been built during the same period by at least ten more agencies including the U. P. Agricultural Department.

It is estimated that there are about 5,000 Tubewells in different provinces built by 'Reliables' and other agencies using "Tej" all brass strainers, pumping over a million and a half gallons of water a minute, day in and day out.

In 1938 a Rock Boring Department was added to the Company's activities. This is equipped with up-to-date boring rigs and expensive tools to work in N. W. Frontier Province, Central India and elsewhere.

Rai Bahadur Tej Ram still guides the Company in its day to day activities as its Chairman, with Mr. Vidya Prakash, a qualified Civil Engineer, as Managing Director. The general management vests in Mr. A. R. Sethi with Mr. D. N. Tondon, a British qualified Sales and Factory Manager, as Sales, Advertising and Works Manager.

The Company's Calcutta Office is ably managed by S. Narain Singh Ahluwalia, an engineer.

THE

RENOWN Biscuit Co.

Connaught Road,
Byculla, BOMBAY.

LIKE nearly all big concerns, the famous Renown Biscuit Company started on a very modest scale. It was established in 1925 with a staff of fifteen employees only and with one solitary machine. But, the demand being far in excess of the supply it was found necessary to expand the organisation. This expansion took place in 1927 when an additional unit of full capacity was set up employing in all 100 persons.

"This rapid expansion has enabled the firm to cover an all-India market and also to export its products to Ceylon, Burma and even beyond. It owes its phenomenal growth, prosperity and popularity to the personal efforts and business acumen of the partner, Mr. D. D. Kerawalla, who is ably supported by his co-partner, Seth Mahomed Yakub Sahib.

Biscuits manufactured by the firm conform to the highest standards of quality. They are well known in thousands of India's homes for their oven-fresh crispness and high nutritive value. There is an excellent variety of biscuits in the Renown range. They are marketed in attractive, airtight cartons and tins.

With every improvement in quality the demand for Renown biscuits soared and a further expansion was called for. Just a few months before the outbreak of war, the proprietors ordered out from Europe yet another unit. It was installed in the factory just a month before Germany attacked Poland.

The proprietors have taken good care to employ only experts. They know their job thoroughly and ensure the production of biscuits that are quite as good as the best of imported ones. Only the best grades of raw materials are used and at no stage in manufacture are the biscuits touched by hand.

"Renown" are playing an important part in keeping India supplied with first class Indian goods. There is an all-India organisation with agencies in all the important cities and towns.

The House of SHALEBHOY

REPRESENTS A CENTURY OF



*Exterior view of
'Shale' Building,
Bank Street.*

ESTABLISHED in 1840, this firm is one of the oldest, largest and the most reliable amongst Government, Railway and Shipping contractors in India. Its Head Office is housed in a magnificent building named 'Shale' Building, in Bank Street, Fort, with floor space of over 15,000 sq. ft. Further business expansion has necessitated its branching out to other parts of India and acquiring additional premises to accommodate workshops.

The founder was Mr. Tyebjee to whose indefatigable energy and sound business acumen goes the credit for its first forty years of progress. Since then it has grown from strength to strength as the management passed on from father to son for three generations. Its wide miscellany of business includes general hardware, railway and engineering tools, ship-chandlery and many other imported or locally manufactured goods which the firm supplies on a very large scale

TYEBJEE & SONS

PROGRESSIVE SERVICE, 1840-1942



*Interior view of
their modern
offices.*

to Municipalities, Public Works Departments, The Royal Indian Navy, leading Steamship Companies, Port Trusts and Railways.

Among the agencies held by this Company may be mentioned the following : Beldam's Packing and Jointings ; Paripan Paints, ' Locomotive ' Brand Manilla Ropes, Lines, etc. ; ' Brunton's ' wire ropes for ships, collieries and mines ; Ansell's patent self-oiling wire-rope pulley blocks ; ' Colussus ' brand chains, anchors, shackles, etc. ; ' Vertex ' brand high tension bronze bars and sheets and many others too numerous to mention. Recent developments include Vacuum Brake fittings, rubber as well as mechanical and locomotive fittings.

In short, the firm of Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons is a pioneering enterprise that has made an immense contribution to business development in India during the last one hundred years.

SHRI RAMA SILK MILLS LTD.

Manufacturers of

SILK YARN FOR ALL WEAVING REQUIREMENTS AND SILK CLOTH.

THE SHRI RAMA SILK MILLS, LTD., has its nucleus in the Shri Rama Silk Throwing Factory established by Mr. Narayan Govinda Naik in 1926.

From a small beginning of 500 spindles the Factory grew to its present magnitude, and is now working with 5000 spindles and employs 400 workers. The Factory is equipped with the latest machinery to produce quality products. The motive power for the whole plant is electricity.

Mr. Narayana Rao Naik, the Managing Director.

Weaving in silk has been introduced and every requirement in the line is met with. The Factory caters to all tastes and needs. Sarees, bodice cloth in lace, floral silk designs and borders, shirtings and coatings of different patterns are being manufactured. The factory's products have a big market throughout India and Ceylon. At Present the factory is engaged in manufacturing silk cloth and other components required for parachutes by the War Supplies Department of the Government of India.

Silk yarn of enchanting fast colours and shades from 13 to 15 ranging to 40 to 45 deniers is turned out.

The concern was converted into a private Limited Company on November 29, 1939, for expanding its business. The capital invested is about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Mr. Narayana Rao Naik has been the proprietor since the inception of the Company, and is now its Managing Director on its conversion into a limited company.

Mr. Naik is a prominent businessman in Mysore State. He was the President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce for one term, and continues to be a prominent member of it. He went to Japan specially to study the silk industry there, and the outcome of this tour was the founding of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., at T-Narsipur, Mysore District. He is also the Managing Agents of the said concern. He gave valuable evidence before the Indian Tariff Board which inquired into the Silk Industry.

Mr. Naik is the Director of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd., and is also a prominent member of the Mysore Silk Association.

Under his guidance the Shri Rama Silk Mills have grown from strength, to strength, and today it is the foremost silk manufacturing company in South India.

THE UNITED COFFEE SUPPLY Co., Ltd.

T. STANES & Co., Ltd., (Managing Agents).

COIMBATORE.

About the year 1899 T. Stanes & Co. commenced a business for the sale of Coffee retail and about the same time certain Planters on the Nilgiri Hills formed a Company in Coimbatore, called the United Coffee Growers Co., Ltd., for the same purpose. In the year 1908 The United Coffee Supply Co. was formed for acquiring and amalgamating the retail business of T. Stanes & Co., and the business of the United Coffee Growers Co., Ltd. Soon after that date the Company commenced packing its coffee under the well known RED ENSIGN Trade Mark and this brand may be considered the most popular coffee in India. During the years 1916-1917 the Company supplied large quantities of Roasted and Ground Coffee in tins for the British Troops in Mesopotamia. In the year 1917 the Company acquired the Tea business of Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., which they had worked as the Glendale Tea Agency, and which they had taken from Glendale Tea Estate at their request. The capital of the Company was then increased to enable it to deal with its rapidly expanding business. Soon after that date the Company also commenced packing its Teas under the well known STANES ENSIGN BRANDS which have become equally well known and popular throughout India. In the year 1922 owing to the increasing demand for Tea the Company purchased an interest in certain Tea Estates on the Nilgiris and now hold a large number of shares in the United Nilgiri Tea Estates Co., Ltd., which own several high elevation Estates producing high grown teas, of which a large proportion is used in the Ensign brands supplied by this Company.

A more recent extension has been the purchase in 1935 of the Business and Coffee Estates of Messrs. Bayly & Brock Ltd., who has been retailing tea and coffee under the "Shell Brand" mark for many years. A few years ago the Company found it necessary to erect a modern Tea Factory at Kotagiri to cope with the increasing demand for Stanes Teas.

In recent years the Cashewnuts trade showed rapid developments and exports of this commodity have increased annually but unfortunately due to the War, progress is likely to be retarded. In 1938 the Company secured a fairly large holding of shares in the Indian Cashewnuts & Plantations Ltd., a Company formed to meet the increasing demand for Cashewnuts both in this country and abroad. Stanes Cashewnuts raw and roasted and salted have rapidly gained popularity in India and the United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., should be congratulated on its enterprise in this new line.

The Founder of the Company, Sir Robert Stanes, Kt., arrived in India in 1858 and may be said to have made the town and name of Coimbatore and Stanes famous throughout India. After 78 years of useful and benevolent work in India he died at Coonoor on the 6th September 1936 at the age of 95—a record which can be equalled by few.

For Household Articles of the **FINEST QUALITY**

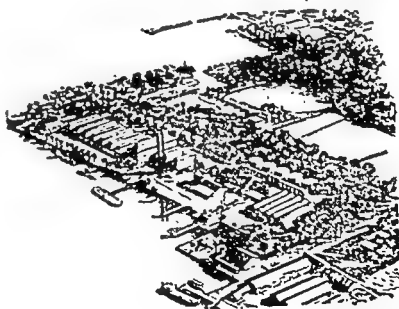


SEWRI, BOMBAY

FOR those discerning people who go by sheer value and solid quality when buying household articles, there is no better guarantee than that offered by the Tata Oil Mills Company.

This national concern which is contributing vitally to the progress of Indian Industry is working full time to cater for the needs of India's millions. A wide range of products derived from vegetable oils is manufactured under conditions of rigid scientific control and with every modern aid to economical production.

Tata products include: Cocogem, the ideal cooking medium; the famous 501 Washing Soap series; Hamam, Jai and Moti Toilet Soaps; Hair Oils, Shampoo, Eau de Cologne and other toilet preparations; Tej polishes and Saf Karo, a household cleanser, and many others.



TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.,

TATAPURAM & BOMBAY.

A. V. THOMAS & COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Travancore.)

Head Office: ALLEPPEY, SOUTH INDIA

Founded by a well-known Planter and Business man of South India, Mr. A. V. Thomas, with six other leading men of Business, on January 14th 1935.

The beginning was modest, but the Company made rapid progress from the very commencement and continued to maintain steady development. It holds a unique position in South India, and manages eight prominent Plantation Companies: The Coorg Rubber Co., Ltd., The Fringford Estates Ltd., The Highland Produce Co., Ltd., The High Range Cardamom Co., Ltd., The Kalpetta Estates Ltd., The Midland Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd., The Rajagiri Rubber & Produce Co., Ltd., and The Velliamattam Rubber Co., Ltd., with a paid-up Capital exceeding rupees 35 lakhs and controlling about 2,500 acres of Tea, 5,900 acres of Rubber and 1,600 acres of Cardamom, Coffee, etc.



Mr. A. V. Thomas,
Managing Director.

Realising that the future of the Country depends upon Industrial development alongside Agricultural development, the Company extended its activities in this direction and has under its management agency, the reputed firm of Ship-builders and Engineers, Messrs. Brunton & Co., Engineers, Ltd., of Cochin, The Coir Yarn & Twine Ltd. and the West Coast Chemicals & Industries Ltd. of Alleppey.

A recent development was the registration of an Auxiliary Company in British India under the name of A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. with Head Office at Madras.

Situated in Alleppey, the most important Commercial Port of the South of Travancore, a progressive State, and in the heart of the young Malabar, and close to Cochin the most important port of the East, its ramifications throughout India is proof of the Trust and Industry of this Country.

TRAVANCORE INDUSTRIES

TRAVANCORE, essentially an agricultural country, has in the course of the last decade, taken up a systematic and well-planned programme of industrialisation. The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works, inaugurated in 1939 is designed to supply the cheap power indispensable for industrial development. Road transport has recently been taken over by Government, thus ensuring efficient and inexpensive transport facilities. In the Travancore University technical and technological studies are emphasised, and a Department of Industrial Research is maintained at a maximum of efficiency. Power, Transport and Research have thus been co-ordinated so as to foster and accelerate industrial progress.

A number of industrial concerns are being run under Government auspices. **The Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum**, manufactures cycle tyres and tubes, motor car tubes, surgical tubings, sheets, electric standards, dipped goods, hoses, gharry tyres, etc., from rubber. This concern is also engaged in the manufacture of goods specially designed for war purposes. The discovery of large deposits of china-clay on the shores of the Ashtamudi Lake, has led to the starting of the **Government Ceramic Factory at Kundara**. The clay, which is washed and refined there, is used for the sizing of textile fabrics, paper, etc., and it stands comparison with the finest clay available elsewhere. Porcelain ware, sanitary ware, drainage and household stone ware, electrical goods, crockery, fancy and artistic ware, are also being manufactured there.

The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited, comprise three concerns, a sugar factory at Thuckalay which refines jaggery produced in the State, a distillery at Nagercoil for manufacturing alcohol and a factory at Trivandrum for the manufacture of pharmaceutical pro-

ducts. From the soft timber available in the State in large quantities, wooden toys of exquisite workmanship are turned out in the **Toy Factory at Trivandrum**. An **Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye** and a **Plywood Factory at Trivandrum** are nearing completion.

A **Cement Factory** will shortly be started, the raw material, to be used for the purpose, being lime, which is available in abundance in the coastal lakes and is a pure form of calcium carbonate.

A scheme for developing the **Fishing Industry** by the introduction of modern methods and instruments of fishing and improved methods of export is being worked out. The State is also exploring the possibilities of developing **subsidiary industries**, of which one of the first fruits is the manufacture of shark liver oil, which has proved to be a useful substitute for cod-liver oil.

There are several industrial concerns conducted by private enterprise, which bear witness to the liberal policy of the State. In the **Coir Factories** at Alleppey and Shertallai are manufactured mats, matting, rugs, druggets, cables, etc., from cocoanut fibre. The **mineral companies** at Manavalakurichi and Chavara extract rare mineral sands like monazite, ilmenite, zircon, sillimanite, rutile, etc., from the littoral sands. Eetta, a kind of reed which grows profusely in the Travancore forests, is being utilised for the manufacture of paper in the **Punalur Paper Mills**. In Quilon and Alwaye are large **Tile-Works** for the manufacture of roofing and floor tiles and bricks from inferior varieties of clay. There are over fifty **cashewnut factories** in Quilon and neighbouring places providing employment to two hundred thousand people. The kernels of the nuts of the cashew tree (*anacardium occidentale*), which is grown widely in the wastelands and hillocks are roasted and shelled there and packed for export. The **collection and export of cocoanut shell charcoal** is a new industry which has sprung up as a consequence of the War, the material being used in the making of gas masks. The **Salt Factories** in South Travancore, numbering about sixteen, make the State self-sufficient in respect of salt supply. The High Ranges are the home of **Tea Plantations**, and tea to the value of two crores of rupees is exported every year.

Apart from these large-scale industries, a large number of **cottage industries** are being run in thousands of homes in different parts of the State. Among them may be mentioned the **making of copra** and the **expression of oil therefrom**, the **making of jaggery**, and the **distillation of oil from lemon grass**; the **spinning of coir yarn**, the **making of screw-pine mats**, **handloom weaving**, **embroidery and lace making**; **ivory carving** and **kuftgari work**; and the **manufacture of leather goods**.



The name that stands for "Quality."

The Brand that guarantees "Excellence."

The symbol of "Perfect Products."

The Trade mark that is universally known to all sportsmen.

The House of Uberoi Ltd., Sialkot (India), needs no introduction to the Sporting Public. In fact its very name has become so synonymous with "Sports" that it has now become a household word wherever games or sports of any kind are indulged in.

The Founder of the Sports Goods Industry in India was the late Sardar Ganda Singh Uberoi, who founded Uberoi Ltd. in 1888.

LARGEST IN THE EAST

The largest power driven modern factory in India and the East for the manufacture of Sports Goods, the works of Uberoi Ltd. cover over six acres of land and comprise one of the largest groups of buildings of their type employing over 600 skilled craftsmen under expert supervision, besides providing labour to thousands of workmen outside the factory, for making and supplying War Material to the War Supply Board.

The workshops possess special Departments for forging and general metal work, spinning, timber conversion, bending, turning, leather working, net making, gut string manufacture, stringing and finishing. A feature of the factory is the repairs section.

FAMOUS PRODUCTS

The goods produced by this firm command enormous sales in this country and a demand has been created from all parts of the world to which large quantities are exported.

They are patentees of several models of footballs designed to ensure a perfect and waterproof ball. The "Entirent" and "Aeroflier" tennis rackets, the "Fibo-Sleeve" Polo stick, the "Spinal-propeller" Hockey Stick, the "Meteor" cricket ball, their "Klimatik" tennis gut string (a perfect tropical gut string that stands the most trying conditions and which does not slack) the "wrought T" tennis post, and the "Kompakt" tennis bat press are all notable and unique improvements. Catalogues of sports gear and details of these improvements will be forwarded post free on application. There is a lot of very useful and really interesting information to be had in their literature.

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION

This firm has had the unique distinction of being favoured by the All-India Olympic Hockey Team and the All-India Military Hockey Team who selected Uberoi products for their equipment on their English and Continental tours and also on the New Zealand tour.

WAR WORK

Besides meeting the greatly increased demand for their products in India and abroad, the Company is now busily engaged in manufacturing and supplying to the Government huge quantities of war materials and other implements.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Mr. Hardev Singh Uberoi, the present Chairman and Managing Director of the Company, took over control of the business in 1938 on the death of his father who founded the firm. He was the Chief Executive Officer of the firm for over 20 years and gained practical experience in the manufacturing and executive side of the business. The Company is now making rapid strides towards progress and prosperity beating all previous records. It has at present more than 20 branch offices covering India and Burma, an office in London and agencies all over the world. Many improvements have been made in the organisation and all orders large and small are executed promptly without any delay.



*Pilot Officer Desmond Vernon,
R.A.F.V.R.*

VERNON &

36, 2nd Line Beach,

In the year 1930 Desmond Vernon, an energetic and enterprising Irishman, who had previous business experience in the City and Singapore, severed his connection with one of the larger Madras firms and started business on his own, very much a one man show, as he opened a one room office with one clerk, one typist, one storekeeper and one peon. His first venture was the establishment of trade with South Africa in Natal coal and oranges. Despite attempts to freeze him out, he held his own and, on securing the Philips agency early in 1931, cabled home for his old friend and associate Ian Cumming to join him. Since then the firm has made progress by leaps and bounds and a third member was added towards the end of 1938 in the person of J. Hills who had also previously been in Madras, but his participation was short-lived, as he joined the R.A.F.V.R. in the first batch in November 1939. In 1940 Mr. Vernon flew home to recuperate after enteric and on his return joined the R.A.F.V.R. in December when he proceeded overseas immediately and has seen service in all the Middle East campaigns. In the meantime the firm is carried on by Colonel Cumming who commands the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and Mrs. Cumming, ably assisted by an Indian staff of 50.

Since its inception, the firm's policy has been not to endeavour to compete in well established lines, but to look for something new and, if possible, non-competitive which can be developed by energy and intelligence. The success of the Natal orange venture resulted in the establishment of a trade with South Africa in fresh fruit which was carried in refrigerated space and stored in a cold chamber which the firm constructed specially on their premises. They were then appointed agents for the South African Co-operative Deciduous Fruit Exchange Ltd. and the trade subsequently extended to Rhodesia, Jaffa, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and North India, but its scope has

COMPANY

Post Box 79, Madras.

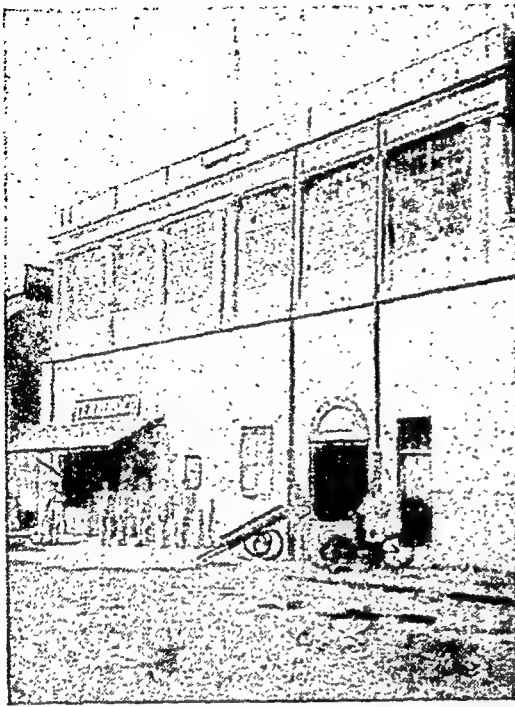


*Lt.-Col. Ian Cumming,
E.D., A.D.C.*

naturally been curtailed by war-time shipping restrictions. In 1934 a subsidiary company was floated, The Indian Mutual Sales Corporation Ltd., for the retail distribution of fruit direct to consumers, but owing to the difficulty of securing employees of suitable calibre, had eventually to be wound up.

Radio was then in its infancy and its potentialities were quickly realised. The Philips agency proved a most important one and was later followed by Mullard, Invicta, Paillard and Ultra, and negotiations are now in progress with American manufacturers. Under this department comes the Hammond Electric Organ with its revolutionary principles, which has swept the States and Britain and is now installed in most of the larger churches in India and Burma. During this period gas discharge lighting made its first appearance, with Philips as the pioneers, and this provided another field, which has been extensively exploited for municipal and industrial lighting. Examples of non-competitive activities which have now been developed and highly organized are The Performing Right Society Ltd., Automatic Machine Co. (India), Ltd., and Eastern Scales Ltd.

The development of indigenous industries was another essential part of the firm's policy, and its agencies include Philips lamps (made in Calcutta), Indian Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd. (non-ferrous metals, alloys, etc., manufactured in Bombay), Gwalior Potteries Ltd., Andhra Provincial Potteries Ltd., etc. Indian granite had been shipped to England mainly for kerbstones, but it had been shown that polished granite memorials could be satisfactorily turned out in this country and when Italy entered the War, this trade was developed. Complete polishing machinery was imported from home and the services of a specialist had been obtained, when import restrictions were instituted



Head Office Building, Madras.

in U. K. and the project had to be temporarily shelved. The increasing anti-malarial measures carried out by Government and public bodies in South India offered additional scope and a campaign was instituted for the introduction of Pyroside 20 (standardised extract of pyrethrum flowers) which met with considerable success, with the result that this insecticide is now used almost exclusively throughout South India and the Native States. A further development was the manufacture and introduction of Pip, a ready-to-spray insecticide with a Pyroside 20 base.

Other branches of the firm's activities are Dunlop sports goods, Insurance in all its branches (agencies being held for General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., British Bloodstock Agency, etc.). On the import side are fans and motors, pine oil, etc., from U.S.A., electrical accessories from Hongkong, Buchu leaves from South Africa, toilet goods (Cussons), tinned milk (Wilts United Dairies), grinding wheels, etc., from Great Britain. The firm also acts as Madras Branch for Hardcastle, Waud & Co., Ltd., Bombay, with a very large business in specialised lubricants, heat treatment products, paints, paper and engineering sundries of all descriptions, and conducts business in clearing and forwarding and coal. In 1938 an "Enquire Within" service was started which has proved of considerable value to upcountry customers. This consists of the furnishing of information entirely free of charge on an infinite variety of subjects and the purchase on commission of any requirement.

Despite the War, expansion continues uninterrupted and fresh agencies are being taken up, preferably for indigenous manufactures.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

THE year 1919 was a remarkable year in the annals of Indian Insurance.

In that year Indian enterprise turned to the promotion of companies for underwriting Fire, Accident and Marine Insurance. The 'Universal' owes its inception to the pioneering spirit of the late Seth Motilal Kanji, the late Seth Varajdas Bhaidas and the late Mr. Keshavlal H. Setalvad, whose promotion of the Universal, was a mile stone in the onward march of Indian commercial-enterprise.



Progress of the Universal:—The company was incorporated on 8-9-1919. It commenced writing Fire Insurance on 7-1-20, Marine Insurance in 1921 and Motor Insurance in 1924.

*Diwan Bahadur
K. M. Jhaveri.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Year.	Total premium income.	Claim ratio.	Reserve fund.
1920	Rs. 1,98,700	20.6%	40,436
1930	„ 15,40,889	50.6%	2,78,255
1935	„ 10,50,871	43.71%	2,75,157
1940	„ 12,80,218	31.55%	2,59,203

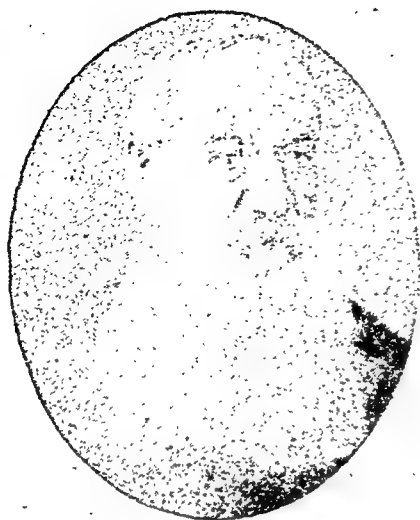
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In 1936, the company commenced underwriting Life Insurance and by the end of 1940, the total business on books reached to Rs. 25,94,250. The modest volume of business is due to strict selection of risks and a policy of writing sound business at a low cost.

Year.	Premium income.	Life fund.
1936	Rs. 37,121	3,744
1938	„ 68,089	45,914
1939	„ 80,651	74,312
1940	„ 1,22,555	1,41,889

Capital and Reserve:—The company has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lacs; a subscribed capital of Rs. 27,39,400 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,34,925. In 1938 the company moved into its own building at Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

Management:—To-day the Universal may with justifiable pride be called one of the oldest and leading Indian Composite Insurance companies. It owes its position, to-day, to the foresighted and prudent management of its affairs, since its inception, by its Managing Agents, M/s. M. Kanji & Co. Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, B.A., LL.B., J.P. is the present Chairman of the Board of Directors.



Salomon Volkart.

THE FIRM OF FOUNDED

THE Firm of Volkart Bros. was founded in Switzerland and India in 1851 by Salomon Volkart and Joh. George Volkart, brothers of an old established Swiss family.

In starting this business the underlying idea was to establish direct commercial relations between India and the Continent of Europe. This had become possible only two years previously by the Repeal in 1849 of the British Act of Navigation. This was an Act which prohibited the transport by Sea from British Possessions by any other than British ships and further provided that the first European Port entered by such vessels should be British. Volkart Brothers were thus practically the first to establish direct trade relations between India and the Continent of Europe and thereby opened up a new era in India's trade relations with the rest of the world.

FIRST OFFICE IN INDIA.

Their first Office in India was opened in Bombay in 1851, *i.e.*, still in the days of the old East India Company. Joh. George Volkart was in charge of it till 1863 when he died. He was buried in Bombay. The firm's business gradually expanded and other Branch Houses were opened, in Colombo, Ceylon (1857), Cochin, Malabar Coast (1859), Karachi, Sind (1861), etc. etc. In 1868 an Office was also opened in London, and from that date the firm has been participating in the export trade of India to the U.K. and the import trade from the U.K.

Business at the outset was confined to the export of Raw Cotton to Europe and the import of manufactured goods to India. Later on the export of Coconut Oil, Coffee, Cinnamon, Pepper and other Indian Produce was taken up; Cotton Ginning—and Pressing—Factories were started and later on also Pressing—Factories for Coir yarn, Curing Works for Coffee, and recently the firm also acquired Coffee Estates.

VOLKART BROS.

IN 1851.



Joh. George Volkart.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

As interesting incidents during the long career of the firm may be mentioned the opening of telegraphic communications between Europe and Bombay in 1865, which revolutionized communications between India and Europe, and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 which made the long route round the Cape unnecessary.

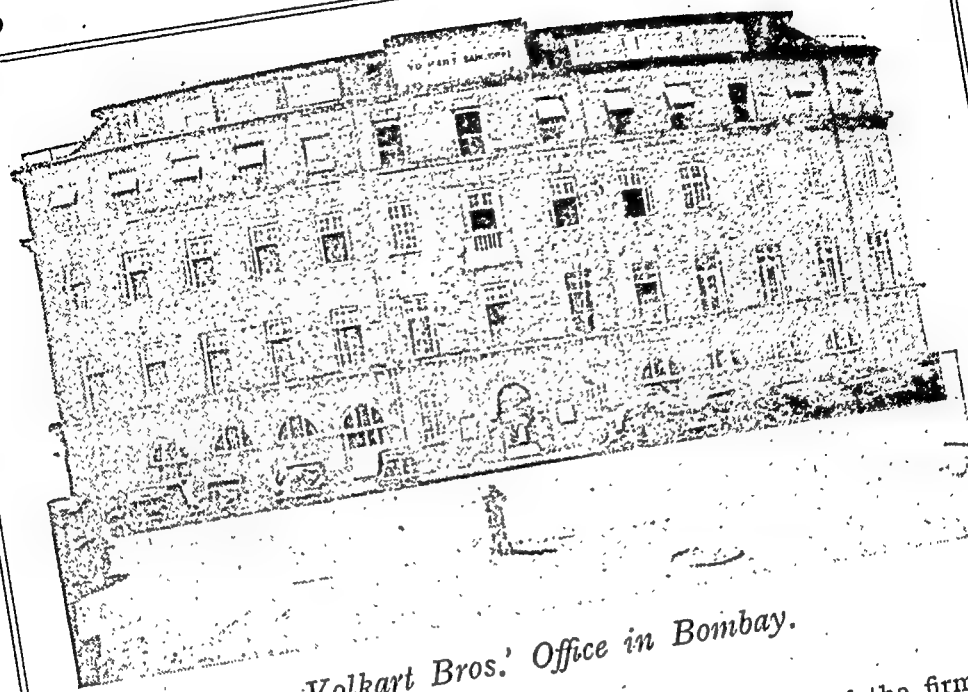
During all these years the firm's business was also affected by several Wars, of which the most important ones were the American Civil War, the Franco-German War, the World-War 1914-1918 and now the present World-War. Fortunately the firm is still continuing its progressive career.

In the course of time the firm also went into the Insurance Business (Fire, Accident, Marine and Life), in which line they represent a number of leading Companies. They also took up the representation of Shipping Companies trading with India. And, a few years ago, they also obtained the representation of international Air Lines.

In their Import business they gradually adapted themselves to the changing requirements of this country.

When the industrialisation of India gathered momentum, Volkart Brothers took up the representation of leading Manufacturers of Electrical, Mechanical, Textile and Agricultural Machinery and Stores, and recently also of Refrigeration and Air conditioning Equipment. They also import Dyes, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and a large number of other articles required by modern India.

All lines are handled by Experts who have made it their career to give the best possible service. These developments show that the firm's activities have continuously been adapted to the changing



Volkart Bros.' Office in Bombay.

economic tendencies in India, and it is the intention of the firm to follow this policy also in future and to contribute thereby to the country's economic development and prosperity.

ORGANISATION OF 1700.

To-day Volkart Brothers have an Organisation spreading throughout India, with Branch-Offices at all important Ports and Agencies at numerous inland places. They have a permanent staff of over 1700 qualified Europeans and Indians, apart from those temporarily employed or on daily wages. Their Imports come from a variety of countries and their Exports from India go to all the five Continents of the World. These Exports include now no longer only Raw Produce, but also finished articles, such as Textiles to Australia and South Africa, which illustrates the most recent development in Indian industry.

Outside India and Europe Volkart Brothers' Organisation spread to China, Japan, North America, South America, etc. In two first-mentioned countries business has been suspended the time being owing to the War.

THE PARTNERS.

The firm has always been a Family Concern. The present partners are George Reinhart and Werner Reinhart (residing in Switzerland), both grand-sons of Salomon Volkart, founder of the firm, and Reinhart (residing in New York), a great grandson of the founder. The brother of the latter is at present in India, undergoing a training in the various lines handled by the firm.

The Govt. U.P.



Handicrafts

In the United Provinces as many cottage The handicrafts of the not only in India but in thanks to Government's

powerful aid in developing new markets.

EARLY EFFORTS

The first permanent sales arrangement by the U. P. Government was about 40 years ago and took the shape of putting up for sale specimens of better handicrafts at the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. The next attempt was made in 1915 when "Village Industries" was started at Cawnpore, and out of this institution has developed the present Central Marketing Organisation—The Govt. U. P. Handicrafts. In order to help the craftsman and supply him with new ideas and designs, the institution was attached to the School of Arts & Crafts in 1919.

HANDLOOM TEXTILES

In 1935 a new department for textiles was opened to aid handloom weaving. Four years later the Handloom and the Arts & Crafts Departments were amalgamated to form "The Govt. U. P. Handicrafts." Its main objects are to supply designs, organize production and distribution centres, carry on propaganda and publicity both in India and abroad, and assist the workers by buying their products outright for sale in places where there are no co-operative societies.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Selections of artware and textiles have been exhibited at various international expositions, including those at Wembley, Lyons, Budapest, Milan, Toronto, and the British Industries and Leipzig Fairs. The industries that have benefited considerably by these exhibitions, among others may be mentioned Calico Printing, Benares Brocades, Cotton Textiles and Moradabad Brassware. Not only have these industries received tremendous publicity in Europe but have increased their overseas business.

TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS

"The Govt. U. P. Handicrafts" is responsible for the improvements in design and finish of Moradabad Brassware. Ivory carving has also increased its scope with the help of the organisation. There has been an improvement in the design and technique of Khurja Pottery, too. The best achievement in the Handloom Section has been the weaver's securing a pride of place among the world's textile workers. He now produces everything from suitings to furnishing fabrics of distinction.

In conclusion, it may be said that the organisation has created an awakening among workers, decreased unemployment and enabled them to hold their own, even in these days of keen competition. There is every promise of the organisation developing on a much larger scale in the near future.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., SATARA.

(Incorporated in India in 1913.)

Head Office—SATARA CITY.

A Review of Progress and present position.

The Company was established in the year 1913 at Satara, Capital of the Maratha Kings; and commenced business that very year. Not only was it the first Insurance Office of the Marathi-speaking Districts of the Bombay Presidency, but was also one of the first few pioneer Indian Insurance Companies with full Indian control, Indian Capital and Indian Administration.

The Company's policy schemes are both simple and attractive and premium rates charged are comparatively low. That the Western India has followed its course of business with strict adherence to sound principles and tested methods has been admitted by its consulting actuary, financial journals such as "Indian Finance" and "Capital" of Calcutta, and by great Indian industrial and commercial leaders like Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir Homi Metha, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Gowardhandas Morarji.

The Company has maintained very rigidly its traditions of economy, sound investments and stability, as the following figures as at the end of 1941 will show :—

Total Business in Force exceeds ..	Rs.	5,34,00,000
Total Assets	"	1,66,73,586
Annual Income	"	31,60,430
Life and Reserve Funds	"	1,50,71,339
Cost Price of Investments	"	1,33,31,919
Market Value of Investments	"	1,48,39,051
Resulting Hidden Reserves	"	15,07,131
Reserves shown in the Balance Sheet ..	"	5,96,707

Dividend to shareholders—10%.

Expense Ratio 21.41, one of the lowest in the Country.

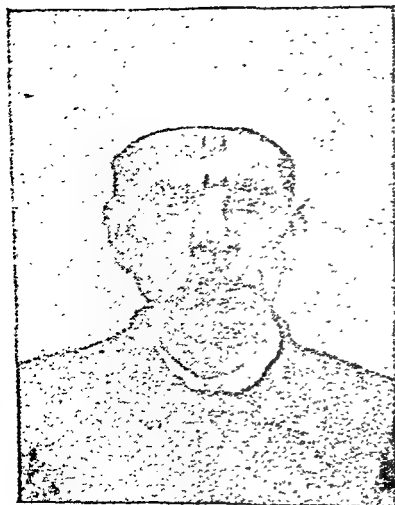
Triennial Bonus Per Thousand

Endowment—Rs. 54.

Whole Life—Rs. 67½

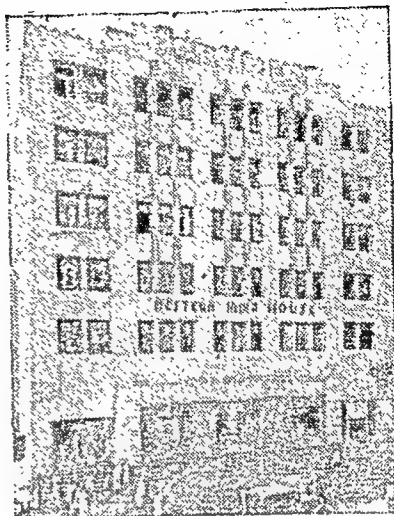
Maximum in the Country.

Although the Company has its Head Office at a wayside town in the Presidency, the organisation of the Company has spread over all the Provinces of India and the Company has been securing a large business from outside Bombay Presidency. It has amongst its organisers some very highly educated young men from different provinces. It has branches at Poona, Bombay, Nagpur,



Mr. W. G. Chirmule, President.

Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi and Calcutta; Organising offices at Indore, Nasik, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Belgaum and Chief Agencies at Ellore, Baroda and B. E. Africa. And even during the war the Company has maintained its progress. The total paid for business at the end of 1941 is Rs. 68,72,648; which is even a little in excess over last year's business figure and its expense ratio for that year is expected to be still further reduced, which viewed along with its reserves and bonuses and dividends to Shareholders, makes a record in the history of Indian Life Insurance and has no equal not only among companies of the age of Western India but even amongst almost all other Companies.



Western India House, Bombay.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya wrote in his foreword of 24th January 1939 to the Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the Company as follows :—

“ This is a commercial undertaking which the leading citizens of Satara have made a notable success. It will be difficult for the present generation in India when more than two hundred Indian Life Offices are actually functioning, to visualise the value of the pioneering work done by this Company, and by its president Mr. W. G. Chirmule in particular in the days when the Indian mind was suspicious and even opposed to the very idea of Insurance.

“ The success of the Company and its present position are worthy of all praise. They are claimed by the promoters as a contribution towards the reorientation of the economic life of the people of the Deccan. What has pleased me most in all the history of this Company is the spirit of service and sacrifice and the tradition of selfless patriotism which has characterised the efforts of many of the pioneers and leading men who have directed its affairs. I wish to associate myself with the hope that Western India may prove a model to Life Offices generally in this Country.”

And again while presiding over the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Company on 26th February 1939 Sir M. Visvesvaraya paid the following tribute to the Company :

“ My inquiries go to show that the administration of the affairs of the Company is conducted with great caution, and no relaxation of sound principles or practices is tolerated in the eagerness to attract business. I understand too, that the expenses of the management are low, that lapses are few and that while adhering to a stringent valuation basis the Company has maintained profits at a high level. The satisfactory financial results the Company is able to show in these days of cheap money is an evidence that its investments are carefully selected and judiciously distributed.”

The House That

WILLIAM JACKS & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW
BIRMINGHAM
LIVERPOOL
MIDDLESBROUGH
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Directors:

MR. J. GRAY BUCHANAN, J.P.
" R. RUSSELL WALKER.
" W. G. BUCHANAN.
" J. C. GAMMON, O.B.E.

ASSOCIATED WITH
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.
(MALAYA) LTD.

SINGAPORE
PENANG
IPOH
KUALA LUMPUR
TAIPING
TELUK ANSON

Head Office: Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London and at Metal Exchange.

The Company was established as a Partnership-Concern in 1880 and comprised Messrs. J. Gray Buchanan, Stewart Barry and R. Russell Walker. Originally Mr. Bonar Law, later to become the Prime Minister of Great Britain, was also a Partner.

In its early trading the Company dealt mainly in Metals and Rubber. They were very large Dealers in Pig Iron and gradually became a great force in the Metal Market of London. Their export trade was carried on throughout India, Burma and China with various connections in Egypt, Europe and North and South America.

In those days the Home trade was the main concern of the Company, but in the gradual development of its 60 odd years' existence Branches have appeared at various points in the East and Far East. At the beginning of this century, in view of the large volume of business which it had developed in India, the Company decided that the time was ripe for opening Offices of its own. Consequently a representative was sent out to study the possibilities and shortly afterwards William Jacks & Co. opened its first branch in India in Bombay. This was a small office in Meadows Street, close to where our present Show Room stands. The staff consisted of one European, 2 clerks and a peon. Within a year or two, however, this staff was found inadequate and had to be considerably increased. Shortly afterwards in view of the volume of business being put through in Bombay, it was decided to open a similar branch in Calcutta, which started very much on the same lines.

The main business done by these small branches was in connection with the sale of Hall's Distemper and Expanded Metal. Both of these products were new to the Indian market and a considerable amount of spade-work was necessary. As the scope of the business increased it was found that the original premises was much too small and the office was moved to Waudby Road, where another assistant was found necessary. At the same time reciprocal agreements with the firms to whom the Company was making large supplies of basic materials, etc. in England gave them additional agencies to handle.

From this point the firm's interests in India rapidly developed. It was found necessary to augment the office staff and to increase the number of European employees. The firm at this stage was, however, an entirely mercantile concern and had not interested itself in Engineering to any extent, but about 25 years ago in view of the rapidly increasing industrial development in India, the Company decided to interest itself in Engineering. To do this it had to engage qualified Engineers for its staff.

The firm pioneered into India among other things the Caterpillar Tractor and Electrode Steam Boiler, but also interested itself in the importation of Asbestos Cement Products in the form of Sheets, Pipes, etc. and rapidly built a name in the building trade as suppliers

Jacks Built . . .

of all kinds of building products. The engineering business developed on parallel lines and the Company now regards itself justifiably as one of the leading Specialist Engineering concerns in this country having on its staff in India qualified Electrical, Mechanical and Agricultural Engineers.

During this period branches were opened up in Karachi, Lahore, Madras and in Rangoon. Subsequently in Delhi and in Quetta.

For many years the Karachi Office has been prominent in connection with the export of wool from that port.

A few years ago the firm decided to take an interest in the Machine Tool business and now represent the Craven group of Manufacturers of all classes of Machine Tools. Their supplies are now mostly confined to Government undertakings.

The Company has also interested itself in Industrial enterprise in this country. For instance up to the commencement of this war, our Associated Co., The Crittall Mfg. Co. (India), Ltd., was the leading importers of Metal Windows, but owing to the severe export conditions from Great Britain the firm decided to manufacture windows in India. For this purpose it formed a new Company known as William Jacks & Co. (Manufacturers) Ltd., and built a Works in Karachi in order to locally manufacture windows. This venture has been most successful from the outset.

The firm is also financially interested in Messrs. J. C. Gammon Ltd., one of the leading concrete Engineering Concerns in India and in Messrs. Cartairs & Cummins, Rangoon, a Structural Engineering Concern.

Prior to the declaration of war there was an establishment of 7 Covenanted European Assistants as well as a number of European trained Indian Officers in Bombay, a like number in Calcutta and lesser numbers in the other Branches. The bulk of the European Assistants are now serving in His Majesty's Forces.

It has always been the policy of the Directors in London to arrange for transfer of Assistants before proceeding to India and it is an accepted understanding with all Assistants when proceeding on leave to Europe that they will take refresher courses in Practical Works. This has been found to keep the knowledge of the staff up-to-date. Members of the staff regularly visit Works in Great Britain and in America so as to keep in touch with the latest developments. This policy has been found to pay itself very well.

The grand old man of the Company, Mr. J. Gray Buchanan, has been for many years a leading member of the London Chamber of Commerce. He is the Chairman of the Directors of the Company and has for many years been the guiding hand at the helm. Mr. Buchanan was educated at Glasgow High School in Scotland and joined the then young firm of William Jacks & Co. Later the Company moved its Head Office to London to become the pre-eminent leaders in the Metal and Export world. He can now look back upon 44 years of association with William Jacks & Co. He is a Director of the Expanded Metal Co., Ltd. of London, and a Member of the Institute of Structural Engineers. Apart from these positions, he has been a very prominent member of the London Metal Exchange. His "Practical Engineer" published every week giving Metal Market forecasts has always been most popular among the metal merchants.

Mr. R. Russell Walker, the Managing Director of the Company, has been responsible for the development of its Eastern empire and is in control of its entire export and import business. Needless to say his shrewd knowledge of the Eastern markets has been of great value in opening new branches and where it was found that there were none. Mr. Walker was educated at Alden Grove School, Glasgow.

Mr. W. G. Buchanan, who is the son of Mr. J. G. Buchanan, joined the Company in connection with the Associated Company, William Jacks & Co. (Mfg. Co. Ltd.) before returning to London in 1900.

Mr. J. C. Gammon is the very well-known authority on concrete engineering. Mr. Gammon is also a Director and Founder of J. C. Gammon Ltd. and Gammon (Malaya) Ltd., both of which Companies are very well known in their respective areas as Reinforced Concrete Specialists.

Recently we regretted to announce the death of Mr. Stewart Barry, one of the early Partners of the Company. Mr. Barry was a specialist in Metals and was largely responsible for the firm's amazing expansion in this branch of its business. His activities were confined almost exclusively to the Home trade of the Company.

In the year 1909, Mr. J. W. Jessop was appointed in London to proceed to Bombay as an Assistant in the then small office at Meadows Street. Mr. Jessop came straight from Haileybury College to India, being probably the youngest Assistant ever appointed to the firm. He has been closely associated with our Directors in the expansion of the Company in India and Burmah, and may be said to be largely responsible for its phenomenal growth in this country. It is to a large extent due to his foresight that instead of continuing our more or less non-technical business of importing paints, etc., we embarked on the more specialised engineering and building trades, and these ventures on his part have been more than fully justified. He has for many years been Senior Manager and is well known throughout India. He takes a leading part in commercial affairs in Bombay and is a Justice of the Peace. Among his other activities he is the Managing Director of the Crittall Mfg. Co. (India) Ltd., Director of J. C. Gammon Ltd., and Chairman of Directors of Messrs. William Jacks & Co., (Manufacturers) Ltd.

In 1938 the Partnership was turned into a Limited Liability Co. in order to control its very considerable holdings in India and the Far East. It has financial interests in many important Eastern concerns, but its policy has always been to allow complete freedom in action to its various Branches throughout the world.

In spite of its huge export business, the Company have always specialised in the Metal Market even to this day and by dint of hard work and efficiency, the Company in London are the Sales Organization for the huge Indian Metal interest represented by Messrs. Burn & Co.

The standing of William Jacks & Co. is reflected by the class of Manufacturers who have placed their faith in our ability to handle their goods. It is not possible to mention the names of all these Companies here, but such concerns as those mentioned below speak for themselves.

Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd.; Firth Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd.; Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Cleveland Tractor Co., U.S.A.; Carborundum Co., Ltd.; J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd.; Winget Ltd.; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd.; Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.; The Paraffine Cos., U.S.A.; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd.; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Petters, Ltd.; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd.; Bastian & Allen Ltd.

We should also mention that the Company in India are the Secretaries for the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., who are probably the largest importers of compressed air machinery in this country.

The war which has now developed in the Far East has to a considerable extent affected our undertaking in that territory. Within a short space of a month we lost contact with our Offices in Shanghai, Hongkong, Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Teluk Anson and Kuala Lumpur.

Our Malayan business naturally specialises in the export of Rubber and Tin. It has also been interested in a large number of enterprises in Malaya and has been for many years agents for the Government of Brunei. Though actually in a separate concern our Far Eastern Associates developed in the same way and along the same lines as we have in India.

The franchise which our London office holds for so many different manufactures in Britain and America extends in most cases to India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and China.

This huge undertaking has been solely built up as a result of many years forethought and care. It has suffered some setbacks, but has overcome them one by one. We are confident that those which it meets during the present troublous times will be overcome.

It is no empty compliment therefore that we pay to the three original Partners who extended energy and money in the Company's great development in the 60 odd years of its existence.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKS Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE common heavy metals have been known since antiquity, but the light metals are a product of the last century. The Wolverhampton Works Co., Ltd., are the pioneers in India of the use of aluminium, the commonest of the light metals. Started in 1896, by Walter N. Cresswell, the Company was the

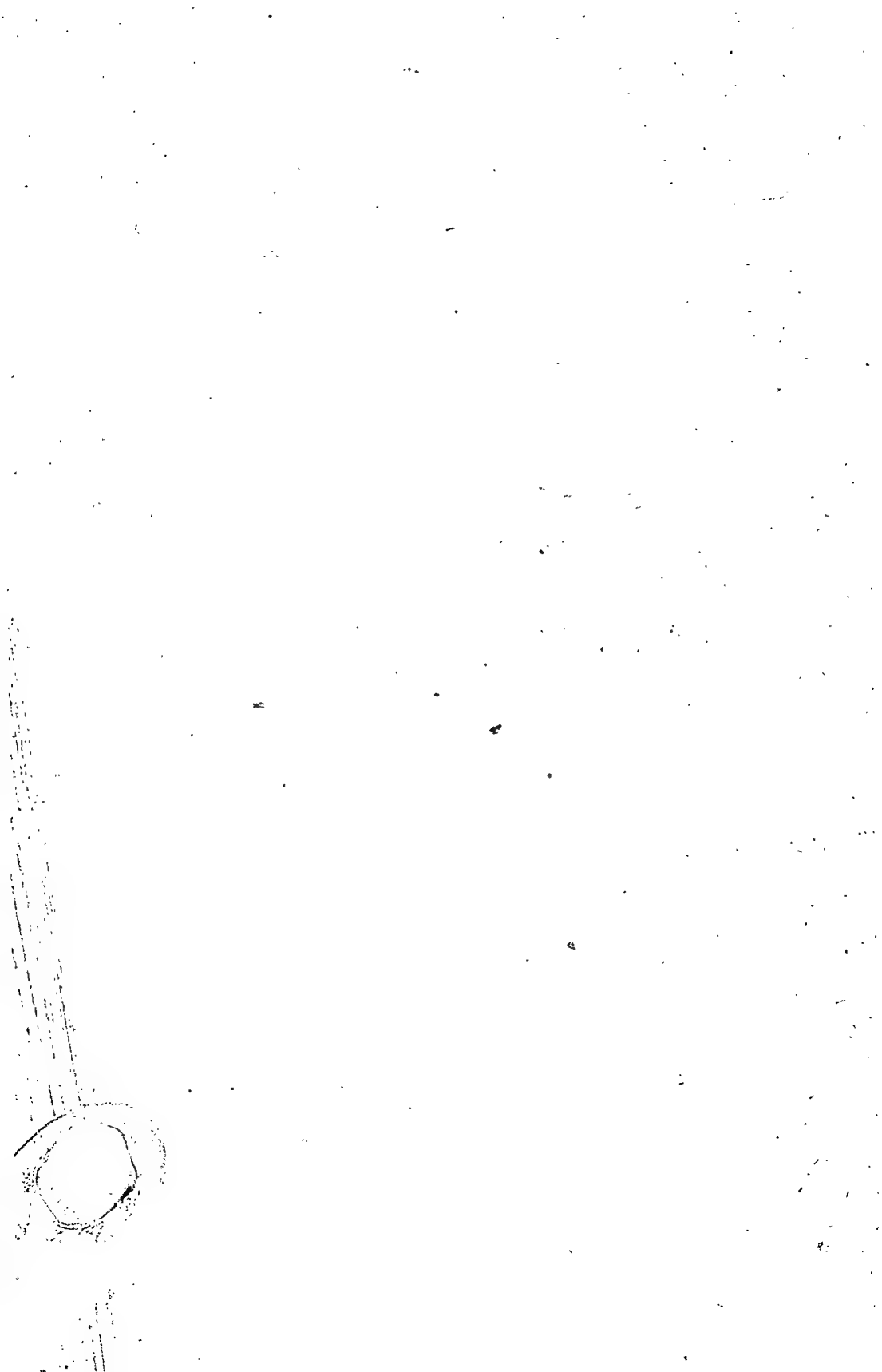


Mr. W. M. Martin

first to produce utensils made from aluminium imported from England. They were expensive and looked upon with suspicion. To-day, the Wolverhampton Works is one of the largest producers of, not only utensils, but spinings and die and sand castings, covering many hundreds of the uses to which aluminium is put.

Aluminium has become a serious competitor of the more well-known metal, brass, and has many advantages over that metal, which renders it more suitable for many purposes.

The Wolverhampton Works has its factory at Worli, employing some 250 men, with its office at the Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street. It is closely connected with the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., of England, from whom most of its aluminium is obtained. Overhead conductor, sheet, ingot, wire, powder, sections and foil are a few of the aluminium products in which a large business is done. The present Manager is Mr. W. M. Martin, M. Inst. Met., J.P.



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Note.—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.

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